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# Twenty-Eighth Annual Report

OF THE

# STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS

For the Year 1922



TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE

February 23rd, 1923

Printed at  
SING SING PRISON  
Ossining, N. Y.





# STATE OF NEW YORK

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# IN SENATE

February 23, 1923

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## Twenty-Eighth Annual Report

OF THE

## STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS

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# STATE OF NEW YORK

ALBANY, *February 23, 1923.*

TO THE HON. GEORGE R. LUNN, *President of the Senate:*

SIR:— By direction of the Commission I transmit to the Legislature, herewith, the Twenty-eighth Annual Report of the State Commission of Prisons.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

*President.*

## COMMISSIONERS

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JOHN S. KENNEDY ----- Brooklyn  
LEON C. WEINSTOCK ----- New York  
SARAH L. DAVENPORT ----- Bath  
MIAL H. PIERCE ----- Gouverneur  
CECILIA D. PATTEN ----- Saratoga Springs  
FRANK E. WADE ----- Buffalo  
WALTER W. NICHOLSON ----- Syracuse

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## OFFICERS

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JOHN S. KENNEDY ----- President  
LEON C. WEINSTOCK ----- Vice-President  
JOHN F. TREMAIN ----- Secretary

# REPORT

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## TO THE LEGISLATURE:

The State Commission of Prisons in compliance with section 43 of the Prison Law herewith submits its twenty-eighth annual report.

There were two changes in the personnel of the Commission during the year; Frank E. Wade of Buffalo, a former commissioner, was appointed to succeed Commissioner Henry Solomon of New York, and Walter W. Nicholson of Syracuse was appointed in place of Commissioner Charles S. Rogers of Hudson.

The attendance at the various meetings held during the year was as follows:

January 1. At the Commission's office, Capitol, Albany. Present: Commissioners Kennedy, Weinstock, Davenport, Solomon, Pierce, Rogers and Patten.

February 7. At the Commission's office, Capitol, Albany. Present: Commissioners Kennedy, Weinstock, Davenport, Solomon, Pierce, Rogers and Patten.



March 7. At the Commission's office, Capitol, Albany. Present: Commissioners Kennedy, Weinstock, Solomon, Pierce, Rogers and Patten.

April 4. At the Commission's office, Capitol, Albany. Present: Commissioners Kennedy, Solomon, Pierce, Rogers and Patten.

May 2. At the Commission's office, Capitol, Albany. Present: Commissioners Kennedy, Weinstock, Davenport, Pierce, Rogers and Patten.

June 6. At the office of the Public Service Commission, 30 Church Street, New York. Present: Commissioners Kennedy, Weinstock, Davenport, Pierce, Rogers and Patten.

July 7. At the Commission's office, Capitol, Albany. Present: Commissioners Kennedy, Davenport, Pierce, Patten, Wade and Nicholson.

August 1. At Clinton Prison, Dannemora. Present: Commissioners Kennedy, Pierce, Wade and Nicholson.

September 11. At the New York State Reformatory, Elmira. Present: Commissioners Kennedy, Weinstock, Davenport, Pierce, Patten, Wade and Nicholson.

October 12. At Auburn Prison, Auburn. Present: Commissioners Kennedy, Davenport, Pierce, Wade and Nicholson.

November 14. At the Commission's office, Capitol, Albany. Present: Commissioners Kennedy, Weinstock, Davenport, Patten, Wade and Nicholson.

December 8. At Sing Sing Prison, Ossining. Present: Commissioners Kennedy, Weinstock, Pierce, Patten, Wade and Nicholson.

## SUMMARY OF THE YEAR

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The State Commission of Prisons is charged with the duty of visiting and inspecting all institutions in which sane adults, charged with or convicted of crime or detained as witnesses or debtors, are confined. They include 4 state prisons, 3 reformatories, an institution for mental defectives, 18 institutions in the Department of Correction, 28 magistrates' court pens and 35 police stations in the City of New York, 5 penitentiaries, 70 county jails and court house jails, 2 county court pens, and approximately 400 city jails and town and village lockups. Several of the lockups were closed during the year.

During the year the Commission made 650 inspections of these institutions, reports of which with recommendations for improvements were forwarded to the authorities in charge. The reports concerning the larger institutions will be found annexed to this report. Statistical information concerning these institutions is also made a part of this report.

The total population of these institutions at the close of the fiscal year was 12,993 as compared with 10,863 the preceding year, an increase of 19.6 per cent. The daily average population was 12,366, an increase of 18.9 per cent. There were 19,027 on probation at the close of the year, an increase of 5.8 per cent. The approximate cost of maintenance of these various groups, so far as reported, increased slightly over the preceding year, although the cost of maintaining the state prisons shows a decrease.

All of the state prisons, with the exception of Great Meadow, are filled beyond their capacity. A wall around Great Meadow and shop buildings are needed if all of the modern facilities for housing offenders are to be utilized. The new prison at Wingdale is in the hands of caretakers. Sing Sing prison is unable to use its new buildings, which are practically completed, because of lack of a wall. The foundations for the wall to enclose the buildings are well under way, but it will be two or three years before the wall is completed. Meanwhile, Sing Sing still uses the cells in the old cell block and a dormitory to care for its inmates. A new prison for condemned inmates was completed during the year. A fire at Clinton Prison in March destroyed one of the industrial buildings. A new structure is under way, but the fire has considerably handicapped the industries and made it difficult to keep all of the inmates employed.

The Board of Managers of the State Reformatory at Elmira adopted new rules governing the parole of inmates during the year. Discipline is reported as improved in both reforma-

tories for women—State Reformatory for Women at Bedford Hills and the Western House of Refuge for Women at Albion.

The Commission has continued to focus attention on the matter of detention of females in the City of New York, and during the year the Board of Estimate authorized an appropriation of \$750,000 for the erection of a modern House of Detention for Women in the borough of Manhattan. Such a building has been advocated by the Commission in previous reports and the action of the city officials in making provision for a proposed correction center is gratifying.

An improvement in the method of dealing with drug addicts has also been made by the officials of the City of New York. Those having no criminal records who apply for a cure are now sent to hospitals instead of to the Municipal Farm at Riker's Island where the criminal addicts are segregated.

The Commission investigated the method of conducting prisoners' commissaries in the Department of Correction of the city and made recommendations for putting the organization on a business basis.

Improved conditions in the police stations used as places of detention are reported and new station houses are being constructed in the 60th and 66th precincts in the borough of Richmond. Plans for others are being prepared. The Commission, through its inspections and recommendations, has endeavored to bring about improvements in the magistrates' court pens, the majority of which are not in a condition creditable to the city.

The removal of the Erie County Penitentiary at Buffalo to a new site, where buildings are now under construction, on a large farm at Mill Grove, a few miles from the city, is well under way. When completed the county will have a modern institution with opportunity for outdoor and other employment which eventually should make it self-supporting. Albany County's penitentiary, a section of which is used as a county jail, is old and obsolete and the county authorities are planning to raze it and erect a modern jail on a farm site.

Continued improvement is shown in conditions in the county jails throughout the State. A new jail is to be constructed in Cortland county at Cortland, plans for which have been approved by the Commission.

A survey of the physical and mental status of inmates of penitentiaries and county jails is being made at the request of the Commission by the National Committee on Mental Hygiene.

Five lockups were closed by the Commission during the year because they were insanitary or inadequate. Twenty-five others were closed by the local authorities. Most of them were in an unsatisfactory condition and because of their infrequent use the authorities decided to close them rather than to make necessary repairs and improvements.



## PRISON POPULATION

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All of the groups of institutions under the jurisdiction of the Commission report increases in the number of persons committed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, the per cent of increase ranging from 0.8 in the penitentiaries to 42.8 in the reformatory group. The number committed to the State Prisons represented an increase of 20.3 per cent over the previous year, and is the greatest number admitted to this group of institutions during any of the ten years preceding.

The number of admissions to the Western House of Refuge for Women at Albion and the State Reformatory for Women at Bedford Hills increased materially during the year from 228 to 422, or more than 85 per cent. This increase is due largely to the fact that magistrates in New York City, who for a time committed but few young women to Bedford, are now doing so.

The reports show that the number in custody on the last day of the fiscal year was greater by 2,130 or 19.6 per cent than on the same date the preceding year. The increases in population on this date were general with the exception of the penitentiaries, the greatest increase being in the New York City Institutions, where the population exceeded that of June 30, 1921, by 29.2 per cent. Reports received from the wardens of the State Prisons on the first day of each month, show that the number of inmates in these institutions increased steadily from October 1, 1921 to July 1, 1922. On December 31, 1922, the population of the State Prisons had decreased slightly. This increase has taxed the prisons to capacity and has necessitated the transfer of greater numbers of prisoners to Great Meadow Prison than in former years. The population of the penitentiaries increased rapidly from October 1, 1921, until February 1, 1922, when the peak for the year was reached. From that time to the close of the year the number of inmates decreased steadily, the population of this group on June 30, 1922, having been 18.2 per cent less than on the same date twelve months previous.

The increase in the number of females in custody at the close of the year was very noticeable, the total increase being 253 or 31.3 per cent more than on June 30, 1921. The New York City Institutions reported the greatest increase, 45.2 per cent, while in the penitentiaries there was a decrease of approximately 7.0 per cent.

The following tables show the population of the various groups of institutions in 1917, when the number of actual commitments to the institutions under the jurisdiction of the Commission was the highest since 1905, and 1920, when the figures were the lowest for the same period, the past fiscal year and the one next preceding.

TABLE No. 1

Showing by groups, the commitments to the various institutions during the fiscal years ending as noted:

	1917	1920	1921	1922	Average last 5 years
State Prisons -----	1,434	1,496	1,799	2,165	1,691
Reformatories -----	971	855	945	1,350	1,027
Penitentiaries -----	15,441	3,541	6,273	6,324	6,755
County Jails -----	39,978	8,167	12,150	12,943	13,100
N. Y. C. Institutions	71,528	44,974	52,780	59,670	55,444
Total -----	129,352	59,033	73,947	82,452	78,007

TABLE No. 2

Showing, by groups, the number in custody on the last day of the fiscal year ending as noted:

	1917	1920	1921	1922	Average last 5 years
State Prisons -----	4,509	3,879	4,222	4,915	4,251
Reformatories -----	1,636	1,376	1,330	1,557	1,450
Penitentiaries -----	1,920	393	948	775	741
County Jails -----	*6,912	629	949	1,016	**906
N. Y. C. Institutions	-----	2,868	3,414	4,410	**3,598
Institution for De- fective Delinquents	-----	-----	-----	320	-----
Total -----	14,977	9,145	10,863	12,993	11,091

\* New York City Institutions included.

\*\* These figures are for four years only as previous to that time the statistics were not kept separately. The average population of the County Jails and New York City Institutions combined, for the five year period, was 4,649.

\*\*\* Average total based on the combined population of jails and New York City Institutions.

## COST OF MAINTENANCE

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According to reports submitted to the Commission, the amount expended during the past year for the care and maintenance of the inmates of the state prisons, reformatories, penitentiaries, New York City Institutions, county jails and the Institution for Defective Delinquents exceeded \$6,000,000.

The cost of maintenance, as reported, follows:

State Prisons -----	\$1,558,291.86
Reformatories -----	744,343.48
Penitentiaries -----	508,217.60
New York City Institutions -----	*2,348,343.61
County Jails -----	868,247.90
Institutions for Defective Delinquents -----	116,958.76
<hr/>	
Total -----	\$6,144,403.21

\* For the year ending December 31, 1921. Later figures not available.

These figures cover those institutions over which the Commission has jurisdiction, and for which the cost of maintenance is available. The expense of maintaining city jails and town and village lockups is not reported. To arrive at figures showing the total cost to the State for the maintenance of prisoners it would be necessary to add to the foregoing total, costs of the institutions in which juveniles are detained and private institutions to which commitments are made.

The figures as given for the county jails are in nowise complete, as the costs of heating, lighting, transportation, etc. are not included in figures reported by the sheriffs. The cost of medical attendance (salary of jail physician) was given by but few sheriffs. In several instances the cost of boarding prisoners was not stated as the records are not kept by the sheriffs of some counties. Of the \$868,247.90 given as the costs of maintaining prisoners in the county jails, \$714,096.48 was for salaries and \$154,151.42 for board of prisoners. In determining the costs of salaries expended in connection with the operation of county jails an effort was made to include only those persons who would be engaged for either all or part of their time in the care or supervision of prisoners. What proportion of their time

the sheriffs and deputies devote to civil duties is impossible to determine. The costs given for board includes the cost of maintenance of the sheriff and family and other jail officers in several of the counties.

The total cost of maintenance in the State Prisons and Reformatories decreased \$122,039.02 and \$124,575.56 respectively, as compared with the fiscal year 1920-1921. The penitentiaries, New York City Institutions and county jails showed increases. As near as can be determined the salary list in the county jails has remained constant, the increase in costs being in the amount expended for board of prisoners.

As will be noted in the following table there has been a decided decrease, as compared with the previous year, in the per capita costs of maintenance in the State Prisons and the New York State Reformatory:

Institution	1921	1922	Per cent of decrease
Auburn Prison -----	\$388.13	\$329.36	15.1
Auburn Prison for Women --	596.03	540.01	9.4
Clinton Prison -----	389.88	299.70	23.1
Great Meadow Prison -----	624.88	442.42	29.2
Sing Sing Prison -----	413.33	377.83	8.6
New York State Reformatory -	546.44	422.45	22.7

The decrease in per capita costs results from two causes—the decrease in the total costs and the increases in the number of prisoners detained. This is particularly true of Great Meadow where the population during the past fiscal year reached the highest point in the history of the prison.

The following table is given for the purpose of showing a comparison between the per capita costs of the various State Prisons and Reformatories:

Institution	Expenditure per capita	Per cent
Clinton Prison -----	\$299.70	100.00
Auburn Prison -----	329.36	109.86
Sing Sing Prison -----	377.83	126.07
Great Meadow Prison -----	442.42	147.62
Auburn—Women's Prison -----	540.01	180.18
New York State Reformatory -----	422.45	140.96
Western House of Refuge for Women -----	560.18	186.91
New York State Reformatory for Women ---	864.18	288.34

The relatively high costs of maintenance at the institutions for Women is accounted for by the fact that their average populations are very much smaller than in the prisons and the reformatory for males, which necessitates distributing the overhead charges over a much smaller number of persons.



The per capita costs of the New York City Institutions for the year ending December 31, 1921, were as follows:

City Prison, Manhattan—Tombs -----	\$478.15
City Prison, Brooklyn -----	558.45
City Prison, Queens -----	835.85
Women's Workhouse -----	821.25
Reformatory Prison -----	532.90
Municipal Farm -----	598.60
Penitentiary -----	540.20
New York City Reformatory, including Greycourt and Warwick -----	1,120.55
2nd District Prison -----	1,226.55
4th District Prison -----	901.55
5th District Prison -----	638.75
7th District Prison -----	886.95

## FOREIGN BORN AND ALIEN PRISONERS

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The foreign born and alien prisoners constitute a large percentage of the inmates of our prisons. Of 3,432 prisoners admitted to Auburn, Clinton and Sing Sing prisons during the last fiscal year 733, or 21.3 per cent., were aliens and 1,035, or 30.1 per cent., foreign born. The aliens represented 71 per cent. of those classed as foreign born. New York State residents numbered 1,669, or 48.7 per cent.; those from other states 712, or 20.7 per cent. Sixteen were from territories and possessions of the United States. Of the aliens received, 36.5 per cent. were Italians, 18.5 per cent. Russians, 8.4 per cent. Austrians, and 5 per cent. Poles.

A law was enacted by the Legislature of 1922 (Chapter 644) which makes it the duty of the Superintendent of State Prisons to advise the Immigration authorities ten days prior to the release of an alien prisoner—that such alien is to be released. The act became a law April 13, 1922, and for the period from that date to December 31st five aliens released from Clinton Prison were taken into custody by the Federal authorities, two from Great Meadow, and five from Sing Sing. The warden of Auburn Prison had no record of the number from that institution.

The Immigration laws permit the deportation of aliens who arrived in the United States subsequent to May 1, 1917, and who have been twice convicted of felonies since their arrival. The ten-day period antedating the discharge of the prisoner has been found to be too short to permit the Immigration officials to look up the alien's record and lodge a warrant with the State officials for his arrest. It sometimes happens that a prisoner leaves the institution before the warrant for his arrest is re-

ceived or he may be picked up by the Immigration officials after his release. In other cases the Federal authorities issue a warrant and hold the alien at Ellis Island pending an investigation of his case. If the evidence does not permit of the deportation of the prisoner the government is obliged to order his release after incurring considerable expense in making the arrest.

The Immigration authorities favor an amendment to the law which will provide that the Superintendent of State Prisons shall notify them at the time the alien is received rather than ten days previous to his release. This would permit ample time in which to investigate the records. The Superintendent of State Prisons also favors such an amendment, and one of the wardens, we are informed, is now notifying the Superintendent as soon as an alien is received. This practice, it is stated, is to be extended to the other prisons. We recommend such an amendment to the law.



## MENTALLY DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS

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It is a well known fact that a considerable proportion of inmates of our penal institutions are mentally subnormal. Large sums are spent annually to protect society from the depredations of criminals and to care for those charged with and convicted of crime. Practically every institution has the chronic repeater who has been arrested over and over again, tried, convicted, and sent to prison. The records of a large percentage of these recidivists might have been prognosticated early in their career by careful study. Information as to the previous record of the prisoner, his family history, etc., at the time of admittance to an institution means much to the officials in charge in dealing with the offender during his term of imprisonment. Such information is obtainable through clinical work and the establishment of more of such clinics in connection with courts has been urged by the Commission in previous reports. "Follow up" social service in connection with discharged prisoners is also advocated. The facts thus secured would be of much value in securing legislation looking toward more economic methods in dealing with certain classes of repeated offenders.

In 1918 the Commission investigated the subject of mental disease and delinquency, believing that the solving of many disciplinary problems of administrations could be made easier by a careful study of the mental and physical makeup of the offender.

Among the recommendations made by the Commission at that time was the establishment of custodial institutions for the care of defective delinquents. The Eastern New York Reformatory at Napanoch was suggested for males and the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford Hills, for females. The Legislature has since established the Institution for

Defective Delinquents at Napanoch which was opened on June 1, 1921 and a Division for Defective Delinquents at the Bedford institution.

The institution at Napanoch is managed and controlled by the Commission for Mental Defectives and cares for mental defectives more than sixteen years of age charged with, arraigned for, or convicted of criminal offenses. It had an average population of 263 during the past fiscal year and has a capacity of 400. The population on December 31st was 380.

The Commission in its report last year stated:

"Because of its function, the county jail, with here and there an exception, is not constructive or reformatory in its treatment of offenders, and while its main faults, so severely condemned in years gone by, have been mitigated in this State, there has been little positive contribution to the prisoner's character."

Having this in mind, and with the undesirability of placing sentenced prisoners in county jails, a committee of public-spirited citizens headed by George W. Wickersham of New York City, has been conducting an extensive study of the jail situation in the State. The President of the Commission has been a member of this committee and the Commission has cooperated fully in its activities. A large amount of information has been secured from the various counties in relation to the jails and the Commission has requested the National Committee for Mental Hygiene to conduct a thorough survey looking into the mental status and physical condition of prisoners in penitentiaries and county jails. At the close of the year this work was still under way.

## JUVENILE DELINQUENTS

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Reports from the sheriffs of the various counties of the State indicate that the much criticized and universally condemned practice of detaining juveniles in county jails still continues. Twenty-four sheriffs reported that a total of 134 juveniles—105 boys and 29 girls—were detained in the jails of their counties during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922.

The Commission has long realized that the lack of suitable quarters for juvenile delinquents has been the reason for detaining them in jails, and for several years it has suggested and recommended to the various counties that proper juvenile detention homes be provided or that the county authorities avail themselves of the facilities afforded in neighboring counties.

Progress in this direction has been slow, but the Commission hopes that with the advent of the Children's Courts throughout the State, the practice of detaining juveniles in jails will be discontinued. The Children's Court Act was enacted by the Legislature in 1922 to give force to the Constitutional amendment adopted by the people of the State at the general election in 1921. This act prohibits placing a child in any jail, prison or lockup where such child may come in contact at any time or in any manner with any adult prisoners. It further provides that if the county has no suitable home for the detention of juvenile delinquents the judge of the Children's Court may arrange with duly authorized agencies or with some fit person to board and care for such children temporarily. The law expressly states that "This act shall be construed to the end that the care, custody and discipline of the children brought before the court shall approximate as nearly as possible that which they should receive from their parents, and that as far as practicable they shall be treated not as criminals but as children in need of aid, encouragement and guidance."

As this law became operative in but a few counties previous to January 1, 1923, definite reports as to the results attained are not yet available, but it would appear that there can be no question of the advantages to be gained by having all juvenile cases come before one kindly and sympathetic judge, with assistants trained in work among children, notwithstanding the fact that in certain of the rural counties it may cause considerable inconvenience.

Detention homes for juveniles, whether conducted under private or public auspices, are not subject to the inspection of either the State Board of Charities or the State Commission of Prisons. The Commission believes that these institutions should be supervised by some State authority, but as the law now stands, as interpreted by the courts, the State Board of Charities has no such authority, and only institutions containing sane adults are subject to the visitation and inspection of this Commission. We suggest an amendment to the Children's Court Act which would give the State Board of Charities authority to visit and inspect detention homes for juveniles.



## PROBATION AND PAROLE

Under the provisions of the State Boards and Commissions Law the State Commission of Prisons annually designates one of its members to serve as a member of the State Probation Commission. Commissioner Frank E. Wade is now serving as a member of the latter Commission.

The Probation Commission reports that 19,027 persons were on probation at the close of the fiscal year, an increase of 1,040 or 5.8 per cent over the preceding year.

The records show that 39,706 persons have been on probation during the year, an increase of 5.3 per cent over the year previous. Of these 17,987 were carried over from last year and 21,719 were placed on probation during the year.

The number discharged from probation, with results reported, was 20,491 or 75.9 per cent of whom were reported as improved, and 8.1 per cent were discharged without improvement. Those charged with failing to observe the terms of their probation and re-arrested and committed represented 10.3 per cent, while the balance, 5.7 per cent absconded or their whereabouts are unknown.

Authority to release, on parole, inmates of the various penal institutions is not vested in one board. The State Board of Parole, composed of two members appointed by the Governor, and the Superintendent of State Prisons, has power of parole from the State Prisons; the Boards of Managers of the New York State Reformatory at Elmira, the State Reformatory for Women at Bedford Hills, and the Western House of Refuge for Women at Albion act as boards of parole for their respective institutions. The power of parole of inmates of the Institution for Defective Delinquents lies in the Commission for Mental Defectives. The first class cities of the State—New York, Buffalo and Rochester—are empowered by act of the Legislature to create parole boards to have jurisdiction over the inmates of the city institutions. Such a board now functions in New York City.

Reports from the wardens of the State Prisons show that 979 persons were released from these institutions on parole and that 123 were returned to prisons for violation of parole during the last fiscal year. The duty of looking after paroled persons devolves upon such societies as the Salvation Army, Catholic Protective Society, Jewish Board of Guardians and the Prison Association of New York, because of the few parole officers employed by the State.

## STATE PRISONS

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The State of New York maintains four State prisons, Auburn, at Auburn, Clinton, at Dannemora, Great Meadow, at Comstock and Sing Sing at Ossining. These institutions have a cell capacity of 5,014. There was an average daily population of 4,453 during the past fiscal year and at the close of the year the population numbered 4,915. On December 31, 1922 this had decreased to 4,697.

All the prisons except Great Meadow are overcrowded. Great Meadow with 1,168, well-equipped cells, has never been filled to capacity. This is an institution to which no direct commitments are made, its population being made up of inmates transferred from the other prisons. It is without a wall and because of that fact only the better class of prisoners are transferred to it. It has no adequate shop buildings so that its industries are necessarily curtailed. The erection of a wall and the construction of suitable shops, both of which have been recommended repeatedly by the Commission, would make it possible to fill this institution to capacity.

A fifth prison, the new institution at Wingdale, stands in idleness guarded only by caretakers. It has an interlocking building, power plant, cell block, mess hall and kitchen and cost approximately \$1,500,000. Like Great Meadow it has no surrounding wall. If the prison population continues to increase it may be necessary to put this prison into use. Only selected men could be sent there with safety. But if a wall were built at Great Meadow so as to permit the safe keeping of its population, however made up, the better class could be sent to Wingdale. The future of the institution rests with the Legislature and no determination has yet been made as to when the prison will be manned and equipped.

The new clinic and hospital building, interlocking building and mess hall and kitchen at Sing Sing have been practically completed. A wall around the new buildings and additional housing facilities will be necessary before the old cell block can be eliminated. Nine hundred of the small, poorly lighted cells in the old structure still remain and the rest of the population is being cared for in dormitories, hospital and prison for the condemned. The foundations for the wall have been partially completed and it is planned to construct the superstructure by contract. Legislation will be necessary before the clinic where inmates are to be studied, can be put into operation. The plan contemplates making Sing Sing the clearing house for all of the

State Prisons, inmates, upon admission, to be given a thorough physical and mental examination and eventually assigned to the institution best suited to their needs. At present Clinton Prison at Dannemora is regarded as the Hospital Prison inasmuch as it has a tuberculosis hospital and a modern well equipped general hospital. To it are sent, in addition to those regularly committed, prisoners with tuberculosis and venereal disease as well as drug addicts and incorrigibles.

The new prison for the condemned was completed during the year and the inmates of the old "death house" have been transferred to it. It has accommodations for 39 prisoners, 36 males and 3 females.

Both Clinton and Auburn prisons are old, and like Sing Sing, have small insufficiently lighted cells without modern sanitary facilities. Detailed reports of the four prisons will be found annexed to this report.

There were 51 deaths in the prisons during the past fiscal year, 32 from natural causes, 1 suicide and 18 electrocutions, as compared with 34 the preceding year, 16 from natural causes, 1 suicide, 1 murder and 16 electrocutions. Fifty inmates became insane and were transferred to State Hospitals as compared with 45 the preceding year. The number of transfers increased from 1,561 the preceding year to 2,025.

The population of the State prisons continues to increase, it having taken an upward trend in 1920. The average daily population and the number in custody at the close of the fiscal year since 1908 were as follows:

Year	Average Daily Population	Population at close of year
1908 -----	3,913	4,063
1909 -----	4,535	4,439
1910 -----	4,752	4,630
1911 -----	4,793	4,532
1912 -----	4,702	4,646
1913 -----	4,785	4,720
1914 -----	4,957	4,954
1915 -----	5,315	5,401
1916 -----	5,539	5,486
1917 -----	4,989	4,509
1918 -----	4,342	4,274
1919 -----	4,065	3,967
1920 -----	3,887	3,880
1921 -----	3,901	4,222
1922 -----	4,453	4,915

The comparative population of the four State prisons for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1921 and 1922, and the cell capacity as reported for the last year were as follows:



	Population at close of year		Average Daily Population		Cell Capacity
	1921	1922	1921	1922	
Auburn -----	1,208	1,383	1,126	1,240	1,282
Auburn—women ---	83	96	75	85	125
Clinton -----	1,207	1,380	1,080	1,353	1,192
Great Meadow -----	562	829	496	591	1,168
Sing Sing -----	1,162	1,227	1,124	1,184	*1,247
Total -----	4,222	4,915	3,901	4,453	5,014

\* Includes 315 in dormitories.

It cost less to maintain the State prisons during the last fiscal year than the preceding year as shown by the following statement of expenditures:

	Expenditures		Per capita	
	1921	1922	1920-21	1921-22
Auburn -----	\$441,313.91	\$410,386.18	\$388.13	\$329.36
Auburn, women	45,298.54	46,441.69	596.03	540.01
Clinton -----	421,072.25	405,493.93	389.88	299.70
Great Meadow -	308,065.54	261,467.37	624.58	442.42
Sing Sing -----	464,580.58	434,502.69	413.33	377.83
Total -	\$1,680,331.02	\$1,558,291.86	\$429.75	\$349.94

It will be seen from the foregoing that the cost of maintenance decreased \$122,039.16 notwithstanding the increase in the daily average population amounting to 10.4 per cent over the year previous. The decrease was general in all the prisons with the exception of the State Prison for Women at Auburn where there was a small increase. The decrease in costs of maintenance and the increase in population have both tended to reduce the per capita cost.

Road gangs from Auburn, Clinton and Great Meadow prisons were employed in improving highways during the year. Inmates from Auburn completed a fill through the Montezuma marshes between Savannah and Montezuma during the past year for the foundation for a state highway. It took three years to complete the work, a distance of about two miles. Work on the highways gives opportunity for employment in the open and is regarded by most of the inmates assigned as a reward for good work in the prisons.

The school work has continued at all the prisons during the year with a head teacher in charge at each institution. School work should be encouraged and increased. The work is supervised by Dr. A. C. Hill of the State Education Department but the Department has no legal jurisdiction over the prison schools. In our report last year legislation was suggested which would bring about a correlation between the Superintendent of State Pris-

ons and the State Education Department relative to educational supervision and conduct of the schools which would place the teachers in the prison schools on an equal footing with the teaching body of the State. This suggestion is repeated, it being favored by both the Superintendent of State Prisons and the State Education Department.

The Commission believes every inmate of a prison should be given at least an opportunity to read and write the English language. We do not favor the teaching of other languages in the prison schools. Instances have come to our attention of illiterates having been deprived of an opportunity to attend school because classes in foreign languages were using the school rooms. This, in our judgment, should not be permitted.

## PRISON INDUSTRIES

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The working capital of the prison industries is known as the Prison Capital Fund. Years ago the Legislature appropriated a lump sum for carrying on the industries. This fund was divided among the several prisons and the amount assigned to each was deposited in a bank, designated by the State Comptroller, in the vicinity of each prison. Each month the Warden of each prison submits to the Superintendent of State Prisons an estimate of the requirements for the coming month in his industrial department: this having been examined by the Superintendent of State Prisons and the Department of Purchase and approved, is filed with the Comptroller, and if approved by the latter official, a draft to the Warden is authorized transferring so much of the fund as has been approved in the estimate, and it is deposited by the Warden as a separate account for the current expenses of the industries. At the end of the month the Warden files with the Comptroller vouchers for this expenditure, which must correspond with the estimate previously submitted.

As proceeds of sales of prison products are received, they are deposited to the credit of the Prison Capital Fund and can not be withdrawn except on a draft countersigned by the Comptroller as explained in the foregoing. This fund cannot be used for maintenance of any kind without a special appropriation of the Legislature; even the net profits cannot be so used, but are added to the Prison Capital Fund. Whenever in the judgment of the Comptroller the amount of this fund in any particular prison is larger than necessary for the proper conduct of the industries, he can order a specified amount of it to be deposited with the State Treasurer, and it reverts to the General Fund, entirely eliminating its further use for the Prison Capital Fund. In addition to the cash on deposit there is always a very large amount tied up in material and supplies, manufactured stock, and accounts receivable.

Three hundred twenty-five thousand dollars were transferred from this fund to the State Treasury during the past three years. The Commission believes that in view of the needs of the industries that it would be advisable to defer these transfers to the State Treasury for the present as it is believed that the full working capital is needed by the industries.

The following table shows the sales and earnings of the four State prisons for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922:

	Net Sales	Net Earnings
Auburn -----	\$499,420.08	\$7,223.82
Clinton -----	230,016.18	44,805.01 (Loss)
Great Meadow -----	25,875.65	3,503.90
Sing Sing -----	447,186.92	83,352.52
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Total -----	\$1,202,498.83	\$49,275.23

Clinton Prison shows a loss instead of earnings. This is due to the fire, hereafter referred to in this report. The sales were also materially reduced as a result of the fire.

In July, last, the Superintendent of State Prisons, at the request of the Governor, appointed a Superintendent of Industries at an annual salary of \$7,500. Since that time this official has been at work investigating and planning improvements in the prison industries. He expects to install a new system of accounting, but as yet he has made no general report to the Superintendent. He has also held several conferences with the officials interested in the administration of the industries.

In 1921 the Commission made a survey of the prison industries and the report of the committee was published in the report for that year. Part of the recommendations have been put into effect in some of the prisons and have resulted in improvement in the amount of production and in some cases in the general morale of the institution.

When this report was made it was stated that less than half the population of the prisons was connected with the industries. This statement is still true, but it would not be if the shops at Clinton Prison had not been destroyed by fire and if there were shop room at Great Meadow prison to employ the prisoners.

The working hours of the prisoners have been somewhat increased in some of the prisons during the past year, but in no institution are they employed a full eight hours.

It is believed that, generally speaking, there has been less interruption in the work of the shops. Visits, bathing, shaving, etc. have been arranged in many instances to avoid as much as possible interfering with the industries and there is less conflict between the schools and the industrial work. Much however, remains to be done along this line.

The report referred to further recommended that the Superintendent of State Prisons insist that the rules and regulations promulgated by him be carried out in the same manner by all wardens. The Commission believes that a uniform application of the prison rules would create a more contented feeling among the inmates of the various prisons and therefore result in improvement in the production of the industries.



Fewer transfers have been made from one prison to another, which affected the industries and the prison products have been better standardized and classified.

In Auburn Prison the foundry should be enlarged, as suggested by the Commission. The castings for the school furniture are made in this shop and other work could be done. This is one industry that benefits the men as moulders are apparently able to find work upon their release.

The woodworking department of this prison has had a considerable amount of machinery installed and the number of styles of articles manufactured has been considerably curtailed in accordance with our recommendations, to the State Board of Classification.

The school furniture industry we believe could be materially increased. During the past year certificates have been issued by the Commission permitting the purchase of school furniture in the open market, which amounted to thousands of dollars. If the capacity of this industry is increased all this work would not be lost to the prison industries. The prison authorities should investigate the matter of manufacturing a more modern style of school furniture than the present product in order to meet the future demands.

The cloth industry is and has been for sometime the best industry of the prison from a financial standpoint. It should be enlarged as it has never been able to supply the demand for its products.

The automobile license plate industry has been enlarged and new machinery installed. The plates for 1923 are practically all completed and considerably over a million pairs will be used during the coming year. Some difficulties were encountered in establishing this industry, but there is little doubt that in addition to furnishing all the plates needed by the State this shop can produce some other additional work such as highway and street signs.

Brooms, baskets and iron beds are also manufactured at Auburn. Further details as to the industries in this prison will be found in an annexed report.

At Clinton Prison the large shop building, which housed the clothing, galvanized iron and tinware industries as well as the storerooms for the industries was destroyed by fire on March 18, 1922. The building and contents were a total loss. The excavating for the new shop building to replace it has been completed and as soon as the weather will permit it is planned to begin its construction. It is hoped to construct and complete the building with inmate labor.

The tinware industry has been abolished. So few articles of tinware were used by institutions that the orders received were for a few articles of several different styles and kinds and

the cost of transportation for both materials and products was very great. The galvanized iron or can industry has been transferred to Sing Sing Prison as that institution is much nearer the market for its products.

The clothing industry is at present in very small quarters and its product on that account is much restricted, but it has accomplished a great deal under considerable difficulty.

The cotton and weaving industries both show commendable improvement in their production. The building in which the former is housed is badly in need of repairs. We believe that the capacity of the cotton industry should be enlarged.

None of the industries above mentioned has been able to fill all orders for a long time. The new industrial building is badly needed as are repairs to other buildings, which are mentioned in detail in a report of inspection hereto annexed.

Practically the only industry at Great Meadow Prison is the manufacture of mats. They are made in a basement shop, with a very low ceiling, which is not adapted for such use. Shop buildings should be constructed as soon as possible, for until they are built it will be impossible to employ a large part of the population of this prison.

In Sing Sing Prison the can or galvanized iron industry, transferred from Clinton has been incorporated with the Sheet Metal Industry. This industry has not as yet been able to supply the demands of its market.

The Knitting and Hosiery Industry has been able to accumulate considerable stock and there has not been the usual number of orders received in this industry during the past year.

The Shoe Industry has been thoroughly studied by the new Superintendent of Industries and he has recommended that the number of styles of shoes manufactured be reduced to six, thus carrying out the plan inaugurated by the State Board of Classification a number of years ago. The product of this shop has been greatly improved in recent years and the shoes now produced not only wear well, but are of good appearance.

The Brush and Mattress Industry, even since the new machines have been installed, has not been able to fill its orders and the Commission has been compelled to issue certificates for several thousand floor brooms owing to this fact.

The product of the Printing Industry is limited by law to the printing of the annual reports of the Superintendent of State Prisons and the State Commission of Prisons and for the State charitable and penal institutions. The law should be amended so that the product of this industry could be enlarged. The prisons of the State under the most favorable circumstances could only do a very small part of the State Printing and there is no logical reason why printing, any more than any other industry, should be exempted from the provisions of the Prison Law.

If the new Classification Prison at Sing Sing accomplishes, even partially, the results which its advocates hope for, it will, with the work now being done by the several prison physicians, result in benefit to the industries, as the men assigned should be better fitted to their particular work than they are now.

We believe that one of the most important things to be accomplished in connection with the prison industries to-day is the establishment of the eight hour day. It may take more officers and necessitate some considerable rearrangement of schedules, but it will be work well done. As we have stated before, there is no reason why a man inside the walls should be permitted to work shorter hours than the man on the outside. The continuance of such a system is placing a premium on crime.

A bill was passed at the last session of the Legislature authorizing the payment of wages to the inmates of the State Prisons. Many difficulties have been encountered and it has not been possible to devise a plan which will accomplish the desired end. There is no doubt that the payment of wages to prisoners, under a proper plan, would increase the product of the industries.

The Prison Law provides that no article manufactured in the prisons shall be purchased from any other source, for the State or public institutions of the State, or the political divisions thereof, unless the State Commission of Prisons certifies that the same cannot be furnished by the penal institutions. By reason of this law the Commission issues many certificates in the course of the year when informed by the Superintendent of State Prisons that the prisons are unable to furnish certain articles. The estimated value of the articles for which certificates were issued during the calendar year ending December 31, 1922, was approximately \$644,981.19.



## STATE REFORMATORIES

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With a view to determining, if possible, the underlying motives prompting the commission of crimes of violence, Dr Frank L. Christian, Superintendent of the New York State Reformatory at Elmira, and Mrs. Christian, who is a member of the Board of Managers of the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford Hills, at the request of the Commission made a study of fifty boys charged with serious offenses. The Elmira institution receives felons between the ages of 16 and 30 and misdemeanants who are second offenders. Unlike the general class of young men committed to this institution, the group was not made up of youths with criminal records, as thirty of the fifty had no criminal history. The average of the boys was nineteen years and the mental age slightly less than thirteen. The majority of them were classed as responsible offenders, and although evidencing marked lack of self-control they did not fall into criminal practices until the recent industrial depression developed.

"The average age of these fifty inmates is nineteen", says the report. "The dark-visaged, heavy-jowled villain who holds up the victims in the movie and the novels was not present in this group of youthful highwaymen. None of them would have attracted attention in any gathering. They, themselves, have expressed surprise at the ease in which they subdued or intimidated their victims. The boys state that it does not take much courage to be a holdup man, and that when a man or woman screams the would-be robber usually gets scared and runs. While most of them were armed with loaded weapons, some have used toy pistols and others, unloaded revolvers."

The investigators believe that the chief bane of boy-life is the lack of direction into a trade, profession, or other useful occupation. Out of work and unable to find employment for which they are fitted, they were unable to adjust themselves to the changed conditions and developed into law breakers.

New rules governing the parole of inmates were adopted by the Board of Managers during the past year. It is believed that the application of the studies of the individual, which have been developed within the last few years, can be applied in relation to paroles in a way which will be effective and advanta-

geous to both the institution and the man released. The plan as adopted becomes operative January 1, 1923, and will be retro-active for six months.

The population of the Reformatory at the close of the fiscal year was 1,110 as compared with 987 the preceding year. The number of admissions was 930, an increase of 14 over the preceding year.

Although a law was enacted in 1912 providing for the establishment of a reformatory for young male misdemeanants, the institution failed to materialize. This Commission has recommended such an institution for several years. Youthful felons are given reformatory training at Elmira, as well as misdemeanants with a record of two or more convictions, but the first offender must go to a penitentiary or county jail where opportunities for reformation are few. At Elmira, military, educational, vocational and physical training are provided.

A few of the inmates are employed in the manufacture of clothing, stationery and blankbooks, and the roasting of coffee. The sales for the year amounted to \$18,243.74 and the earnings \$3,046.80 as compared with \$26,149.61 and \$1,870.91, respectively, the preceding year.

The sales for the past two fiscal years were as follows:

	1921	1922
Stationery -----	\$4,411.56	\$3,976.81
Clothing -----	733.25	622.05
Coffee -----	20,902.80	13,606.08
Miscellaneous -----	2.00	38.80
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Total -----	\$26,149.61	\$18,243.74

## REFORMATORIES FOR WOMEN

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There are two State reformatories for women—the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford Hills and the Western House of Refuge for Women at Albion. These institutions are visited and inspected by the State Board of Charities as well as by this Commission. Each institution has its own Board of Managers.

Reports of inspections of the Bedford institution are to the effect that improvements are noted in discipline, educational facilities, and employment. A recent opinion by the Attorney-General holds that the institution is a charitable one, under the Constitution, and that certain articles made by the inmates may be disposed of in the open market, whereas products of penal institutions cannot be sold to private purchasers. The State Finance Law, however, provides that funds received from the sale of property shall be turned over to the State Treasurer. The Board of Managers of the institution seeks to have the law amended so as to permit the funds received from the sale of articles made by the inmates to be retained as a capital fund for the purchase of raw material. Such an amendment is recommended by the Commission. The institution needs opportunities for employment which such an amendment would assist in providing.

One of the greatest needs of the institution are an assistant superintendent and an additional physician. The plan of combining the duties of assistant superintendent and physician has not worked out advantageously and the Superintendent is compelled to give attention to many routine duties which might well be looked after by an assistant.

Improvement is also shown in the discipline at the Western House of Refuge for Women. The Commission has recommended that industrial training be extended and that arrangements for mental examination of inmates be made at the time of their admission and before their release upon parole.

## NEW YORK CITY INSTITUTIONS

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Back in 1919 Commissioner James A. Hamilton of the Department of Correction of the City of New York sent to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment a proposed three year program of improvements to the institutions in the department the cost of which was estimated at \$4,256,000 and which it was proposed to finance by the issue of corporate stock. Of this amount \$1,326,000 was to be expended on the New York City Reformatory at New Hampton Farms, \$590,000 on the New York City Women's Farm Colony at Greycourt, Orange county, \$1,295,000 on the Municipal Farm at Riker's Island, \$1,025,000 on the Reformatory Prison at Hart's Island and \$20,000 for remodeling the old industrial building at the New York County Penitentiary on Welfare Island to permit its use as a clearing house for male offenders.

In his report Commissioner Hamilton pointed out to the board that for many years the correctional institutions of the city have existed in a condition which have made impossible the carrying out of a humane and enlightened policy in the care and betterment of those committed to them. "The buildings," he said, "are in most instances, non-fireproof and insanitary, and having been built many years ago are, in general, not adapted to furnish the classification and segregation now considered highly essential in the care of the offender. Under present conditions too large a percentage of male inmates are confined in open segregated dormitories, which type of housing for the adult is considered objectionable. This Department has been receiving and endeavoring to care for those committed to its institutions in buildings which do not possess adequate means for making the necessary mental and physical examinations and which are without proper facilities for classification and segregation. The lack of modernization in this respect makes the city of New York compare unfavorably with many communities."

Much the same conditions exist today. In 1919, when that report was written, there were in custody at the close of the fiscal year in the institutions of the department, 3,700 inmates of whom 3,267 were males and 433 females. At the close of the fiscal year, 1922 there were 4,410 in custody of whom 3,989 were males and 421 females. The industrial building, which was to



be remodeled for use as a clearing house, is being used as a dormitory to house the overflow from the crowded penitentiary. The New York City Women's Farm Colony at Greycourt, the corner stone of which was laid July 31, 1918, has not yet been opened, although the buildings begun at that time have about reached completion. Work has been carried on at the Reformatory at New Hampton which, although designed to care for 1,000 inmates, cannot accommodate half that number. The laundry building, completed over two years ago, has not been equipped and the institution's laundry is sent to a nearby city at a considerable expense and inconvenience. Improvements have been made from time to time at the Municipal Farm and Reformatory Prison, but the conditions described by Commissioner Hamilton still hold good with respect to these institutions. Without the necessary funds it has been impossible to carry out the Department's program.

The remodeling of the south wing of the old workhouse into a modern hospital and house of detention marks a forward step in the plan for improvement. The institution, now known as the Correction Hospital, provides a clearing house for women where they are given physical and mental examinations and medical and surgical care. Women serving both penitentiary and workhouse sentences occupy the north wing of the building.

The Penitentiary on Welfare Island is the receiving institution of the Department. One wing is set apart for males with workhouse sentences. Certain youthful offenders, inmates with venereal disease and perverts are each detained in separate quarters in the south wing. Inmates who fail to make good in other institutions in the department to which they are transferred, are sent back to the penitentiary.

Drug addicts are sent to the Municipal Farm. Those with tuberculosis, the aged, crippled, and men unable to work are cared for at the Reformatory Prison as well as those assigned to the industries. A few boys who are found unfit for reformatory treatment at the Reformatory at New Hampton are also sent here. The better class of young men between the ages of sixteen and thirty are sent to New Hampton. Honor camps from New Hampton are maintained at Greycourt and at the Warwick Dairy Farm, also in Orange county.

Three city prisons are maintained for the detention of those awaiting court action—the City Prison, Manhattan, known as The Tombs, the City Prison, Brooklyn and the City Prison, Queens. A sufficient number of sentenced prisoners from the penitentiary and workhouse are sent to these prisons to do the institutional work, as prisoners, unless sentenced, cannot be compelled to work.

There are eight district prisons—the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 12th—a traffic detention prison and House of Detention for male witnesses.

During the year the Commission has called the attention of the judges of the criminal courts in New York City to the crowded condition of the institutions, particularly the Penitentiary, and has suggested the desirability of sending young felons to the New York State Reformatory at Elmira where they can be given educational, vocational and military training. The attention of the Department of Health has also been called to the insanitary conditions due to the confinement of two prisoners in the small cells at the penitentiary and to the crowded dormitory.

The problem of the detention of females is one to which the Commission has given special attention during recent years. Last year women awaiting trial in Manhattan, who came within the jurisdiction of the Women's Court at Jefferson Market, and those awaiting trial in Queens, were sent to the new House of Detention in the remodeled south wing of the Correction Hospital. Those awaiting court action in Brooklyn were detained in the City Prison, Brooklyn and those in the boroughs of Bronx and Richmond were cared for in the county jails in their respective boroughs.

The plan of housing various classes of women in the House of Detention was one which met the disapproval of the Commission and has been abandoned. Women awaiting court action are held either in the Tombs or Jefferson Market Prison. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the city has authorized an appropriation of \$750,000 for the erection of a modern House of Detention for Women in the borough of Manhattan as recommended by the Commission.

The Commission has contended that the commitment of non-criminal drug addicts to the Municipal Farm at Riker's Island, on practically the same basis as men convicted of crime, is wrong and should not be continued. We are gratified to report an improvement in the matter of such convictions during the past year. It has been the practice to accept without discrimination drug addicts who applied for a cure to the Metropolitan Hospital. The Narcotic Division of the Police Department, under the direction of Dr. Carleton Simon, special deputy commissioner, found that many of these addicts were paroled prisoners or were using the hospital as an asylum if wanted by the Police Department for other crimes. It was finally determined on June 26th by Commissioner Bird S. Coler of the Department of Charities and Dr. Simon, to reserve the Metropolitan Hospital for drug addicts with no criminal record and who had never undergone previous public institutional cures. Since that time all addicts applying at hospitals under the Welfare Board have been sent to Dr. Simon to determine whether or not they have had a criminal career. Those with criminal records are sent to a magistrate for self-commitment either to the Munic-



ipal Farm at Riker's Island, the State Reformatory for Women at Bedford Hills or the Kings county hospital. The plan is reported to be working successfully.

During the month of July 77 addicts applied to the Narcotic Division for admission to the Metropolitan Hospital. Investigation revealed that 57 of them had criminal records. Thirty-one of these were sent through the Chief Magistrate's court to Riker's Island and 26 to Kings County Hospital.

The records for August, September, October, November, and December as reported by Dr. Simon are as follows:

	Applied for cure	Metropolitan Hospital	Workhouse	Kings Co. Hospital	Bedford Hills
September -----	63	12	36	15	--
October -----	54	9	40	4	1
November -----	56	11	36	7	2
December -----	52	7	42	2	1

Prisoners' commissaries have been permitted in State and local penal institutions for many years. Prisoners have been permitted to purchase with their own money, food, tobacco, toilet articles and other supplies within certain limitations, in addition to the food supplied by the institution. Prior to April, 1917, the prisoners' commissaries in the New York City penal institutions were conducted by private individuals for profit. This practice was discontinued in 1917 and the commissaries have since been conducted by a board of trustees consisting of officials of the Department of Correction, and persons in private life interested in prison matters. This board was appointed by the Commissioner of Correction. The profits for the first few years were utilized chiefly for the benefit of the prisoners. During recent years profits approximating \$100,000 have accumulated.

An investigation of the method of conducting these commissaries was made by the Commission during the past year with the result that the present form of organization was found, in the opinion of the Commission, to have no legal entity and the conduct of the commissaries to be unbusinesslike. Recommendations for putting the organization on a business basis were made by the Commission and will be found elsewhere in this report.

## NEW YORK CITY POLICE STATIONS

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The Police Department of the city of New York is in charge of the Police Commissioner. The city is divided into fifteen inspection districts and certain jails in designated precincts are used as principal places of detention and others as auxiliary stations when the main jails are overcrowded. The jails in the following precincts were reported in use at the close of the year:

Borough of Manhattan—Police Headquarters, 13th, 14th, 15th, 23rd, 26th, 31st, 37th, 39th and 40th.

Borough of Bronx—46th, 51st, 53rd and 54th.

Borough of Richmond—65th.

Borough of Brooklyn—68th, 70th, 72nd, 74th, 76th, 79th, 85th, 93rd, 95th, 96th, 101st, 103rd and 104th.

Borough of Queens—109th, 113th, 118th and 123rd.

The jails in the 49th and 56th precincts, Borough of the Bronx, and the 67th, 83rd and 88th in the Borough of Brooklyn were reported during the year as not in use, and those in the 51st and 54th precincts the Borough of Bronx and the 79th in the Borough of Brooklyn have been re-opened.

Women are detained in the 13th, 14th, 23rd, 31st, 37th, 46th, 72nd, 85th, 93rd, 95th, 104th, 109th and 118th. Upon the recommendation of the Commission cells for the detention of women in the precincts mentioned are to be equipped with mattresses with waterproof covers. Heretofore the women have been compelled to sleep on bunks without mattresses.

The suggestion has been made to the Police Commissioner that all of the cells in the 23rd precinct jail be used for the detention of male prisoners and that the women ordinarily sent here be sent to 434 West 37th Street where there is a women's precinct station with four dormitories, each capable of holding a dozen beds.

"Since this place was opened in March, 1921," says a report of inspection of the 23rd precinct station, "so far as the Commission is informed, it has not been used. It is not necessary to have steel cages or cells to detain women, except in very unusual cases, and many of the women brought to this station are not criminals but have been unfortunate in being tempted to commit petty thieveries or other minor crimes for which, finally, they are placed on suspended sentence, probation, or discharged, and it is a harsh and unnecessary plan to lock such women in

prison cells. It is respectfully suggested that the Police Commissioner give serious consideration to the use of the women's precinct dormitories until such time as the Women's Detention House is built for the purpose of detaining women now sent to this prison. If this plan should prove practical and acceptable, it would leave the entire prison available for male prisoners."

The Commission has also suggested that the 39th precinct jail now designated as an auxiliary jail for males in the third inspection district, be made the main place of detention for males in the district, and that the 31st, which now cares for both males and females, be used for male prisoners only.

The station house at 345 West 47th Street in the 26th precinct is old and one of the worst in the city. The police Department has been endeavoring since 1919 to acquire a suitable site for the erection of a new station house and jail in this precinct but thus far without success owing to the high cost of property in this precinct. The jail in this station house is regarded by the Commission as unfit for the detention of prisoners.

On June 5, 1922, an inmate of the jail in the 72nd precinct at Avenue U and East 15th Street, Borough of Brooklyn, killed a fellow prisoner by strangulation. Both men were confined in the same cell. The matter was promptly investigated by the Commission and a recommendation made that other precinct jails be opened for the detention of prisoners in the eighth inspection district, and that only one prisoner be placed in a cell. The Police Commissioner at once issued an order forbidding the placing of more than one person in a cell throughout the Borough of Brooklyn, and designating for use the fine jails in the 68th and 70th precincts which had been closed. All the female prisoners in the eighth inspection district are sent to the 72nd precinct.

It is expected that the new station houses in the 60th and 66th precincts Borough of Richmond, will be completed and ready for occupancy by April 1st. At present all male prisoners are being confined in the 65th precinct station house at West Brighton, Staten Island, and females are being sent to the 14th precinct in Manhattan. The new station house in the 66th precinct at St. George will have accommodations for both male and female prisoners, while the 60th at Tottenville will care for male prisoners only.

Plans are being prepared for remodeling the old 67th precinct station house and jail at Coney Island which has been condemned repeatedly by the Commission. Meanwhile its use as a place of detention has been discontinued. Plans are also under way for a new station house at 67 Sixth Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn. The 96th precinct station house at 298 Classon

Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn, is to be overhauled and new plumbing installed during the coming year, the Department states.

Preliminary plans for a new building to be erected at the corner of Bergen Street and Sixth Avenue, Borough of Brooklyn, to take the place of the old Adams Street station in the 97th precinct, have been prepared and submitted to the Art Commission for approval.

Sites have been selected for new station houses at Glendale for the 116th precinct, and at Jamaica for the 120th precinct. A new site has been suggested for the 125th precinct.

Efforts are being made to procure funds to provide new station houses for the 103rd and 123rd precincts. The jail in the latter precinct is inadequate and unsafe and the Commission has urged that proper quarters be provided at an early date.



## MAGISTRATES' COURT PENS

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The detention pens in connection with the various magistrates' courts in the City of New York were inspected during the year and the reports with recommendations for improvements were sent to the authorities of the several boroughs and to the Chief City Magistrate. Some needed changes have been made, but generally speaking, the magistrates' court pens are not a credit to the City of New York. Several of the courts are located in old dilapidated buildings which are rented by the city from individuals. Some of the detention rooms are described as being poorly ventilated, others as being without proper toilet facilities, many are too small, some are located in damp basements, and in many the walls are marked with obscene writings and pictures. In several of the detention rooms there is an insufficient number of benches to permit prisoners to sit while awaiting their turn before the court.

The Commission has repeatedly recommended that these conditions be remedied, but progress has been slow. A new building to house the 7th District Magistrates' Court and other officers is under construction and will be ready in the near future. Bids for the erection of a new Court House in the 6th District Magistrates' City Court, Borough of Bronx have been approved, and it is expected the building will be completed during the coming year. In several other districts where the city owns land the Commission has recommended that new buildings be erected as soon as funds are available.

The Chief City Magistrate appreciates that the courts are not properly housed, in many instances, and he is cooperating with the Commission with a view to bettering conditions. In a letter to the Commission he says:

“\*\*\* As a general rule the Courts and detention places in none of the boroughs are altogether what they should be, and this is particularly true with regard to those lying outside of the Borough of Manhattan. I will continue my earnest request to the city authorities to better this state of affairs and am glad of your help in doing so.”



## PENITENTIARIES

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There are five penitentiaries in the State, not including the New York County Penitentiary on Welfare Island which is the receiving institution for the other institutions in the Department of Correction of the City of New York. The five up-state penitentiaries are the Albany County Penitentiary at Albany, the Erie County Penitentiary which is being removed from the city of Buffalo to a farm site at Mill Grove, the Monroe County Penitentiary at Rochester, the Onondaga County Penitentiary at Jamesville and the Westchester County Penitentiary and Workhouse at East View. Each of these institutions is owned and maintained by the county in which it is located. Other counties having contracts with any of these institutions may commit prisoners to them on a per diem or weekly basis of payment for maintenance. The State also pays for certain classes of felons and so-called state tramps committed to penitentiaries, and Federal prisoners also are cared for at the expense of the United States. The counties from which these institutions received prisoners during the past fiscal year were as follows:

Albany County Penitentiary: Clinton, Columbia, Delaware, Greene, Montgomery, Otsego, Saratoga, Ulster, Warren and Washington.

Erie County Penitentiary: Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua.

Monroe County Penitentiary: Allegany, Cattaraugus, Che-mung, Genesee, Livingston, Ontario, Orleans, Seneca, Tompkins, Wayne and Wyoming.

Onondaga County Penitentiary: Broome, Cayuga, Cortland, Franklin, Herkimer, Lewis, Madison, Oneida and Oswego.

Westchester County Penitentiary: Dutchess, Nassau, Orange and Putnam.

The prices paid for the care and maintenance of prisoners varies in the different counties. For those committed from counties outside the one in which the institution is located Albany county charges \$5.00 per week, Erie, \$10.00, Monroe, \$4.00, Onondaga, \$4.20 and Westchester \$3.99. The State pays at the rate of \$4.20 per week which is fixed by law. The Federal government pays \$3.50 to Albany county, \$4.20 to Erie, \$3.15 to Monroe and \$4.20 to Onondaga. No Federal prisoners were committed to Westchester during the year. The Commission believes that inasmuch as the Federal prisoners receive the same care and maintenance as the others, that the Government

should pay the counties at least as much as the State rate of sixty cents per day. The amounts paid the penitentiaries by the Federal and State authorities and by other counties during the last fiscal year were:

	Federal	State	Other Counties
Albany -----	\$107.50	\$13,367.48	\$10,061.90
Erie -----	592.60	8,687.51	7,854.94
Monroe -----	225.70	4,223.38	2,822.55
Onondaga -----	1,108.20	15,117.12	2,935.00
Westchester -----	----	7,747.40	6,260.09
Total -----	\$1,937.00	\$49,142.89	\$29,934.48

The number of admissions to these institutions during the same period was:

	Admissions		Average daily population		Highest popula- tion		Lowest popula- tion		In custody at close of year	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Albany -----	456	26	107	6	175	5	52	6	62	2
Erie -----	3,705	154	349	23	473	14	270	23	275	25
Monroe -----	745	36	150	9	210	13	92	14	113	9
Onondaga -----	682	31	133	7	232	11	93	4	110	7
Westchester -----	511	--	136	--	152	--	114	--	122	--

The number of admissions 6,346, represent an increase of 54 over the preceding fiscal year.

Erie County is building a new institution on a farm of 746 acres about eighteen miles from Buffalo where the old penitentiary is located. The men's cell block containing 300 cells, shelter house, kitchen, power house and farm buildings are completed. Plans have been approved by the Commission and contracts let for the construction of an administration building, superintendent's residence, women's building, boys' building, chapel, laundry, bakery and shop buildings. It is expected that all of the inmates of the old institution at Buffalo will have been transferred to the new penitentiary during the coming year.

When completed Erie County will have a modern correctional institution on a large farm site with opportunities for outdoor and other employment which should eventually make it self supporting. The old buildings in the city will be razed and the property disposed of.

Albany County has a penitentiary in the heart of the residential section of the city. Built largely by convict labor in the forties, it was then regarded as a "pattern institution" and for several years, under the contract labor system, was self-supporting. Large numbers of Federal Prisoners were confined there in years gone by, but the population has dwindled to less than

one hundred at times and the buildings have become obsolete. One wing of the institution is used as a county jail.

The Commission has repeatedly recommended that a modern county jail be erected on a farm site outside the city to take the place of the old penitentiary. A committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors had the project under consideration.

The Monroe County Penitentiary, erected about a decade after the one in Albany, is still in a fair state of preservation, but lacks modern sanitary facilities. A farm of 450 acres is worked by the inmates and the institution in this way has become self-supporting.

The Onondaga County Penitentiary operates a stone quarry and stone crushing plant which provides employment for most of the inmates throughout the year. The men work under the direction of the county highway department but are guarded by officers of the institution. Although the quarry produces annually about 50,000 tons of crushed stone which is used on the county highways, the institution receives no financial credit for its output. The Superintendent states in his report to the Board of Supervisors that work performed by the prisoners during the year represented wages amounting to \$31,296. Farming gives employment during the summer season. The Superintendent reports that about 500 pheasants were reared during the year. Of these 200 flew over the fence and escaped. The others were distributed to the various towns in the county.

The Westchester County Penitentiary has a capacity of 286 and is regarded as a model institution. Located on a large farm it affords ample opportunity for employment in the open. Only male prisoners are received. The institution during the past year was not only self-supporting, but its income exceeded its expenditures by \$10,023.53, a creditable showing.

This Commission for years had advocated the establishment of State Workhouses to take the place of the present penitentiaries, but because of the large outlay involved there seems to be little prospect of the consummation of such a plan.

Detailed reports of inspection of the penitentiaries will be found elsewhere in this report.



## COUNTY JAILS

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Through the continued efforts of the Commission during recent years the county jail situation in this State has been greatly improved. Our twenty-seventh annual report for 1921 discussed this subject at length.

The severe arraignment to which county jail systems are being subjected in many states cannot be justly applied to conditions in New York State, except in a limited sense and sometimes in isolated cases. The main function of our county jails is to "safely keep" persons committed for grand jury, awaiting trial or detained as witnesses or debtors. Such persons cannot be legally employed nor are they amenable to reformatory methods of treatment and discipline. So far as misdemeanants sentenced to these institutions are concerned the county jails in many of the rural counties might be discontinued and the comparatively few of such persons committed to penitentiaries.

At the close of the fiscal year there was an aggregate of 534 sentenced persons in the 63 county jails of the State, an average of about eight. Nine jails had no sentenced prisoners and twenty-five had from none to three. Only about five per cent. are committed to the jails under sentence upwards of thirty days. These facts are cited to show how difficult of accomplishment is any plan of reformatory training looking toward the betterment of this class of short termed inmates. Under the "state use" system their employment in any productive enterprise, especially during the winter, is a perplexing problem. Association in idleness is the most objectionable and injurious factor connected with county jails, particularly among the younger classes of an impressionable age.

Of the counties employing prisoners during the year, 14 engaged in farm and garden work during the summer, and institution work, painting, repairing and care of county buildings and grounds afforded employment for the few abled-bodied sentenced inmates in the jail of a considerable percentage of the counties.

The county sheriff, who is the custodian of the county jail in this state, is an elective salaried officer and under existing laws has no personal sacrifice to make in order to secure for the inmates ample and wholesome food and other supplies. Our county jail prisoners are with few exceptions well fed, humanely treated and decently housed.

The laws under which these institutions operate provide for the separation and classification of the sexes, the adult from the minor, the court prisoner from the sentenced, and the separate detention of those held under civil process or for contempt or as witnesses. The many modern county jails in this State, and some of those classified as old and fair, provide the necessary separate quarters for the legal classification of the inmates.

While the law does not expressly prohibit the use of county jails for the temporary detention of juveniles, their complete separation from adults is mandatory. The Commission has for many years frowned upon the use of jails for the care of children, and it is gratifying to note that the number of juveniles so detained is decreasing. Fifty of the sixty-three jails admitted no children under 16 years of age during the year. It is hoped that the operation of the new Children's Court law will be effective in securing proper detention quarters for this class entirely divorced from police supervision and the environment of jails.

Each county jail provides separate quarters for females and in most instances these are light, sanitary and well equipped; in some instances detention rooms without cells are provided. A matron is appointed by the sheriff at each jail to look after the needs of the female inmates. In many of the jails the wife of the sheriff or jailer acts as matron. In only a few of the larger counties are matrons employed on three shifts of eight hours each, so that obviously the department for females in most jails is not subject to the exclusive custody of the matron at all times. The sheriffs of thirty-seven counties report no females in custody at the end of the fiscal year and during the entire year nine jails admitted no females. About twenty per cent. of those admitted are detained for mostly short periods in the jail after conviction. The employment provided for females in these institutions usually consist of laundry work, cleaning, sewing, cooking, etc.

The Commission issues printed "Rules for the Management of Jails" which are sent to each new sheriff. They are as follows:

Attention is hereby directed to the provisions of the Prison Law, the County Law, the Penal Law and the General City Law, applicable to county and city jails. The following requirements should be carefully observed by all sheriffs, wardens, jailers, etc. having charge of such institutions.

*First: Classification and Separation of Prisoners:—*

Each of the following classes of prisoners must not be confined in the same room or allowed to commingle in the corridors with prisoners of other classes: (County Law, Sec. 92)

1. Civil Prisoners and Witnesses: male adults, 21 and over.
2. Civil Prisoners and Witnesses: male minors, 16-21.
3. Civil Prisoners and Witnesses: female adults, 21 and over.
4. Civil Prisoners and Witnesses: female minors, 16-21.
5. Prisoners held for trial or examination: male adults, 21 and over.



6. Prisoners held for trial or examination: male minors, 16-21.

7. Prisoners held for trial or examination: female adults, 21 and over.

8. Prisoners held for trial or examination: female minors, 16-21.

9. Prisoners under sentence: male adults, 21 and over.

10. Prisoners under sentence: male minors, 16-21.

11. Prisoners under sentence: female adults, 21 and over.

12. Prisoners under sentence: female minors, 16-21.

Children: The detention of juveniles (under 16), both male and female, in jails should be discouraged as much as possible. Section 486 of the Penal Law provides that "no child under restraint or conviction, actually or apparently under the age of sixteen years, shall be placed in any prison or place of confinement, or in any court room or any vehicle for transportation in company with adults charged with or convicted of crime."

All prisoners shall be allowed to converse with their counsel or religious adviser under such rules and restrictions as the keeper of the jail may fix. Conversation of prisoners with other persons may be forbidden except in the presence of a keeper (County Law, Sec. 92).

Insane: Insane or alleged insane persons should not be admitted. Section 87, Insanity Law and Opinion of Attorney General, dated July 31, 1919.

*Second: Food.* All prisoners must be provided with a sufficient quantity of plain but wholesome food and three meals a day should be served. Prisoners detained for trial may, at their own expense, under the direction of the keeper, be supplied with any other proper article of food. (County Law, Section 92).

Whenever practicable a civilian cook should be employed.

*Third: Labor.* It is the duty of the keeper to cause each sentenced prisoner in his jail to be constantly employed at hard labor, when practicable, during every day except Sunday. The Board of Supervisors or the county judge may prescribe the kind of labor at which such prisoners shall be employed. (County Law, 93).

Section 29 of Article 3 of New York State Constitution provides:

\*\*\*\*"No person in any such prison, jail or reformatory, shall be required or allowed to work while under sentence thereto, at any trade, industry or occupation, wherein or whereby his work, or the product or profit of his work, shall be farmed out, contracted, given or sold to any person, firm, association or corporation."

The "trusty system" should be allowed only under careful supervision of guards or keepers at all times.

*Fourth: Discipline and Punishment.* It is the duty of the keeper to treat all prisoners humanely and to enforce proper discipline in the institution. Loud or obscene talking, profanity or boisterous conduct should not be tolerated. Disobedience of any of the reasonable rules of the sheriff or keeper may be punished by solitary confinement on bread and water for a reasonable length of time. This should be done only under the advice of the attending physician. Any cruel or unusual punishment, such as ball and chain, cuffing up, toeing the crack, or confinement in dungeons is absolutely prohibited.

*Fifth:* Cleanliness and Sanitation. All jails should be light and well ventilated. Each cell should be provided with a toilet and lavatory of a type approved by the Commission. There should be at least one shower bath on each floor, in jails where prisoners are detained for a week or more; the department for females may be provided with bath tub. Adequate means of supplying hot and cold water to all parts of the jail are essential.

On admission prisoners should be required to bathe, and be relieved of their clothing, if in bad condition or infested with vermin, and a suitable garb supplied. Proper laundry facilities should be provided.

The beds should be furnished with mattresses, blankets, sheets or mattress cases (of waterproof material in jails for temporary detention) and pillows with cases. Each new prisoner should have clean bedding. Blankets should be aired daily and washed frequently, and sheets and pillow cases laundered weekly.

The interior of the jail, including steel work, should be kept scrupulously clean at all times and well painted. The keeper may employ the sentenced prisoners to do to his work. Every prisoner, whether sentenced or otherwise may be required to take care of his own cell. Whenever safety will permit, prisoners should be allowed to exercise in the open air.

It is the duty of the keepers to protect the health of the inmates and keep the buildings and grounds in a sanitary condition. (Prison Law, Sections 46 and 48).

*Sixth:* It is the duty of the local authorities to provide necessary clothing for the prisoners, and the duty of the keeper to see that all departments of the jail in use are properly warmed and a sufficient amount of bedding supplied to protect inmates from the cold.

*Seventh:* Jail physician. The Board of Supervisors of each county must appoint some reputable physician, duly authorized to practice medicine, as the physician of the jail of the county. (Section 348 Prison Law). It should be the duty of the physician to examine all inmates of the jail on admission, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of segregating those afflicted with communicable disease. He should also be in attendance upon prisoners when ill or when their physical condition requires his services.

*Eighth:* Matron. A matron should be employed at each county jail, who should have the exclusive custody of the department for females, subject, of course, to the direction of the sheriff. The key should be in her possession and no male should be allowed to enter such department unaccompanied by the matron.

In cities containing a population of 25,000 or more, one or more police matrons shall be appointed at the city jail designated for the care of female prisoners held under arrest, and it shall be the duty of such matron to remain constantly thereat so long as any woman is detained, and shall have care and charge of all women held under arrest in the jail or station to which she is attached. (General City Law, Secs. 90 to 96, Art. 6.).

*Ninth:* A jail should be under the supervision of a keeper or some duly authorized person, both day and night. No convict should be released before the expiration of sentence. Every person confined in a county jail or jail farm, may earn a commutation or diminution of sentence of five days for each month as compensation for efficient and willing performance of duties assigned. (Chap. 193, Sec. 250, Prison Law).

*Tenth:* The keeper shall provide a bible to be kept in each

room of the jail, and shall permit the prisoners to be supplied with other suitable and proper books and papers, and, if practicable, cause divine service to be conducted at the jail at least once each Sunday. (County Law, Sec. 94).

*Eleventh:* Record. The record book prescribed in section 95 of the county law must be provided and all the data therein called for duly entered therein. This book belongs to the county and must be left at the jail.

During recent years several new county jails have been built and others improved until at the present time of a total of 63 county jails, not including court house jails, 37 are modern, 8 fair and 18 old. Among those which are classed as obsolete, inadequate or insanitary are Albany, Cayuga, Cortland, Franklin, Lewis, Oneida (Rome and Utica), Queens and Schuyler. A few other counties have jails which are not modern, but are used but little, such as Schoharie and Wayne.

Nassau county has a modern jail but it is inadequate at times to legally classify those committed to it. Court proceedings are pending to compel the county authorities to provide an adequate jail. Similar proceedings were instituted to bring about improvement in the Clinton county jail which was insanitary and inadequate. As a result of these proceedings, which are still pending, the county authorities are remodeling the jail, but it is still inadequate at times to legally classify its inmates. A border county, arrests for bootlegging are frequent and many Federal prisoners are committed to it.

The authorities of Cortland county, which has one of the worst jails in the State, are to build a new jail, plans for which have been approved by the Commission. Proceedings which were instituted to bring this about are still pending. The authorities of Schuyler county were cited during the year to show cause why proceedings should not be instituted by the Attorney General to compel the county to provide a modern and sanitary jail. These proceedings are still pending.

Seneca county has a modern jail at Waterloo and a small obsolete jail at Ovid. On December 15, 1921, the Board of Supervisors passed a resolution abolishing the dual-shire system in the county and closing the Ovid jail effective January 1, 1922. This resolution has been rescinded by the Board and beginning January 1, 1923 the jail will again be made ready for occupancy. Prior to its closing, the Commission had repeatedly recommended that the Ovid jail be abandoned as a place of detention for the reason that the county had a modern jail at Waterloo. If a jail at Ovid is to be maintained, an adequate and sanitary institution should be provided.

During the year some new steel work was installed and other improvements made in the Onondaga county court house jail in Syracuse. Rockland county jail has been rendered more adequate and sanitary, and flushometers have been installed



throughout the Saratoga county jail. Minor improvements, such as painting and repairing, have been made in a considerable number of others.

Westchester county jail is located in the heart of the city of White Plains, and besides lacking modern and adequate quarters for females, and sanitary equipment throughout, has for years been criticized by the Commission because of its use as a place of detention for police prisoners of White Plains. The county authorities have taken up the matter with a view of making the necessary improvements.

During the fiscal year there has been an increase in admissions to county jails, the total being 26,974 as compared with 23,981 during the same period of 1921; the figures for 1920 were 18,341 and for 1917, 39,978.

The number of Federal prisoners reported in county jails during the fiscal year was 1145 and is included in the total admissions. That figure, however, is not accurate as to the actual number admitted, as Federal prisoners held in the jail in one county are frequently transferred to another county where a term of Federal court is held and are temporarily admitted to the jail in that county. Such prisoners are accounted for in both sheriff's reports to this Commission.

The Commission deplores the fact that the majority of Federal prisoners are detained in six of the old, inadequate jails of the State, viz. Albany, Broome, Cayuga, Clinton, Franklin and Oneida. Many of these prisoners, some of them young men, are sentenced to serve comparatively long terms in these jails, none of which is modern and all except Broome, have been severely criticized for a number of years by this Commission. It is to be regretted that modern jails with ample quarters, like those in Oswego, Montgomery, Jefferson, Tioga and Schenectady counties cannot be used for this purpose.

## CITY JAILS AND TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUPS

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On December 31, 1922, there were of record 80 city jails and 302 town and village lockups in the State outside of the city of New York. During the year 5 lockups were closed by order of the Commission as being insanitary or inadequate and 25 were closed by local authorities, this action in several cases having been taken on recommendation of the Commission. Many of these lockups were in remote sections where arrests were seldom made and where places of detention were not needed.

Lockups closed by order of the Commission were at Canajoharie, Hermon, Lindenhurst, Norwood and North Tarrytown. Those closed by the local authorities included Blasdell, Breesport, Bridgehampton, Broadalbin, Central Islip, Chittenango, Croton Falls, Friendship, Greenwich, Harrisville, Kendall, Little Valley, Margaretville, Mattituck, Oneida Castle, Orient, Port Jefferson, Port Washington, Schaghticoke, South New Berlin, Southold, South Otselic, Springville, Trumansburg and Union. The lockup at Oneida Castle was in the barracks of the State Police and was closed by that Department.

All of the 382 jails and lockups in use as well as most of those which were closed were inspected by the Commission during the year. Many were renovated and improved as recommended in reports of inspection sent to the local authorities.

The city of Buffalo has jails in fourteen police precincts. The old building occupied by police headquarters which was damaged by fire several years ago, has been reconstructed the jail improved, and is again used as headquarters. The building and location are unsuitable for a permanent police headquarters and a modern, fireproof building has been recommended. Early in the present year the Commission approved plans for improving the lighting, plumbing and ventilating in the third, fifth, sixth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, thirteenth and fourteenth precinct jails. Some of the work was started but was discontinued. The improvements are necessary and should be completed. The accommodations for the detention of women in the second precinct station house are not sufficient at times to properly segregate the prisoners and should be enlarged.

The city of Albany is erecting a modern police headquarters and jail, plans for which were approved by the Commission during the year. Plans have also been approved for a new police headquarters and jail in the city of Troy to take the place of the present obsolete jails in the first, second and third precincts.

Kingston is to remodel its city jail and Oneonta is to pro-



vide new detention and lodgers' rooms. A new city jail has been completed at Lockport and plans have been approved for a new jail for the recently incorporated city of Long Beach.

The authorities of North Tonawanda were cited in October to show cause why the city jail in that city should not be closed, it being inadequate and insanitary. The proceedings have been adjourned until February 1923, the common council having determined to seek legislation which will permit the issuance of bonds to provide a new municipal building and jail.

The cities of Fulton, Jamestown and Yonkers were cited during the year to show cause why their respective jails should not be closed as insanitary or inadequate. The proceedings at Jamestown and Yonkers have been discontinued, the Commission's recommendations having been complied with. Pending the completion of improvements under way, the Fulton proceedings are still pending.

Plans were approved during the year for lockups at Harrison, Highland Falls, Mamaroneck, Port Washington, and Seneca Falls. At Mamaroneck the lockup was to have been placed in a Community Building, but the plan was abandoned and it is now proposed to provide a lockup in another building. Construction of the new building at Port Washington has not been started and at Seneca Falls the project for a new municipal building and lockup was defeated by the village electorate. The village of Blasdell also defeated a proposed plan for a new municipal building to include a lockup. Incomplete plans have been submitted for a lockup at Middleville which have not yet been approved. Municipalities are not compelled by law to maintain lockups but if they do, these places of detention must be sanitary and adequate.

A new village building to include a lockup is under construction at Larchmont which is expected to be completed in March. Painted Post has a new lockup completed this year to take the place of the old one which was closed by the Commission. The lockup at Barker, which was closed in 1920 by the local authorities, has been reopened and is again in use. A new lockup has also been opened in the village of Clayville.

The State owns and maintains a lockup at the State Fair Grounds at Syracuse for use during State Fair week. It is equipped with wooden cells and is of an obsolete type. It is under the jurisdiction of the State Fair Commission, a department actively engaged in the display and exhibit of all kinds of agricultural and manufactured products. This Commission has pointed out that the State's lockup facilities should be in strict conformity with modern construction and equipment, and that an opportunity for widespread and beneficial education in the type and character of village lockup construction is being neglected.

Subdivision 8 of section 46 of the Prison Law authorizes

the Commission to close city jails and town and village lockups which are insanitary or inadequate after opportunity has been given the responsible authorities to show cause why their places of detention should not be closed. At Caledonia, Livingston County, Granville, Washington County, and North Tarrytown, Westchester County, it appearing that the Commission's orders closing these lockups were being disregarded, the matters were referred to the district attorneys of the respective counties with the request that the law be enforced. The statute makes it a misdemeanor for any officer to detain a person in a lockup which has been officially closed by the Commission.

The following shows the results of show cause proceedings instituted during the year:

#### CITY JAILS

Fulton: Authorities cited for January 4, 1922, plans for improving jail approved; proceedings pending.

Jamestown: Authorities cited for January 4, 1922, recommendations complied with; proceedings discontinued, June 6, 1922.

North Tonawanda: Authorities cited for October 12, 1922; resolution adopted by common council relative to bonding city for the erection of a new municipal building and jail; proceedings pending.

Yonkers: Authorities cited for December 8, 1922; recommendations complied with; proceedings discontinued, December 8, 1922.

#### TOWN LOCKUPS

Lindenhurst: Authorities cited for June 6, 1922; lockup ordered closed, effective September 18, 1922.

Port Jefferson: Authorities cited for June 6, 1922; resolution adopted by town board June 7, 1922, closing lockup until funds are available for improvements; proceedings pending.

#### VILLAGE LOCKUPS

Addison: Authorities cited for October 12, 1922; improvements made; proceedings pending.

Hermon: Authorities cited for April 4, 1922; lockup ordered closed, effective July 12, 1922.

North Tarrytown: Authorities cited for March 7, 1922; lockup ordered closed, effective July 12, 1922.

Norwood: Authorities cited for March 7, 1922; lockup ordered closed, by village officials January 30, 1922; ordered closed by Commission, effective June 8, 1922.

Nyack: Authorities cited for December 8, 1922; improvements made; proceedings pending.

St. Johnsville: Authorities cited for October 12, 1922; lockup ordered closed effective January 23, 1923; lockup improved, operation of closing order suspended until August 1, 1923.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

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In brief the Commission's recommendations are:

1. Make possible, through legislation, compliance with the recommendations contained in the special report on Prison Industries submitted in 1921.

2. Authorize the State Industrial Commission to inspect machinery in use in all penal institutions of the State.

3. Authorize appropriations for the erection of a wall around Great Meadow Prison and for a shop building.

4. Provide for a correlation between the Superintendent of State Prisons and the Education Department regarding the educational supervision and conduct of the prison schools, and to place the teachers in these schools on an equal footing with the teaching body of the State.

5. Amend Chapter 644 of the Laws of 1922 so as to provide that the Superintendent of State Prisons shall notify the Commissioner of Immigration at the time of admission of an alien prisoner instead of ten days prior to his release.

6. Provide for the eventual removal of Auburn Prison to a farm site.

7. Amend the State Finance Law so as to permit the State Reformatory for Women at Bedford Hills to use funds from the sale of articles made in the institution for the purchase of materials used in the manufacture of such articles.

8. Provide for an increased number of inmates in the Institution for Mental Defectives.

9. Enact legislation which will permit the correction of sentences of prisoners in which errors have been made by the courts in overlooking the legal allowance of time spent in jail preliminary to sentence.

10. Make possible the reelection of sheriffs through a constitutional amendment.

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

*President.*

JOHN F. TREMAIN,

*Secretary.*



# REPORT OF INSPECTIONS

## STATE PRISONS

### AUBURN PRISON

#### AUBURN

Visited March 27-28, 1922.

My reason for going to the prison at this time was to further inquire into the industrial conditions. It is my judgment that conditions, not only in the industries but throughout the institution, have improved since my inspection in July of last year. Most of the recommendations made by the State Commission of Prisons at that time have been adopted and are being carried out, as well as several other changes and improvements which were put into operation by the Warden on his own initiative.

The men are now in the shops a full seven and one half hours a day and there was apparently very little idling in the various industries. As stated in previous report, the men should work full eight hours, although it is not now done in any of the prisons. No eating is permitted in the shops. All the men are compelled to go to the mess hall in the morning and at noon. A few who wish to study are permitted to take bread to their cells at night. All others are required to go to the mess hall. The bringing in of food indiscriminately by relatives of the prisoners has been regulated. The inmates are permitted to receive fruit and an occasional cake in addition to the boxes of eatables at Thanksgiving, Christmas, Easter and the Fourth of July, which are permitted by the rules promulgated by the Superintendent of State Prisons. The Warden stated that the prison physician said the food furnished the prisoners by the State was much better for them under the circumstances than that brought in from the outside. Many of the people who bring food to the inmates are not as well fed as the prisoner to whom they bring it and they deny themselves in order to overfeed one who does not need it. The curtailing of the amount of food brought in from the outside and the insistence that the prisoners adhere more strictly to the prison bill of fare has resulted in less sickness in the institution.

Men when received at the prison are put into a separate company under an experienced officer. They are at once tested as to their mental and physical conditions, qualifications, ability to work, etc. They are also taught personal cleanliness, to care for their cells, and other personal work. They remain in this company for at least thirty days and during that period are kept busy as laborers. At the end of thirty days if they show they are able to conform to the prison rules they are placed under the routine regulations and are allowed the full privileges given the other inmates.

All the members of the band are now in one company and their work consists of salvaging and cleaning up. This is much better than to have them scattered about among the various industries.

The hours for bathing and shaving have been so arranged that while they are still in the part of the day assigned for work, they do not interfere nearly so much as formerly with the conduct of the industries.

We were informed that the attendance of the inmates at the prison school has been so adjusted that there is less conflict with the work in the shops.

It also seemed to be the opinion of the various foremen that they were

using practically all the men who can be used in the shops with the present plants. This being the case, it would appear advantageous to increase, if possible, the present facilities so more men could be employed in the industries and fewer in the maintenance. Apparently, many men are charged to maintenance simply because there is nothing else for them to do. It is understood that in this institution, as in practically all penal institutions, there are a number of inmates charged to maintenance who are in such physical condition that they are fit for "light duty" only.

In my report on the prison industries generally, made in August of last year, the following statement was made relative to road camps:

"It should be stated\*\*\*\*\*that a number of men are employed on road work, who would otherwise be working in the shops. Of course, only the most trustworthy and able-bodied are assigned. It is considered by the prisoners in general as most desirable employment; in fact, a privilege. While it might be said that a man who is very valuable in the shops should not be sent to the roads, there is another side to the question. It often occurs that a prisoner has worked long and well in the shops; his conduct has been excellent; he comes to the warden and asks that he be sent out with the road gang; under these circumstances it would not be justifiable to refuse this request. Work well done and good behavior should be rewarded, when possible."

When transfers are made from Auburn to Great Meadow Prison many are sent as a reward. It is necessary to send only men who can be trusted, as the latter institution has no wall. This being the case, I agree with the recommendation made by the Board of Estimate and Control—"that there is only one institution at which road camps can at present be advantageously organized, and that is the Great Meadow Prison. All other road activities should be discontinued."As Great Meadow Prison has no industries it would appear that instead of taking the men from the shops in Auburn, a road company could be made up at Great Meadow Prison and transferred to Auburn. They could be housed there long enough to organize and prepare them for the road camp and then proceed to their work without interfering in any way with industries at Auburn and yet they would be a camp maintained and controlled by Auburn Prison. There is no doubt that this road work is of benefit in many ways. It benefits the prisoner physically, the State, and the locality in which the road is constructed. We are told of one road on which the prisoners were working that the lowest bid made was \$80,000 per mile, and that the work is being done by the prisons at \$15,000 per mile. This is of course an exceptional instance.

*Foundry:* Some machines have been ordered for this department, which will increase the output per man.

Most of the work is the making of school furniture castings. Some grates for one of the New York City departments are also being manufactured. This is one of the few industries in the prisons which seems to benefit the man upon his release. If a moulder desires work when he leaves the prison it is generally ready for him. Several firms have notified the prison authorities that they can employ moulders upon their discharge. If the recommendations which follow, regarding the Wood Working Department, are carried out it will be necessary to enlarge this department.

*Woodworking:* In my report of July last concerning this department it was stated:

"It is apparent that too many different styles and sizes of furniture are manufactured. The State Board of Classification has materially reduced the number of articles catalogued, but it is suggested that that body consider the elimination of the following articles from the catalogue."

These articles were nearly all stricken from the catalogue as rec-



ommended. It appears that a much more drastic cut in the different kinds of articles manufactured in this department should be made. It is understood that this industry has never paid. It did not pay when it was known as the "Cabinet Department", nor has it shown any profits since it was joined with the School Furniture section, which was formerly one of the best industries in the prison. It seems apparent that if the manufacture of desks, with few exceptions, is done away with, also the making of settees, dressers, chiffoniers, and chairs except those hereafter mentioned, that the industry can be put upon a paying basis. It takes a great deal of time to construct the articles mentioned and in many instances work is spoiled owing to the fact that it is not possible to find experienced men among the inmates who can do the kind of work necessary to make them. It also takes a long time to instruct a man so he is proficient enough to work on this higher grade of furniture, and often when he has become efficient his term expires.

To make these articles much time is wasted in adjusting machinery; a large stock of veneer work must be carried and stored in which considerable capital is invested; and finally the actual value of the article turned out in a given time by a team of inmates is very much less than the value that can be turned out by the same team in the articles, which it is believed the department should manufacture. There is no doubt whatever that the prison will never be able to make the furniture which is demanded by the State and its political divisions. It therefore seems to be good business to manufacture only those articles which are best adapted to prison labor and for which there is the greatest demand. After careful inquiry it is believed that all articles of furniture with the following exceptions should be eliminated from the prison catalogue and that their manufacture cease as soon as the present stock of materials for their construction is exhausted:

*Chairs:*

Nos. 27, 66, 281, 380, 390, N. Y. A  
Nos. B, C, and D rockers.  
Nos. 10 and 20 typewriters.

*Stools:*

Nos. 37, 38 and 39.

*Desks:*

Nos. 13A and 13B.  
Nos. 18 typewriter..

*Tables:*

Nos. 404, 407, 408 and 52.

*Wardrobes:*

Nos. 100 and 101.

Also all the school desks and seats now shown in the prison catalogue.

If this plan is adopted it is believed that the output of the industry, both in quantity and value, will be materially increased. The school furniture industry has in former years been a paying one, and even if the prison shops are pushed to their fullest capacity they can produce only a moderate portion of the furniture demanded by the schools of the State. The other articles of furniture which it is thought should be manufactured are in demand by both State and municipal institutions and departments, and are of such construction that they can be made more readily by the class of labor generally found in the prison shops.

To carry out this plan no very great changes will have to be made in the present layout of the shops. The foundry will have to be enlarged, but that can be done by simply removing the machines now in use and the flasks stored in the space which was in former years a part of the foundry. The machines can be placed in a part of the shop which will be made available by the elimination of the larger articles of furniture and the flasks can be stored near the foundry. Probably about twenty-five more men would be needed in the foundry.

The new machinery recommended has been placed. A new 16-inch jointer is needed and has been estimated for by the prison authorities.

When this industry was established it was believed that the experience gained in the cabinet section of this work would be of value to the men upon their discharge. Upon careful inquiry I am satisfied that such

is not the case. I was unable to learn of a single instance where a graduate of this department had taken up similar work on his discharge. The majority of the men discharged seem to look upon the particular work upon which they were engaged in the prison as a part of their punishment and seldom take up that vocation when they are returned to civil life. The work upon the articles, which it is recommended should be eliminated, is also of such a character, owing to the way it has to be done in the prison shops, that it would be practically impossible for a man to find a shop on the outside where his experience in the prison would be of any value to him. As stated in a previous report, it is expected by the taxpayers of the State that "the prisoners should work at least as hard as the man on the outside and earn their keep"; and while a prisoner should be taught to maintain himself when discharged, this cannot be the only consideration. He should at least do work enough to reimburse the State for his care.

There are now sufficient orders for furniture filed in this prison to keep the shops running to full capacity at least until July 1st, next. Criticism has been made at times because this Commission issues certificates to the various State departments and municipalities allowing the purchase of furniture as well as other articles in the open market. No other course is possible. When sufficient orders are received to work the shops to capacity, purchases cannot be held up indefinitely, and if it were possible to obtain the same amount of work in the prison shops that the same number of men would turn out in shops outside the walls, the prison shops would never be able to supply the demands of the State and its political divisions—this is without doubt a physical impossibility. Certificates must continue to be issued, as the prison authorities are the only persons who can possibly know whether or not the articles can be furnished by the penal institutions. Attention has sometimes been called to the value of articles for which certificates are issued, so that they can be purchased in the open market. These statements are surely interesting, but do not alter the fact that they cannot be furnished by the prisons under present conditions. The only way that the volume of articles released can be reduced is to increase production, and this is the great problem that confronts those responsible for the prison industries. Some ways in which it is believed production can be increased have been shown in previous reports, and it is believed that if the recommendations concerning the wood working department of this prison made in this report are carried out, satisfactory results will be obtained.

*Cloth:* This is the best paying industry in the prison at the present time. It has never been able to supply the demand for its product. We were told that all the men who could be used are now available. This industry should be enlarged, and it is suggested that if practicable looms be installed in the old chair shop which has not been used for manufacturing purposes in some time. An inmate has an opportunity to become an expert weaver in this shop.

*Machine:* Conditions were practically the same as at the time of my last report. A civilian foreman should be placed in charge of this shop who should look after the general repairs in the institution.

*Broom-Basket:* This industry has shown a falling off in production for some time. The shop was without a foreman for a considerable period and during that time the machinery was not properly cared for. A new foreman is now in charge; the machinery has been put in condition and the production has been gradually returning to normal. There is no reason why full production should not now be attained.

*Automobile Plates:* This department has been considerably enlarged and additional machinery purchased. The original plant as recommended by the manufacturers was never satisfactory and was entirely inadequate. The prison authorities believe that they will now be able to furnish all the plates needed by the State.

Some difficulty was experienced in procuring materials for the coloring of the plates to be used in 1923 the color selected by the State

Tax Department being very difficult to produce. It is suggested that in the future the Tax Department confer with the prison officials before making their final selection of colors for new plates.

*Farm:* The farm is now classed as an industry and its products are sold to the institution at prices fixed by the Department of Farms and Markets. This will be discussed in a future report.

*Generally:* The general conditions mentioned in the first part of this report, I believe, have and will continue to have a considerable effect upon the industries, and the improved discipline of the institution has greatly aided in improving the conditions in the shops.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Woodworking Department be reorganized as outlined in this report.

That the Cloth Industry be enlarged.

That the Legislature make provision for a foreman in the machine shop and assistant foremen in the industries.

That the State Board of Classification be requested to alter the Prison Price List to conform to eliminations recommended in the list of furniture.

That the State Tax Department be requested to confer with the prison authorities before finally determining the colors of automobile plates,

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

### AUBURN PRISON

#### AUBURN

Inspected December 19, 1922. E. S. Jennings, Warden.

Auburn is one of the famous prisons of the world. It was the first state prison built in New York State and one of the first of the large prisons in the country. Its earliest construction goes back to 1816. The Auburn System, also called the Congregate System, is a distinctive classification in penology.

An institution which has its roots in the distant past and erected at a time when severity and grimness were stressed in prison architecture, and before the modern ideas of rehabilitation and sanitation had won their way, is necessarily antiquated. While some publicity has been given to the wretched conditions in the old Sing Sing prison, the cell quarters in Auburn are as bad.

#### THE BUILDINGS

The prison is situated in the business section of the city of Auburn, near the New York Central Railway station. The main buildings are built of stone and include the central court, administration offices, warden's residence, hospital, doctor's offices, cell halls, mess halls, kitchen, and chapel.

The cell halls are known as the south, north, and north extension. The south cell hall joins at right angles the south corridor leading from the central court, and contains 442 cells. Each cell is 3 ft. 4 in. wide, 7 ft. 6 in. deep, and 7 ft. 10 in. high. The north cell hall connects at right angles with the north corridor, and has 450 cells, each 4 ft. 2 in. wide, 7 ft. deep, and 7 ft. 10 in. high. The north cell hall extension joins with the north cell hall, and contains 290 cells, each 4 ft. wide, 7 ft. 4 in. deep, and 7 ft. 1 in. high. The cell capacity is 1,282.

The cells in each cell hall are encased in a huge stone block, joined back to back. The cell blocks rise four tiers high with balconies, running



along in front of each tier. The cell doors have flat bands of steel crossed, obstructing entrance of light and air.

No plumbing is in the cells. Practically all of them have the old insanitary prison bucket. A narrow cot bed with bed clothing, a stool, shelf, and electric light complete the furnishings of the cell.

The walls and floors of the cells are stone. They can fairly be compared to tombs in a mausoleum. They are saturated with the constant use of a century.

Originally, the windows in the cell block were small. They have of late years been enlarged to reach from about ten feet above the floor to the roof, admitting an abundance of light and air. The corridors of the cell halls are wide and light. A well equipped bath house and laundry join the cell halls.

Large brick shops complete a central enclosure. A broad sidewalk shaded by elm trees extends down the center. This enclosure, or yard, furnishes fine recreational opportunities to the inmates.

Most of the shop buildings are old; stone walls surmounted by watch towers surround the buildings.

#### RECEPTION OF PRISONERS

Prisoners upon admission are given a bath and a complete outfit of prison clothing. The clothing is of a gray color and not distinctive or humiliating. They are assigned to cells on a special tier. They are examined physically by the doctor and mental tests are applied. They are interrogated by the warden or principal keeper to determine fitness and adaptability for labor, and by the teacher to decide on school instruction, and by the clergyman to note religious connection and personal needs.

They are kept thirty days in a disciplinary or special squad. This squad does the dirty work around the prison, cleaning up the cell halls and yard, shoveling coal, and other disagreeable duties. They are given no privileges, attend no entertainments, and are not admitted to the Mutual Welfare League. They are exercised daily in the yard. During this time they are instructed in the rules and discipline of the prison, and are not released from the squad until they are thoroughly familiar with them.

The warden believes that in treating all prisoners alike, and in giving them rigid treatment and training on entrance, they will be more amenable to discipline during their prison term. After the expiration of thirty days, upon report of the principal keeper that they are sufficiently trained, they are admitted to class "A" and receive a white disc which is worn on the sleeve. If they lose this mark of good behavior it is never returned to them. They can, however, win a white bull's eye in place of it. They are assigned to their permanent cells and employment and become eligible to membership in the Mutual Welfare League.

#### INDUSTRIES

The main industries are clothing, wood-working, iron and brass beds, brooms and baskets, and signs and automobile plates. The manufacture of cloth is the most active industry. The wool is received in the bale and put through all the various processes until it becomes cloth. Modern machinery has been installed. The sales during the fiscal year ending July 1, 1922, were \$173,783.61 on which there was a net profit of \$44,080.62, an increase of about \$3500 over the previous year. During the year the only additions to the plant have been a motor costing \$665.25. This industry should be enlarged, as it has never been able to fill all orders.

The wood working industry includes school furniture, office furniture, and cabinet ware. The sales were \$167,573.61 on which there was a net loss of \$9,218.67.

Last year Commissioner Pierce made a special inquiry into this depart-



ment and recommended that more modern machinery be installed: that the number of styles of articles manufactured be reduced; that the workmen be better directed; and that less transfers be made. Evidently, the suggestions have been followed, as the new equipment purchased during the year amounted to over \$14,000.

This has never been a paying department. A good many kinds of furniture have been made which interfere with profits. Many of the sales have been made on time orders. The prison has been unable to fill emergency orders. This department should teach the inmate standard trades helpful in free life. Even if it does not make a profit its continuance is worth while for the vocational training which it should impart. It should, however, be made a paying industry if the recommendations of Commissioner Pierce are followed.

The broom and basket industry continues about the same as in former years. The sales were \$25,217.28 on which the net profits were \$6,353.13, an increase over the preceding year.

The iron and brass bed department runs along as formerly. The sales were \$23,599.40. The net profits were \$4,578.26. The new equipment aggregated \$2,532.15.

The sign and automobile plate industry was established several years ago. It makes the automobile number plate issued by the Tax Department of the State. It is a large department employing many inmates and is not only run to full capacity during the day, but at night men are employed preparing the plant for full operation on the following day. The sales last year were \$120,636.01 on which there was a loss of \$40,918.88. This loss was due to a big decline in the price of steel, and is one of the risks of business. During the previous year the profits were \$7,953.51. The profits of the present year will be large and already amount to over \$50,000. The new equipment in this department amounts to \$8,785.89.

All of the industries can be considerably developed. Superintendent Glynn is giving them careful study. He was in Auburn on day of inspection and explained to us the reforms and improvements proposed. He is installing a production cost system and a continuous inventory, and is preparing a series of charts which will enable him at all times to know the state of production, sales and profits, which will enable him to regulate and promote production.

We were informed that more storage room is needed. In order to meet demand, articles should be ready for delivery. A large supply at present cannot be kept on account of lack of storage.

#### THE FARM

A farm of 220 acres about three miles from the prison is cultivated by inmate labor. Prisoners who can be trusted are selected. They live in one of the farm houses. Products last year amounting to \$10,344.36, on which the net profit was \$1,294.15, were sold to the prison.

The production of the farm should be increased and more farm land acquired. Any excess of products can be disposed of in the open market. Farm work is splendid employment for prisoners.

The cultivation of the farm was formerly charged to maintenance. As an illustration of the possibilities, the warden stated that some pedigreed Holsteins infected with tuberculosis and condemned by the State were assigned to him. He used them for breeding purposes and has developed a herd worth about \$10,000 free from the infection.

#### ROAD WORK

Five road camps were maintained during the year, known as the Montezuma, Niles, Venus, Ledyard and Cortland County camps. An average of twenty men were in each camp. Trustees and prisoners whose terms are soon to expire or who are eligible for parole, are used. The Montezuma road is a fill of five miles across the Montezuma marshes. It has

been under construction for several years and is a fine achievement. It was considered too difficult and too expensive for private contract. The road bed is about finished and will be surfaced by contract.

The Niles, Venus and Ledyard are county roads which have been building for some time and will be completed this year.

The Cortland County road has been building for five years and has necessitated a good deal of excavation, filling and construction.

Applications are made for new roads, and road construction will be continued. On account of transfers to Great Meadow Prison it is becoming increasingly difficult to find prisoners who can be trusted for this work. The Board of Estimate and Control has stated that "there is only one institution at which road camps can at present be advantageously organized and that is Great Meadow."

#### EMPLOYMENT

The inmates have been reasonably employed during the past year in the industries and in maintaining the institution. More work however, should be accomplished. Too many men are used in maintenance, and too many are set at a single job. Labor can be better organized and coordinated. As an example, we found the men all idle in one of the shops. Their special job was completed in the morning and they were not required to do work in the afternoon.

On day of inspection the inmates were employed and engaged as follows:

<i>Maintenance</i>			
Kitchen -----	41	Farm (Auburn) -----	10
Bakery -----	6	Office Men & Messengers -----	34
Mess Hall -----	20	Lumber Yard -----	4
Laundry -----	28	Stock Room & Shipping -----	8
Halls & Galleries -----	68	Power House—60% of total --	4
Power House—40% of total --	2	Engineers & Firemen—60% of	
Engineer & Firemen—60% of		total -----	17
total -----	11	Yard Men—60% of total ----	6
State Shop—60% of total ---	25	State Shop—60% of total ----	25
Tailor Shop -----	45	Barbers—50% of total -----	13
Yard Men—40% of total ----	4	<i>Construction</i>	
Warden's Premises -----	3	"State" General -----	34
Outside Men -----	4	Woodworking Repairs -----	4
Barn Men -----	13	Woodworking Machine Repairs	4
Clerks & Messengers -----	38	<i>Non-Productive</i>	
Medical Department -----	25	Disciplinary Co. -----	38
Library -----	1	School -----	14
Barbers—50% of total -----	12	Musicians -----	14
Printers & Bookbinders -----	1	Punishment -----	1
<i>Industries</i>		League (except barbers and	
Auto plate -----	81	Instructors) -----	6
Bed & Brass -----	34	Sick in Hospital -----	20
Broom, Basket and Weave ---	85	Idle on Doctor's Orders -----	39
Cloth -----	170	At Court -----	1
Woodworking -----	202	Observation -----	1
Foundry -----	62		
Mattresses (women's) -----	35	Total -----	1269

#### MESS AND COMMISSARY

The prisoners still take their meals at the old benches in the mess hall. Small tables of hard maple made in the shops, at which the inmates will sit in groups of ten, are soon to be installed. The plates, cups and bowls are earthenware. The menu on day of inspection was: Breakfast—rice, milk, sugar, bread and coffee; dinner—beef stew with vegetables, biscuits,

bread and coffee; supper—vegetable soup, bread and tea. We tested the dinner and found it first class.

The kitchen equipment is in good condition. Four new aluminum kettles, costing \$5,000, replaced old kettles during the year. The floors of the kitchen and mess hall are beginning to wear out and new floors are needed.

The refrigerators are old and in poor condition. We tested the food supplies and found them wholesome.

The bakery produces 800 loaves of bread a day. We tested the bread and found it of good quality.

A ventilating system has been installed in the mess hall, and should be installed in the chapel.

The warden has worked out a plan of establishing a new system in the mess hall. The outfit for each prisoner will consist of an aluminum tray, plate, coffee cup, and bowl. The food will be spread out on a large warming table. Each man will help himself or be served as he passes along and carry his food to his table.

A general complaint of the present feeding system is that the food gets cold when it is set up by waiters before the prisoners march in. It is anticipated that the new plan will keep the food hot, be cleanly and sanitary and be more economical. The proposition appears to be an excellent one. The cost of installing it is estimated at \$10,000.

The outside commissary is handled through the warden's office. Bids are received from local dealers for articles sold to the prisoners and the sales awarded to the lowest bidder. The prices are said to be as low, if not lower, than in the open market. Some of the prisoners claimed that certain articles were higher. We were satisfied that the warden was doing his best with the commissary and advise that care be taken to keep the prices within the market rates.

The commissary sales amount to from \$350 to \$500 weekly. First grade men can purchase up to \$6.00 every two weeks, and second grade men up to \$3.00 every two weeks.

#### EDUCATION

The school in Auburn, as in other State's prisons, is backward and does not function as widely as it should. It is intended only for illiterates and foreigners. The teacher interviews incoming prisoners, and if they fall below the State illiteracy test, compulsory attendance is required. There is one salaried teacher with seven inmate assistants and six school rooms.

The subjects are elementary with history and civics. Instruction is given prisoners who cannot read and write the English language, and does not extend beyond the standard of the sixth grade in the public school usually attended by children around 13 years of age.

Only 266 inmates out of 1283 were in school on day of inspection. The whole school system should be reorganized, and a good part of the prison body should receive instruction at least one hour a day, so organized and arranged that the inmates can give eight hours a day to the industries. No factor is more important in preparing the youth for citizenship and the duties of life than education, and some day management will realize that it is equally as important in correctional training. No real conflict exists between the school and the industries. Education should make the prisoners more efficient in their work.

#### HOSPITAL AND HYGIENE

The hospital is on the second floor of the main building. It has medical, surgical and tuberculosis wards with a bed capacity of 40. The wards are bright and cheerful. A special kitchen is attached to the hospital. On day of inspection 25 inmates were undergoing treatment.

On the same floor and close to the hospital are the doctors' offices,



operating room, sterilizing room, first aid room, dental room, and pharmacy. The operating and sterilizing rooms have a splendid equipment and modern appliances. The first aid ministers to minor injuries. The dental room is equipped for any one in need of treatment. At present the dentist is an inmate. An outside dentist should be secured.

Sufficient work has accumulated for an oculist. Cases needing specialized treatment of eyes, ears and throat do not receive immediate care.

The pharmacy has a complete stock of medicines, drugs and aids in case of sickness and accident, and is presided over by a competent pharmacist who prepares the prescriptions and remedies.

The doctor has prepared some interesting records. Out of 999 prisoners committed during the year the mental tests showed 58 normal, 728 deficient 103 psychopathic and 1 psychotic. The mental ages of deficient range from 7 to 14.6. Those between 7 and 12 are as a rule feeble-minded, and from 12 to 14.6 borderline cases. Many of the recidivists are classed as psychopathic and are divided into two groups—the constitutional and the development.

The mental test of 824 who went out of the prison showed 30 normal, 692 deficient, 90 psychopathic and 9 psychotic. The Sanford revision of the Binet-Simon test, the Pitner-Patterson and Portens tests are used.

Of the 999 admissions, 151 had syphilis in some form, and 79 gonorrhea. Five were drug addicts needing treatment and 21 showed evidences of the habit. One hundred eighty-two men were receiving treatment for syphilis on July 1st. As bearing on employment difficulties, 4,598 days were lost during the year by inmates in the hospital; 4,772 by inmates square chalked in their cells on account of sickness. A total of 9,868 days were lost, due to illness.

The doctor performed 72 major operations. Thirty-seven inmates were transferred to Clinton Prison who had tuberculosis. Drug addicts are also transferred to Clinton.

The doctor recommends that an X-ray machine be purchased and a civilian nurse be appointed.

The prison cells are not fit for prisoners undergoing observation or suffering from psychopathic disturbances. These unfortunates cannot be treated in hospital wards. The excellent psychopathic work in this institution deserves proper accommodations.

It is proposed to reconstruct the west end of the south wing in which the jail, band room, and former cells for the condemned are located, to remove the jail to the cells for the condemned, and turn the first and second floors on which the jail and band room are at present, into psychopathic wards and observation rooms. The plan includes the use of the roof as an exercising court.

The doctor has also prepared statistics on the cost of maintaining aliens in the prison: 30 were eligible for deportation within the three years. If not deported when released they are likely to return to the prisons. The law should be amended, removing restrictions on the deportation of alien criminals upon the expiration of their sentences.

#### DISCIPLINE

The warden reports a strict enforcement of discipline during the past year. The disciplinary company organized for incoming prisoners also serves for auxiliary disciplinary purposes. Inmates who violate and require further training are placed in this company. They lose their privileges but no time, and are under strict supervision.

Prizes are offered for good behavior, good marching, and cleanliness in the shops. Daily reports are made and the competition is active. It has helped to improve the discipline in the shops and prison.

Punishments imposed in the Warden's or P. K. court are confinement in the jail and loss of time or commutation.

The jail consists of eight cells in an isolated section of the prison. The cells contain no bed or furniture. Formerly, the prisoners slept on



the stone floor, but a wooden covering is now placed over the stone floor. The prisoner receives a portion of a loaf of bread three times a day and all the water he requires.

We visited the jail and found three prisoners in confinement. One of them complained that he did not get sufficient bread. He got his regular allowance. The restrictions on water have been removed. The management should consider whether the restrictions on bread should not also be removed.

The following tables show the punishment inflicted from July 1, 1921 to June 30, 1922:

Showing the number of days spent in Punishment:

21	men were in the punishment cell for a period of	1 day
56	ditto	2 days
58	ditto	3 days
32	ditto	4 days
24	ditto	5 days
6	ditto	6 days
2	ditto	7 days
2	ditto	8 days
1	ditto	9 days
7	ditto	10 days
1	ditto	12 days
3	ditto	14 days
2	ditto	15 days

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215 total number in punishment cells.

194 men forfeited time but were not in punishment cells.

---

409 total number punished during the year.

Showing the amount of time forfeited for minor infractions of the rules:

No. Men Forfeited	No. Days Each
7	----- 3
152	----- 5
105	----- 10
4	----- 15
6	----- 20
46	----- (Rioters) ----- 30
1	----- 40
28	----- (Rioters) ----- 90
2	----- (Cutting cases) ----- 165

---

351 men were punished for minor offenses.

#### THE MUTUAL WELFARE LEAGUE

The Mutual Welfare League continues. It cooperates with the management and has the support and encouragement of the warden. Its present organization is as follows: Every prisoner except those in the disciplinary company is a member. The privileges of the prison are conferred on members of the League in good standing.

Fourteen delegates are elected by the whole membership every six months. Each member votes for any of three men. The 28 names receiving the highest vote are submitted at the general election and 14 are selected.

The delegates appoint a secretary and sergeant at arms and a judiciary board of five members. Each delegate takes turns as master of the day or presiding officer of the organization, and serves one day at a time. He makes inspections and reports to the warden on the condition and need of the prisoners and the shops.

The sergeant at arms is the disciplinary officer of the League.

He has four deputies and 29 shop assistants. Anyone committing an offense or violating the rules of the prison or the league is taken into custody by the sergeant at arms. Arrests by officers of the league are tried before the judiciary board. Anyone taken into custody by a prison guard goes before the warden's or P. K. court. League officers seek to secure custody before the guards in order to prevent the imposition of jail sentences and loss of time.

The penalties imposed by the judiciary board are the deprivation of privileges and sometimes confinement in the prisoner's cell. The privileges, including recreation in the yard, games, moving pictures and other entertainments, are highly prized and their suspension is real punishment. Prisoners have been confined in cells by direction of the judiciary board as long as 15 days. This confinement does not take away (good) time.

Each delegate is chairman of a committee. The committees are sanitary, membership, industries, education, food, attendance, entertainment, decorations, celebrations, visitors, reception, and general welfare.

During the periods of recreation and entertainment the league is charged with the responsibility of supervision.

The league is a limited form of self-government, and when properly functioning can accomplish reforms and improvements among the prisoners that management cannot reach. There is an area into which the strictest supervision does not penetrate. Prisoners rarely tell on each other. Private vices, drug users and underground practices are not uncommon in prisons and can only be done away with by a healthy public opinion and good morale among the inmates.

The league officers claim that the league seeks to suppress vices and improve the moral as well as the physical welfare of its membership. Exercises of authority and responsibility increase self-respect, and if the league does in any degree purify and improve conditions it justifies itself as a force for good in the institution.

#### RECREATION

The principal recreation are the freedom of the yard, games and entertainments. Each day from 5 to 7:30 P. M. and on Saturday afternoon the prisoners are allowed to congregate and exercise in the yard. The games are baseball, basketball, a vaulting ball, and other athletic sports in the summer. During the winter season moving pictures are exhibited in the chapel at 5:15 and 7:30 P. M. Special entertainments are given on holidays. An admission fee is charged and constitutes the principal revenue of the league. A band is maintained.

#### RELIGIOUS SERVICES AND LIBRARY

The prison has a resident clergyman. It is his duty to conduct services for prisoners of his religious faith, ministering to the moral and social welfare of the prisoners and take charge of the library. Religious services are held on Sunday at 8 A. M. for the Catholics, 9 A. M. for the Protestants, and later for the Christian Scientists. Jewish and Episcopal clergymen conduct services twice a month. The attendance at these services is reported good.

The library consists of about 10,000 books and 400 magazines; 1500 to 2000 periodicals are said to be circulated among the prisoners. The library is cared for by three inmate librarians. Books which are requested by the inmates are distributed twice a week to the cells. Catalogues should be prepared and placed in all the cell halls, so that the prisoners will know the titles and nature of the books. Great difficulty is experienced in all prisons in bringing the library in closer touch with the inmates. They have considerable idle time and cannot improve it better than by reading good books.

Special attention is given to patients in the hospital. Books and magazines are brought in to them.

#### FUTURE OF THE INSTITUTION

Auburn Prison presents a proposition requiring careful study. It is a complete going institution equipped for 1200 inmates, containing large industries and many excellent facilities. Shall it be reconstructed in its present site or removed?

In the first place the cells are insanitary and unfit for use. Good government requires that they be made sanitary and decent. The only way that this can be attempted is by making two cells into one and equipping them with lavatories and toilets. The cells are a huge mass of stone, and the work of enlargement would be tremendous, as shown in the demolition of the old Sing Sing cell block. The cost of reconstruction and equipment would be very great. When it is done the prison will only accommodate 600 inmates and be a patched up old institution subject to further propaganda for removal. Most of the shop buildings are old, needing constant repairs and construction.

When a private concern outgrows its old accommodations, good business management considers it more economical to furnish modern buildings and equipment than to tinker with the old. The same experience should hold good in public business.

Auburn Prison in its present condition and location has seen its day. Reconstruction will be questionable investment. The land is valuable and can be sold to good advantage and much salvage can be gained in material and equipment. A site on a large farm (in the western part of the State) should be secured and a modern prison erected. The sooner this is done the more money will be saved to the State. If it is to remain on its present site for a considerable time, a new central lighting and heating system and other large improvements of a permanent nature are necessary.

More important than the economic are the advantages and effect which sanitary construction and wholesome environment in the open will have on the moral and physical welfare of the inmates.

It gives us pleasure to commend the warden on the general good condition of the institution on the day of inspection.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That a modern prison to take the place of Auburn be erected on a large farm site (in the western part of the State.)

2. That the production of the industries be increased; that the shop buildings and foundry be enlarged and more storage room supplied and the capacity of the cloth industry be increased.

3. That the school be reorganized and instructions given to a larger proportion of the inmates.

4. That farm work be increased and more farm land leased.

5. That road building be continued.

6. That the new system of serving food recommended by the warden be installed and small tables replace the benches in the mess hall.

7. That the floor be repaired in the mess hall and kitchen.

8. That the plans prepared by the warden and doctor for installing psychopathic and observation wards be adopted and the improvements made.

9. That an X-Ray machine be purchased.

10. That a chief civilian nurse be appointed.

11. That the services of an outside dentist be secured and more specialized treatment given to diseases of eyes, ears, nose and throat.

12. That the library be brought in closer touch with the inmates; that new books be added; and the catalogues be placed in the cell halls.

13. That the chapel be better ventilated.



14. That the administration offices be enlarged.
15. That new cement walks be constructed.
16. That the law be amended removing restrictions and making simpler the deportation of aliens at expiration of their sentences.
17. That if the prison is to be continued for a long period of time on its present site, a central heating and lighting plant be provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,

FRANK E. WADE,

*Commissioners.*

## STATE PRISON FOR WOMEN

### AUBURN

Inspected January 20, 1922. E. S. Jennings, agent and warden; Mrs. Margaret Daley, matron.

The inmate population of the institution on this date was 83 women and 2 babies. The capacity is 128, thus providing each prisoner with a separate room. As this prison was originally built for hospital purposes it has rooms instead of cells, and the broad corridors provide excellent recreation quarters for the inmates. Each room is light and well ventilated, having a large outer window and the doors are one-half bars and also have a large barred transom. The corridors are exceptionally well lighted. The room equipment consists of white cot bed, stand, commode, rocking chair, rugs and electric light.

There is no organized form of industrial training; some inmates are assigned to the shops where the principal work is making blankets, mattresses and shirts. All the inmates are taught to make the dresses that are worn in the institution, outgoing clothing, and also mend, darn and do fancy work. Those who work in the kitchen and laundry learn the rudiments of cooking and laundry work. During the summer a garden of about four acres is cultivated, and sufficient potatoes, onions and carrots were raised to supply the institution this winter.

There is a school in letters in charge of a civilian teacher and a few of the women are learning stenography and typewriting, receiving instruction by an inmate teacher. The majority of the inmates attend school during some portion of the day, the school being in session four hours daily, five days a week, with vacation during August. The first class enters at 9 o'clock and remains for an hour when another class takes its place. The average attendance is about 50. The training includes six standards and covers most of the work of the grammar school. The illiterates have a special class as do the foreigners. Some of the pupils are above the age of forty, but some very satisfactory progress in school work is reported. The inmates have access to a very good library and each is entitled to receive as many books as she can read. The State provides magazines, such as the Saturday Evening Post, Outlook, Munseys, Review of Reviews, the Ladies Home Journal, etc.

The recreational features are the same as in former years with the addition of moving pictures which have been made possible through the acquisition of a machine which is installed in a fireproof booth in the long corridor between the main wings, providing an excellent place for these entertainments which are held once a week. The pictures are said to be carefully selected and censored.

A beautiful chapel is maintained for devotional services. Religious services are held here weekly by Catholic, Protestant and Jewish clergymen and are said to be well attended.

One of the large corridors is fitted up for hospital purposes. It receives a maximum of sunshine and fresh air and was in excellent condi-



tion and fairly well equipped for the purpose. There are operating and examining rooms, also quarters for the physician, who attends daily from the men's prison. A dentist and oculist from Auburn are called occasionally and attend to the needs of the inmates along these lines.

The matron stated that everything possible was done to cause the inmates to lead as refined a life as possible during their terms of imprisonment, and that occasionally it was necessary in the enforcement of discipline, to place the offender in isolation on bread and water for 24 hours, but that length of confinement is usually optional with the inmate.

The institution was scrupulously clean throughout and good order seemed to be everywhere in evidence.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
Commissioner.

## STATE PRISON FOR WOMEN

### AUBURN

Inspected December 26, 1922.

Population week ending December 23, 1922, 101 women prisoners, all engaged in work of one kind or another except 3 inmates in hospital.

On July 1, 1922, a new method of executive control of the women's prison was inaugurated by Warden Jennings, Dr. Heacox, Auburn Prison physician, is also superintendent in charge of the Women's prison, and is directly responsible to Warden Jennings for the conduct of the work in this department. A woman head attendant, Miss Curtis, is the Superintendent's chief assistant, and has direct supervision of the work. The system is much superior to the old plan and results in better records and reporting, as also in classification as to ability to work and keep all such at work.

The industries consist of blanket shop, mattress shop, women's clothing, both institutional and outgoing, garden and grounds. Inmate labor is also used in kitchen, laundry, wards and offices.

All incoming prisoners are examined by physician and classified as to physical condition and possibilities for work.

The physical plant and equipment is old and in some parts badly run-down. The property was found in most excellent sanitary condition. There are 135 cells, or more properly rooms, all equipped with comfortable beds, chairs and tables. A jail consisting of three wooden barred cells adjacent to the workroom, is in rather insecure condition, but is rarely if ever used.

The storeroom was found neat and orderly and contains about one month's supply of foodstuffs. Fourteen girls are in the kitchen and bake-shop service. Seventy loaves of bread are baked daily.

#### MENU FOR TODAY

<i>Dinner:</i>	Hash, Bread, Coffee
<i>Supper:</i>	Pork and Beans, Bread, Coffee
<i>Breakfast:</i>	Bread, Prunes, Tea

Meals are served in small alcove dining rooms in each ward.

#### *Workroom:*

There is one large workroom where much of the industrial work is done. Rag rugs are woven here. Blankets made in the cloth shop on the men's side are hemmed. Women's clothing is made. Thirty-eight women and girls were at work in this room at time of inspection; 17 were working in the laundry and 9 were in service as general ward attendants.

Six women were in the hospital under minor complaints. The hospital equipment is not so complete as that on the men's side of the prison, but seems to be adequate for all usual needs and is kept in fine condition.

#### *School:*

Mrs. Stone teacher in charge, has been in charge of school thirteen

years. Had several years' experience in public school work prior to entering work here.

School now has 49 students. Instruction very similar to Americanization educational system. Six standards are taught as follows:—

- 1st. Taught to write names and to spell and use one hundred words.
- 2nd. Write letters to teacher and spell and use two hundred words.
- 3rd. Fundamental arithmetic and United States geography.
- 4th., 5th., 6th. Enlarged course and advancement until able to read ordinary newspapers, write letters and perform simple business transactions.

Two classes in stenography are now conducted.

Teaching begins at 8:15 A. M. and ends at 2 P. M. with intermission from 11:15 A. M. to 1. P. M. Each class continues one hour.

#### *Chapel:*

Three services conducted each Sunday—Catholic at 9 A. M., Protestant at 10 A. M., Christian Scientists 12:30 P. M. Jewish Rabbi conducts special service every two weeks.

#### *Library:*

Fifteen hundred volumes in circulation throughout school.

#### *Recreation:*

Saturdays and Sundays moving pictures through modern projecting outfit presented by Rotary Club of Syracuse.

Dr. Heacox believes with proper authority under the law a juvenile psychopathic detention institute could be established in an isolated part of the Women's Prison, and that it would meet a very great public need in this part of the State. He also says that with \$500 and three years he could make a wonderful improvement in the grounds and lawn surrounding the Women's Prison.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,  
Commissioner.

## CLINTON PRISON

### DANNEMORA

I visited this prison on May 18-19, 1922, for the purpose of making further inquiry into the industries.

The population on the 18th was 1,446 distributed as follows:

<i>Maintenance</i>			
Kitchen -----	28	Office Men -----	13
Mess Hall -----	26	Blacksmiths -----	1
Halls & Galleries -----	76	Power House -----	10
Engineers & Firemen -----	6	Yard Men -----	26
State Shop -----	12	Barbers -----	10
Warden's Premises -----	4	Wood & Lumber -----	27
Barn Men -----	16	Weaving -----	197
Medical Department -----	25	Farm -----	11
Barbers -----	10	Machinists & Repair Shop -----	29
Bakery -----	10	Stock Room & Shipping -----	2
Laundry -----	29	Engineers & Firemen -----	10
Power House -----	6	Jobbing Shop -----	19
Jobbing Shop -----	12	<i>Construction</i>	
Yard Men -----	18	Remodeling Hospital -----	15
Outside Men -----	4	Remodeling Boiler Room -----	8
Clerks -----	10	Clearing Industrial Ruins -----	25
Library -----	5	<i>Non-Productive</i>	
<i>Industries</i>		School -----	15
Shirt & Clothing -----	20	Sick in Hospital -----	190
Dye -----	9	Idle on Doctor's Orders -----	343
Cotton -----	159	At Court & out on escape -----	10
		Total -----	1,446

On March 18, 1922, the shop building, which housed the clothing and tinware industries and also contained the stock room and shipping department, was destroyed by fire. Nothing remains except part of the walls and a twisted mass of pipes, iron and steel. The work of removing the debris is being carried on and plans are being prepared for a two-story concrete building 300 feet long and 60 feet wide to replace the old one.

#### SHIRT AND CLOTHING

Since the fire this industry has been housed on the second floor of a small building used as a garage. Every available foot of space has been utilized. The men in this shop do not get work until 8 A. M. and stop at 11:45 A. M. They do not return until 1:15 P. M. and finish at 3 P. M. The reason given for this is that the officer in charge has other men in his company who must be picked up and also there is no other officer to replace him until he returns from his dinner, so that the men in this shop work about five hours and forty minutes a day. The present production has been, under the circumstances, satisfactory.

There has been a change in the method of distributing the work to the men, which is of very material value, and there is considerable improvement in the appearance of the product. There is every reason to believe that when this industry is properly housed upon the completion of the new building that it will be one of the large industries in the prison system.

#### TINWARE

It was the intention to eliminate the tinware industry as soon as the stock of materials on hand was exhausted. The fire consumed most of these. The foreman of this industry has a few men making pails and other articles for the use of the institution in a part of the carpenter shop, which has been set aside for his use. The utensils to be used by the road gangs have also been manufactured by this industry.

As recommended, the manufacture of galvanized iron ash, garbage and manure cans has been transferred to Sing Sing Prison. Now that the industry has been eliminated in Clinton Prison the manufacture of galvanized pails, buckets and coal hods should be added to the sheet metal industry at Sing Sing Prison, which is much better located to market these articles than is Clinton. There is a demand for thousands of pails every year, one department alone in the City of New York using over 7000 per annum.

#### COTTON

The shop building is in poor condition. The floors in the main shop are badly in need of repairs. Many of the lights of the windows of the second floor have been broken out. On account of the defective floors water at times has dripped through from the second to the first floor and injured the machinery. The picker room in an old building adjoining the main shop is, as stated in my report of last year, leaky and damp and when it rains it is necessary to shut down as some of the leaks are directly over the machinery.

The machinery in use is satisfactory, except that four new spinning frames are needed to replace some that have been in use for about twenty years.

The dye shop is located in the same building as the picker room. The kiln for drying the yarn is in this shop and is apparently not of sufficient capacity to take care of the needs of the cotton shop at all times.

This shop has been behind in orders for years and at present is unable to furnish scarcely any of the warps needed by Auburn Prison, so that these have to be purchased in the open market.



All the men needed are available. They work from 7:45 to 11:45 A. M. and from 12:35 to 3:15 P. M.

In my report made in August of last year I said:

"An L should be constructed on the opposite side of the building from where the present picker room and dye shop are located, so that the industry could be enlarged and the picker room and dye shop properly housed. This improvement would facilitate the work and also allow the cutting in of windows that would improve the lighting of the main building."

This statement is reiterated.

#### WEAVE SHOP

Last year I stated that the cotton shop was unable to turn out work fast enough to keep the looms going. This has been overcome. All the looms were in use, while last year twenty-five looms were idle. The production of this shop for the past ten months was 518,298 yards. If the present rate of production is kept up for the balance of the year, and there is no apparent reason why it should not be, the production will reach over 620,000 yards, which will be the largest amount produced since 1917. Owing to the destruction of the shop building, before mentioned, a great number of men are available and a surplus is assigned to this industry, so that when a man is taken from the shop there is another to take his place. This accounts for the increase in production. There is no doubt that if it were arranged so that the men could work eight hours, the rate of production of nearly 800,000 yards could again be attained. At present it is not possible to put the finish upon the cloth, and the machinery for this purpose which was destroyed by the fire cannot be replaced and in operation before September first, next.

#### GENERALLY

For some unknown reason the shops now shut down at 3:15 P. M. instead of 3:30 P. M. They should run at least until the later hour, and as soon as officers are available they should operate a full eight hours.

Sometime since it was recommended that a branch of the basket industry at Auburn Prison be established at this prison so as to give light employment to some of the inmates of the Tuberculosis Hospital. The recommendation has been approved by the Superintendent of State Prisons and its immediate installation is much desired by the prison physician, as it will be of great benefit to him in the administration of the hospital.

The institution is greatly handicapped by the lack of a sufficient number of officers. At least fifteen additional are needed at the present time. Eighteen of the total number of guards charged to this prison are at the Tuberculosis Hospital which in many ways is a separate institution located outside the walls.

Most of the drug addicts and perverts, as well as the hardened and vicious criminals are transferred here. The prison also receives all the regular commitments from its own district. If there were a sufficient number of officers, the inmates could be given their recreation time and still work eight hours. Now, it is necessary for the officers to remain until the men are "locked in". It is not possible to give the men recreation after supper, as the night force of officers is necessarily small and the presence of officers at recreation is more necessary than at any other time, as experience in the prisons of this State has repeatedly shown. Another thing that has taken a great deal of the officers' time recently is the number of writs of habeas corpus which have necessitated details of officers to take the men to court. Some officers will also be in charge of the men employed on road work.

Tea and coffee drinking still continue in the shops and I noticed that men left work to wash up; in one shop seven men had stopped their machines and were so occupied, although it was not anywhere near time



for the shop to shut down. This should not be permitted. The men are well fed in this institution and work short hours and there is no reason why they should not be fully employed during the working hours in the shops.

At the time of inspection the attendance at the school was 285 and no complaints were made of interference of the school and the shops. With the large number of men now available there is no reason why they should conflict.

Until the new shops are completed, and after that if the present population continues, there will be a great number of men available for work about the institution. It is proposed to construct the new shop of concrete and do it with inmate labor, and now would seem to be an opportune time to complete the prison wall. There is little doubt that the population of the institution will continue at its present height for some time. Many commitments are being made to the various prisons and for long terms. I was told that 27 men were recently received here whose aggregate sentences were 900 years. It is of the utmost importance that the site of the shop destroyed by the recent fire should be cleared at once. The necessary men are available, but there are not sufficient trucks to remove the debris which has to be carried some distance. Additional trucks should be provided so that the work of rebuilding this badly needed shop can be started.

In my judgment, the greatest need of this institution is a sufficient number of officers, so that the prisoners may be kept fully employed for eight hours each working day. Men who cannot work deteriorate.

The report of the State Comptroller for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, shows that the net earnings of the industries of this prison were \$71,594.70, which was more than the total net earnings of the other three prisons combined. With this showing the needs of the institution should in all fairness be supplied.

It is recommended:

1. That the necessary officers be provided as soon as possible.
2. That the site of the shop recently destroyed by fire be cleared without delay and the construction of the new shop be pushed to completion.
3. That the work on the completion of the prison wall be carried on with such men as are available.
4. That the working hours be at least as long as last year and that they be increased to a full eight hours as soon as practicable.
5. That necessary repairs to the cotton shop be made at once and that an addition to this shop to contain the picker room and dye shop be constructed as soon as possible.
6. That the basket industry be established in the tuberculosis hospital.
7. That the pails and buckets, as indicated on page 20 of the Prison Price List of May 10, 1922, be added to the list of articles now manufactured in the sheet metal and can industry at Sing Sing Prison and that these articles be furnished by that institution in the future.
8. That the Superintendent of State Prisons direct that there shall be no more eating or tea or coffee drinking in the shops.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

#### ROAD CAMP—CONIFER

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY

Inspected July 11, 1922. H. J. Short, officer in charge.

There were 26 convicts from Clinton Prison on this job on the day

of my visit. The officer in charge has one assistant, but on this date the assistant was at Clinton Prison to bring out three more men.

This gang occupies three buildings which have stoves, and the windows are screened with netting. They have cots with mattresses. The men expressed themselves as being perfectly satisfied with the conditions, having plenty to eat and much more freedom than at Clinton. Springs in this section furnish the purest of water. The men work eight hours a day and seemed to be steady at work, and from what could be seen along the highway it was very evident that Officer Short had the men well in hand as excellent work was being done.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

## CLINTON PRISON

### DANNEMORA

Inspected December 14-15, 1922. Harry M. Kaiser, warden.

There were 1428 men in custody on the 14th, classified as follows:

<i>Maintenance</i>		Yard Men -----		22
Kitchen -----	27	Barbers -----		9
Mess Hall -----	25	Wood and Lumber -----		24
Halls and Galleries -----	74	Weaving -----		217
Engineers and Firemen -----	7	Farm -----		12
State Shop -----	11	Printing and Bookbinding ----		1
Warden's Premises -----	4	Blacksmiths -----		2
Barn Men -----	12	Power House -----		12
Medical Department -----	27	Engineers & Firemen -----		10
Barbers -----	9	Jobbing Shop -----		29
Bakery -----	11			
Laundry -----	23			582
Power House -----	8	<i>Construction</i>		
Jobbing Shop -----	20	Remodeling Hospital -----		8
Yard Men -----	15	Excavating for Industrial Bldg. ---		38
Outside Men -----	7			
Clerks -----	9			46
Library -----	5	<i>Non-Productive</i>		
		School -----		18
	294	Isolation -----		11
<i>Industries</i>		Idle on Doctor's Orders -----		236
Shirt & Clothing -----	54	Musicians -----		18
Dye -----	9	Sick in Hospital -----		215
Cotton -----	150	At Court & Out on Escape ---		8
Office Men -----	9			
Machinists & Repair Shop ----	16			506
Stock Room & Shipping -----	6	Total -----		1428

Owing to the large population it has been necessary to place some cots for men in the corridors in front of the cells.

This prison not only receives the men committed from the "Clinton Prison District", which comprises the counties of Albany, Clinton, Columbia, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Greene, Hamilton, Montgomery, Rensselaer, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Sullivan, Ulster, Warren and Washington, but also is the prison to which incorrigibles, tubercular prisoners, syphilitics, drug addicts, perverts and defectives are transferred. When there is trouble among the inmates of the other prisons the ring leaders in the disturbances are generally transferred to Clinton Prison.

On March 18th, last, the large shop building, which housed the clothing and tinware industries as well as the stock room and shipping department, was destroyed by fire and in consequence it is not possible to employ but a comparatively small number of men in the clothing industry, and this necessitates the locking of a large number of men in their cells.

In spite of all these handicaps it is our opinion that the morale of the institution is better than it has been in a number of years, although it is fully realized that there is still much to be accomplished in many ways.

While the oldest cell hall in this prison was constructed about thirty years later than the old block at Auburn and about twenty years later than the stone block at Sing Sing, it is of similar construction. The other two cell blocks of the institution are of somewhat later construction, but are of the obsolete type which has been condemned so frequently.

The old Tuberculosis Hospital has been remodeled and is now used as a chapel, with a seating capacity of 1400, making it possible to assemble the entire population at one time if desired. The old chapel seated about 700. The new chapel is provided with stage, a moving picture outfit, etc.

That part of the building formerly occupied by the old chapel has been included in the medical department and prison hospital, which now has a capacity of about one hundred beds. It is well equipped with operating room, special observation rooms, dressing room, etc. On the administrative floor is the "out-service department", where all dispensary cases are given attention, a well-equipped pharmacy, dental room, minor surgery and clinic room, baths, and officers' dining room. There is also a fine kitchen on the floor below, which is connected with the upper floors by a dumb waiter. There is also an electric elevator for general hospital purposes. These changes and improvements were necessary to meet the demands of the institution, as it receives such a large number of diseased men transferred from other institutions for treatment.

The new kitchen, on the east side of the mess hall, is now in use. It is a large one-story building, well lighted and ventilated by both windows and skylight. It contains eight large aluminum kettles, four batteries of vegetable steamers, three percolators, new chopping machine, and other necessary modern equipment.

The old kitchen has been renovated, painted, and furnished with a new roof and will be used as a vegetable room.

The bakeshop is being repaired and will be painted. The ovens are undergoing repairs.

The boiler house roof has been completed and new roofs have been placed upon the shop buildings, power house, and the house occupied by the Principal Keeper.

A new silo has been erected on the farm. The dairy barns, silos and new pigery have been painted.

Eight new hose houses have been erected in various parts of the prison yard. Each contains a hydrant and 200 feet of hose. This is a very necessary and commendable improvement.

Sewers have been constructed for the new industrial building and the excavating for its foundations has been completed.

A gang was excavating for the new laundry building, which is to be constructed in the North Yard. A new sewer is to be constructed from the prison to the septic tanks.

The mess hall, corridors, halls, cell halls and all cells are to be repainted.

In connection with the construction of the new shop building a large temporary shop and storeroom has been erected. This will be used for erecting forms for the casting of concrete on the new building. The superintendent of the building is now instructing inmates as to how



these are to be laid out and constructed. This is done so that the men connected with the work will be perfectly familiar with it.

A stone crusher, concrete mixer and concrete mast-hoist have been ordered in connection with this work, as well as a sand screen and washer.

We are informed that a large part of the steel work which will be used in the construction is now being fabricated in the machine shop of the institution, and drills, jigs, etc., needed for the fabrication are being constructed.

Concrete spacers, chairs, etc., are now under construction in the shop.

It is hoped that a great part of the 400 tons of steel work of which the building will be constructed will be erected before cold weather comes again next year. Just as soon as the weather will permit the pouring of concrete, work will be started on the footings and foundations of the buildings.

A tractor is to run the stone crusher, as it is deemed much more practical as well as economical to be able to move the crusher to the location of the stone than to draw the stone to and from a crusher in a permanent location.

We are also told that suitable sand has been rather difficult to find in this locality. Fortunately, proper sand has been located on State land, which accounts for the purchase of screen and washer above named.

It has been estimated that approximately 4,000 barrels of cement, 1,500 cubic yards of sand and 3,000 cubic yards of crushed stone will be used in the construction of the new building.

It is proposed to do practically all the construction work for the new shop in the institution, with the exception of steel sash for windows and the construction of the freight elevators, both of which will have to be furnished by outside concerns. We understand that revised plans for the foundation were not received until after December 1, 1922.

Plans for the completion of the prison wall have been examined and approved and it is expected to commence this work in the spring.

The power house and dye shop are old one-story stone buildings. The dye shop is inadequate for its purpose. The picker room is in the rear portion of the building which houses the dye shop. As stated in a former report:

"An L should be constructed on the opposite side of the building (the cotton shop) from where the present picker room and dye shop are located, so that the industry could be enlarged and the picker room and dye shop properly housed."

The electrical plant used to light the village of Dannemora as well as the institution is inadequate and should be enlarged to a sufficient capacity. A new vacuum pump is needed in connection with the steam-heating system which has been improved by the present administration, so that practically all of the heating is now done by exhaust steam. If the pump is installed, no live steam will be used for heating purposes.

We are informed that the number of acres of so-called State Prison Land, which is all of the State land within a radius of ten miles of the prison and lying in seven different towns of Clinton county, is over 19,000.

The annual farm report of the institution shows that the number of acres under cultivation is 51, pasture 50, occupied by buildings 20, total 121.

A survey recently made to locate the line between State and privately-owned land will give the institution additional pasture. This is now being fenced and will probably add over 50 acres to the farm.

We understand that some of the prison land is in the possession of squatters.

In a report of inspection made eight years ago we find the following:

"The prison land is reported as not good for farming purposes. The amount of land at present under cultivation and for pasturage is trifling compared to the extent of the prison property. If this land cannot be cultivated or made into farming land, some farm-



ing land should be purchased in connection with it. The warden recommends the purchase of 200 acres of good arable land in the vicinity of the prison."

If this suggestion were adopted a large amount of farm produce, which is now purchased, could be raised through the efforts of the prisoners. The following is a list of the livestock on the farm:

22 cows	2 bulls	28 spring pigs
4 2-year heifers	3 calves	50 fall pigs
7 1-year old heifers	2 boars	500 fowls
	20 brood sows	

The Shirt and Clothing industry since the fire has been located on the second floor of a small brick building, the lower floor of which is used as a garage. The product of this shop has been materially increased. Clothing, towels, handkerchiefs, etc., are manufactured. Owing to the small amount of floor space available, but 54 men can be employed. Previous to the fire 103 were assigned to this industry. It has been necessary to refuse many orders and there is at least a month's work in unfilled orders at the present time. Until very recently this industry has been from three to six months behind its orders. There is always an excellent market for the products of this shop.

As we have often stated, the cotton and weaving shops are considered the best industries in the prison, and the products are said by the purchasers to be better than those bought in the open market. The demand is always greater than the supply and although these shops are worked to capacity, except as to the time put in by the prisoners, they are always behind in their orders.

The cotton shop is in poor condition. The floors are badly in need of repairs. The machinery is fairly satisfactory, but four new warp spinners, one warp spooler, and one warper are needed. It was stated that an average of about 5,300 pounds a week are now produced.

Warps are again being made for Auburn Prison, and it is believed that with the new arrangement of the work they can continue to be furnished without detriment to the product of the shops of this prison.

In the weave shop all the looms were in operation, except those of one company which had been marched out for baths. The production has been materially increased. It was stated that the average production was 15,000 yards a week. This rate is the highest in at least five years. The new machinery for finishing the cloth has been installed, which will materially increase the yardage.

The principal product of the wood-working shop is wheelbarrows, but a very large amount of work for the institution is accomplished here. A new joiner and a new saw table are greatly needed.

It is proposed to open up the old State Mill, which is located several miles from the prison. The mill has not been operated for a number of years. During our visit the plant was inspected and it was said that it could be put in condition for work at a comparatively small cost and be ready to operate in time to supply lumber needed for the new construction. The logs are cut by gangs of men from the prison and drawn to the mill while the sleighing is good. A company of men were about to start to clear up the mill yard and the Chief Engineer is to put the mill machinery in condition at once.

The prisoners are no longer allowed to drink tea or coffee in the shops during working hours and the good results are apparent.

We desire to again repeat our belief that one of the greatest needs of this institution is a sufficient number of officers to permit the men to be employed for a full eight hours each day. Every effort should be made to increase the production of the shops, and the foundation for this is the eight-hour day.

A road camp was established on June 13th last and continued until

September 19th. From 10 to 29 men were employed. The camp was established and all laundry work, cooking, securing fuel, etc., etc., were done by the inmates of the camp. The records show a total of 1,794 days' work, 286 maintaining camp, and 1,408 on the highway. The following statement shows the work accomplished.

Earth excavations	382 cu. yards
Rock excavation	465 cu. yards
Material used in shaping road	877 cu. yards
Material used in grubbing and clearing	4,405 cu. yards
Material used in surfacing	1,443 cu. yards
<hr/>	
Total material used	7,572 cu. yards

The gravel was hauled an average distance of half a mile. The area cleared by grubbing and clearing brush, etc., was 17,746 yards. Seven culverts were built and two miles and 840 lineal feet of road were completed.

The Tuberculosis Hospital, on the side of the mountain back of and outside the prison walls, is a model institution of its kind, but is inadequate and it is necessary to care for some of the tubercular patients in the regular prison hospital. A small appropriation has been requested from the incoming legislature to provide a very necessary addition to this building. It would seem that in view of the great work being accomplished here, a reasonable request which will tend to aid in its extension should be granted. The present building was constructed by inmate labor and it is proposed to build the addition in the same manner.

The following is taken from the report of the Prison Physician to the Superintendent of State Prisons:

"There seems to be a misapprehension in the minds of those who provide for this feature of the finances, that the salaries of prison physicians carry maintenance, the same as is the case in all other hospital institutions of the state. The salaries are so small that they spell starvation for a medical man who has to maintain himself and family on present living costs and conditions.

"It is difficult to understand why the kind of service required meets with so little monetary consideration on the part of the 'state, and I am convinced that unless better salaries are paid to prison physicians that the work will suffer and positions will go unfilled, or be filled by incompetent men. This cannot be of indifferent interest to the state, for if the diseased among our prison population are not properly cared for, on their discharge they will become a menace to outside communities. Therefore, it not only becomes a matter of common humanity but it is of practical importance to all communities."

The foregoing speaks for itself. We believe that should the proper authorities take the trouble to examine the conditions referred to, they would grant the small appropriations involved, as it undoubtedly would be a very excellent investment for the State and would result ultimately in direct benefit to the people of the commonwealth.

The reconstruction of the General Hospital is practically completed and Clinton can be considered a Hospital prison.

The laboratory is the only part of the medical department which now requires attention. The present quarters are entirely too small. There is plenty of room for extension and the improvements could be made, including necessary equipment, for less than \$4,000, we are informed. A proper laboratory is a very necessary adjunct to this hospital.

The people of the State do not begin to realize the great work being accomplished by Dr. J. B. Ransom and his associates in the medical de-

partment of this prison. In the general hospital there were no deaths during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922. Only eight inmates of the Tuberculosis Hospital died during the latter year. There were 518 tuberculous inmates treated during the last fiscal year and 325 tuberculous inmates were in custody at the end of that period. Two hundred and twenty-seven syphilitic prisoners were treated during the year, and there were 196 in custody on the last day of the year. There were 146 drug addicts in custody on June 30, 1922, and on December 15, 1922, there were 245 in the prison. The percentage of deaths from disease other than tuberculosis on daily average was .002965, and the percentage of deaths in the tuberculosis population was .0174. The number of convicts treated at morning clinic during the year was 14,876. Comment on the foregoing is unnecessary.

We were impressed by not only the large number of syphilitics and drug addicts that were transferred to Clinton but also with the large number of the defective type and mentally irresponsible, many of whom were committed to the Dannemora State Hospital for insane convicts, sometimes within a few days, and the majority of the commitments from Clinton to the Dannemora State Hospital were made within a year of their reception, and this together with the fact that all cases which have shown a degree of improvement warranting their return from the State hospital to prison, are not returned to the respective prisons from which they were originally committed, but are returned to Clinton Prison. Therefore, the percentage of this class of men at Clinton Prison is high and will always inure to enhancing the number of men committed from Clinton Prison to the Dannemora State Hospital.

It is expected that some of the inmates of the Tuberculosis Hospital will be employed at making baskets during the coming year. The physician states that this will be of material benefit in the administration of the hospital.

Two hundred and eighty men were attending the school. There were nine classes in the morning and the same number in the afternoon. Two of the classes were for illiterates and two classes were studying French. There were also classes in bookkeeping, stenography, and business administration. There are six standards in the school. We believe that every man who cannot read and write the English language when he reaches the prison should be taught to do so, if possible, and receive other elementary education, but we do not believe that prisoners should be allowed to take up the languages and other elements of higher education during the working hours. If they desire to do this it should be accomplished in the time allowed them for recreation and when in their cells. If they were outside the walls they would have to work for their living and they certainly should do the same thing in the prison. We were told that there were illiterates who were excluded from the school by the higher classes, but that changes would be made after the first of the year which would obviate some of this. We do not believe that the industries should interfere with a prisoner obtaining an elementary education, but we do seriously object to interfering with the industries to permit men to study subjects that will in all probability be of little benefit to them upon leaving the institution. Men are not sentenced to a penal institution to perfect themselves in foreign languages but to "hard labor", and in recent years there has been a decided tendency to refrain from carrying out the law of the state in this respect.

There is a library of over 6,000 volumes, less than half of which are read, as the prisoners are very partial to fiction, and the more solid class of literature remains upon the shelves. During the year more than 8,000 magazines and 1,000 books have been contributed by private individuals. The State purchased 56 books last year and 117 this year. No subscriptions for magazines are furnished by the State. This year it is expected that the State will provide about 200 more volumes. The library is in charge of the Chaplain who has an excellent system for the distribution of



the books and magazines. The magazines are all covered so that they are kept in good condition for a long time. Formerly, the State purchased paper covers for the books. These are now all made in the library and this practice has resulted in considerable saving. The books are also rebound by the inmate binders.

Religious services are held as follows: Roman Catholic, every Sunday in the chapel and every fortnight at the Tuberculosis Hospital; Protestant, every two weeks at the Tuberculosis Hospital and every fortnight at the chapel. Jewish services are conducted every alternate week. Christian Science services are also held every Sunday and quarterly services are conducted by the Salvation Army. The Chaplain in his report to the Warden states:

"I am more than pleased to say that the attendance at the various services during the past year has been far larger than ever before. \* \* \* \* \*

"As previously recommended, suitable quarters should be provided for the religious services, in order that they may be removed from the atmosphere of entertainment and pleasure prevalent in the general auditorium. Further, this auditorium is far too large for the average congregation assembling for religious services, making it very hard for the officiating clergyman to get into that close touch with his congregation which is so necessary to make a religious service successful and fruitful of good results."

The Warden in his annual report to the Superintendent of State Prisons says:

"I wish to again emphasize the importance of setting apart a moderate sized auditorium for use as a chapel exclusively, as in such a building it would be much easier to create and sustain a spirit of reverence for holy things."

The prisoners eat all their meals in the commodious mess hall. We heard of no complaints concerning the food; in fact, several of the prisoners stated that they were well fed and that the food was excellent. We tested several of the meals and found them excellent. The bread and biscuit were exceptionally fine.

The discipline of the prison has materially improved. Eleven men were in the isolation building. This building is an excellent one for its purpose. It was constructed about nine years ago through the efforts of this Commission. It is only used at intervals. It has large cells and each cell is connected with a small yard open to sun and air.

The water supply of the prison has been short, owing to the extreme dry weather. The old mine from which an additional supply has been obtained for many years has been pumped practically dry.

The Superintendent of State Prisons has had a survey made by the State Engineer and Surveyor for the purpose of ascertaining how the water supply could be extended and the present reservoirs and pipe lines improved. He will present the matter to the Legislature and ask for a sufficient appropriation.

In the report of inspection made in August, 1917, it was stated that:

"During the past four years about 600,000 trees have been planted by convicts on State lands which have been timbered or burned over. About 200,000 pine trees were set out near Goldsmith's and about 150,000 spruce on prison property."

In 1918, 150,000 white pines were set out. Since then little reforestation has been done. There is no doubt that this is a good work and it should be continued.

Keeping drugs away from the prisoners is a problem in all the prisons, but owing to the very large number of addicts housed here the prison authorities have found it a most difficult situation. The ingenuity of



the various schemes attempted by the relatives and friends of the prisoners to smuggle narcotics into the prison almost passes comprehension. The officials in charge are making strenuous efforts to suppress this illegal traffic and are apparently succeeding. It has been found necessary to change the rules relative to the receiving of packages from outside by the prisoners.

During the cold weather the men are allowed one hour's recreation each working day in the shops after the work is completed. This is not considered a desirable practice, but there seems to be no other available method under present conditions. During warm weather the time for recreation is spent in the yard. The usual half holiday is continued as are the moving picture shows mentioned in former reports.

The statement made in the foregoing relative to the salaries of the physicians applies with equal force to other employes of the prison. The pay received by them is practically the same as that received by the employes of other institutions, who do similar work, but the prison employes do not receive maintenance while the employes in the other institutions do. This situation should be corrected and the prison employes' compensation increased to equal that of those doing similar work in other branches of the State service.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the necessary officers be provided and the eight-hour day be established in the shops as soon as practicable.
2. That the salaries of those employes who receive less than employes doing similar work in other branches of the State service be increased, so that an efficient staff can be maintained.
3. That every effort be made to hasten the completion of the new shop building.
4. That the work on the prison wall be pushed to completion.
5. That necessary repairs be made to the cotton shop and that an addition to this shop to contain the picker room and dye shop be constructed as soon as possible.
6. That the electric light plant be improved.
7. That the State purchase additional books for the library.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
*Commissioners.*

#### GREAT MEADOW PRISON

##### COMSTOCK

Inspected March 8, 1922. William Hunt, agent and warden.

The population of the prison on the day of inspection was 650. There are 1168 cells available for use but the institution has never been filled. It probably will not be used to capacity until a wall is constructed around the property, as it has been found impossible to select from the population of the other prisons a sufficient number of men who can be safely transferred to this institution.

The lack of shop buildings is another handicap with which the prison authorities have to deal. The principal industry at present is the manufacture of mats and only about 85 to 95 men are assigned to this work. The present shop in the basement has a low ceiling and is not well adapted for such use. An appropriation of \$50,000 for a shop building was made by the Legislature of 1916, but the shop has not been started because bids have exceeded the amount of the appropriation.

As stated in a report of a survey of the industries of this institution under date of July 11, 1921, shop room should be provided for at least

500 men if ample employment is to be provided. Although the institution has a large farm, employment in agriculture is given to only a comparatively small group of inmates. A few are employed in the quarry and a score or more in the carpenter shop. These are all that are listed as industries, although the institution makes its own clothing, shoes, socks, etc.

With the prison population of the State gradually increasing the modern cells in this institution could be put to use if there were a wall and opportunities for industrial work. The comparatively large population at the present time would provide sufficient labor to begin the erection of the wall and shop, and it would appear to be for the best interests of the State that these be built by inmate labor rather than contract, even though it would take longer to complete the work. An appropriation of \$24,414.51 is still available for shop construction. Funds are also available for considerable additional construction work.

The present old cow barn is to be removed to another place on the farm and an appropriation of \$2500 for a new foundation and moving the barn has been made. A fund of \$4,634.78 for the construction of cottages for employes has been reappropriated and \$9,586.63 for a cow barn.

The cottage of the principal keeper was destroyed by fire recently and this will have to be reconstructed. The fire started early in the morning and is supposed to have been caused by defective wiring. There was no one in the house at the time.

Approximately 65,000 feet of lumber have been cut on the prison property for use in the construction of cottages, and the concrete blocks are also made at the institution. The construction work will give employment to a considerable number and more will be employed on the farm as the season advances.

The reconstruction of a former hotel building into six flats for officers has been completed. Two new cottages are to be constructed this year.

About 200 cords of wood were cut during the winter.

The inmates are served three meals a day in the mess hall. No extra rations are permitted except to the engineers, firemen and stokers. The farm produces quantities of pork, milk, butter, eggs, etc. At the time of inspection salt pork was being put down in barrels.

The tops of the tables in the mess hall were painted white some time ago, but the paint has cracked and become discolored. It is being removed. The chairs are being painted.

The temporary stage has been erected in one end of the mess hall for entertainments. Moving pictures are given twice a week and special entertainments on holidays. The stage is of flimsy, combustible material and care should be exercised to avoid fire.

While the health of the inmates is good ordinarily, about 35 inmates were ill with influenza at the time of inspection and were isolated in cells on a tier on the north wing.

One of the long wide corridors in the north wing has been set apart as a place of recreation for the men during the winter months when bad weather makes inadvisable the use of the small yard between the cell block and administration building. They congregate here during the noon hour and after supper.

The Forum, which was established about a year ago as a means of furthering education, has been discontinued. The meetings were held evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, except Sundays, for the purpose of listening to speakers and debating various questions. They were unsupervised by civilians and were attended by about 100 of the inmates.

The institution throughout was clean and in good order.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

That a wall be constructed around the institution so as to permit the utilization of all of the cells.

That the erection of a shop building be expedited.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
*Commissioner.*  
JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
*Secretary.*

## GREAT MEADOW PRISON

### COMSTOCK

Inspected August 3, 1922. William Hunt warden.

Great Meadow Prison on day of inspection contained 771 inmates. None of them was sentenced directly to the institution by the courts; all were picked men transferred from other state prisons. Formerly, first offenders were selected for transfer, but during recent years second and third offenders have been included.

The prison contains 1,168 cells—the most modern and sanitary in the prison system. The cell house in point of light and air is unexcelled. It is not considered safe or advisable to transfer more than 700 or 800 prisoners under present conditions. The other state prisons are becoming overcrowded, but for various reasons from one-half to one-third of the Great Meadow cells are empty.

The institution is known as an agricultural prison. Its site includes 1140 acres—990 owned by the State and 150 leased. Most of the land is rough and the soil clay. The land under farm cultivation does not exceed 180 acres, and the pasture and meadows 250 acres.

The prison has never been completed. The cell hall, administration building, laundry building, mess hall, kitchen and bakery, power house, barns and out-houses comprise all the present buildings. The various activities of the prison are crowded into these buildings.

No shop buildings have been erected. Such weak industries as have so far been organized have unfit quarters in the basements under the cell house and administration building. The school and hospital are on the second floor of the administration building. The bath rooms are on the second floor of the laundry building. The chapel is improvised in one end of the administration building. The yard is a small enclosure between the cell house and administration building. The inmates take their recreation in this small area.

The mess hall, kitchen and bakery are modern and well equipped. The tables in the mess hall are placed end to end, the prisoners sitting opposite each other in long rows. Separate tables around which 10 to 12 prisoners sit, as in Sing Sing, are preferable.

Formerly, the meals were served in white earthenware dishes; now the cups, bowls and dishes are partly earthenware and partly agate ware. The earthenware is to be preferred. The cups should be earthenware and the bowls and plates aluminum if earthenware be not used.

The food supplies were carefully inspected and found in good condition. The ice boxes and storerooms are adequate. The meals are wholesome; the vegetables are raised on the farm. Breakfast consists of hash or cereal, bread and coffee; dinner of a stew or meat, vegetables, bread and coffee; supper, soup or hash or a salad, bread and tea. Each inmate is allotted four slices of bread at a meal.

Most of the inmates, being utilized in the open, become more hungry than those in an industrial institution. Some of them complain that they do not have sufficient bread. Every prisoner should have all the bread he wants. He cannot then justly complain of hunger. Bread should be placed in baskets on the tables or brought around, so that if anyone requires more than the four slices it will be available.

A prisoners' commissary is conducted in this institution as in the



other state prisons. Inmates can buy food, tobacco, toilet articles, and other supplies within limitation. Dealers at or near Comstock are granted the privilege of supplying the commissary. Complaints were received that prices were higher than in other places. An examination of the price list showed a small margin of advanced prices. It was stated in explanation that all retail prices are higher in Comstock on account of the extra freight and express charges. Notwithstanding extra transportation charges, the large amount of prison orders should receive consideration and the prices be fixed the same as in other institutions.

An improvement was observed in the school. The head teacher, Earl P. Murray, is endeavoring to extend it. Attendance is more difficult to secure in an agricultural prison because many inmates work at a long distance. The school is as proportionately well attended as in other state prisons. On the day of inspection 157 out of 771 prisoners were in school.

The criticism of this school runs all through the prison system. Subjects are only elementary and instruction is given to illiterate and foreign-speaking inmates. Reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic up to fractions, English, and some history are taught. Instructions in more advanced branches should be furnished to a larger number of the prisoners. Elementary instruction is not sufficient training for restoration to citizenship. The teacher complains of delay in getting school supplies. This should be corrected and as much encouragement as possible given to school work. Vocational instruction also should be given.

Miss Katherine Pierce of New York City is supplying the money to equip a class in stenography and typewriting to pay for skilled instruction. A court stenographer has been engaged and a class of 12 or 15 inmates is about to be organized. This kind of technical instruction is a splendid investment in human welfare.

Religious services are held for the Catholics, Protestants, Jews and Christian Science. Rev. Richard Abbott, the clergyman in charge, reports that he is doing social work for the prisoners as well as conducting religious services. He had no recommendations to make.

The library contains about 3,000 books—1600 non-fiction and 1400 fiction. In addition there are about 1,000 books in the so-called forum specially donated. A large number of magazines are contributed. At least 135 books and 75 magazines are daily distributed among the prisoners. Three typewritten catalogues of the library are available.

The health of the inmates appeared exceptionally good. The exhilarating air and life in the open build them up physically. Prisoners come in pallid and sickly and in a short time become brown and rugged. On day of inspection the hospital contained but three cases. The doctor stated that treatment in the cells was all that was necessary in most instances, and that the hospital was little used.

No mental examination or tests are taken. Detailed examinations are made in the prisons to which they were originally committed. The record cards showing physical and mental examinations are transmitted with the prisoners to Great Meadow. A dentist visits the institution once a month or oftener if called.

Outdoor work takes the place of exercise and recreation. The inmates are nevertheless allowed several hours of liberty in the enclosure after dinner before confinement in the cells. They also have a baseball ground outside of the enclosure and play ball on Saturday afternoon and holidays. Moving picture entertainments are given regularly, more often during the winter season.

No punishment quarters are provided. Inmates undergoing punishment are confined in the regular cells. If it be necessary to impose extra punishment, rations are reduced. Comparatively few inmates are punished. Life in the open air creates a desire to retain privileges and leads to good behavior.

Assignments on day of inspection were as follows: Maintenance office 20; porters 26; hospital 4; State shop 38; shoe shop 11; laundry



37; mess hall 22; kitchen 50; bakery 10; cell hall 41; barbers 13; machinists 26; blacksmiths 2; warden's premises 20; general utility 69; barn men 20; power house 19; printing shop 2; paint shop 10; school 7; musicians 18; detention 11; total, 476.

Industries: Quarry and stone 29; mat 75; carpenter shop 8; farm 30; office men 2; total, 144. Construction of cottages, 44; road work 101; invalids 6.

The employment to which the largest number of inmates is assigned is road building. This is seasonal work at which prisoners are used during the summer and fall. Good roads are constructed under the supervision of the Highway department; they are of macadam, waterbound construction. The work is done equally as good as by free labor.

The most trustworthy prisoners are selected. They live in camps, long distances from the prison. Twenty-one prisoners were constructing the Granville road near Comstock; 31 were at work on the Saratoga road near Ballston Spa; 18 at the Glenn camp near Warrensburg; 13 at the Bolton camp near Bolton Landing; Lake George; and 18 at Katskill Bay, Lake George.

Mat making is an indoor employment. It is largely hand labor. Seventy-five men were used at this industry. The shop is in the basement. The place is unfit, both as to light and air. The State and municipal market will take all the mats manufactured. Excellent mats are made. This shop is run at a profit.

Twenty-four men were engaged in the construction of concrete cottages for employes. Three new cottages were under construction. First class work is being done. The principal keeper's house which was damaged by fire was being reconstructed. An old hotel which was reconstructed, furnishes accommodations for the families of six guards.

Scarcity of homes for guards is a great drawback to Great Meadow Prison. Comstock is a small rural community and has few houses for rent. Guards must live at a considerable distance from the prison. Twelve or fifteen cottages are needed at once. The prison has the idle labor. It would be a good investment for the State, both as to income and assistance to the prison, to make an appropriation for the erection of these cottages.

The stone quarry continues to be an active industry.

During the year ending December 31, 1921, the farm produced \$800.40 of garden products at a loss of \$552.81. The dairy herd increased in value \$540; notwithstanding this increase, the dairy was operated at a total loss of \$4,684.01. Part of this loss is accounted for by the slaughter and death of over \$1,500 worth of cattle. The value of the increase in swine was \$993, yet the total loss for the year in swine was \$273.13. Over \$1,000 worth of swine was slaughtered; \$85.29 was lost in the production of potatoes; \$193.47 was lost in field products out of a production of \$9,182.47. There was an increase of \$113.45 in poultry, and a total loss of \$912. The loss on the operation of the farm teams was \$822.58. The total loss on farm production, dairy, poultry and cattle was \$6,620.41.

Special reasons may account for these losses, but labor is free. Labor is generally the most costly element in farm production. The State has operated Great Meadow Prison for eleven years. A retrospect and analysis of this institution, which has a national reputation as a model prison, will show its needs. Eleven years should reveal its strength and weaknesses. A few general conclusions are offered.

Conditions at Great Meadow Prison certainly contribute to the health of its inmates. The population is healthier and happier than at the other state prisons. This is due to life in the open air and the superior sanitation of the prison. These results are well worth while and should be conserved.

The character of the prison as a place of transfer for the better class of prisoners should be preserved. It gives a segregation and separation needed in the prison system. Distinction as to first and second

offenders will not suffice. The selection should be based on the personality of the individual. Furthermore, picked prisoners should not be maintained in semi-idleness. They are capable of doing the best work and it should be provided for them.

Prisoners of the better sort should have educational opportunities. Great Meadow never had, nor has at present advanced instruction over the other prisons, and little vocational education. A model prison should provide good educational facilities.

The institution is conducted at a great economic loss. Four hundred seventy-six men should not be required to maintain 771, themselves included, and 100 away in road camps. The inmates are healthy able-bodied men, the sturdiest in the prison system, and all of them ought to be producers. Three or four hundred of the finest and most sanitary cells in the country stand vacant, while prisoners are sleeping in dormitories and corridors of ancient state prisons.

If, as the Prison Department claims, more prisoners cannot safely be transferred to Great Meadow because it has no wall, then it stands to reason that a wall should be built. A wall will not change the character of the prison. It will provide a larger enclosure than the contracted one now in use. Why should mere sentiment impede the welfare of four or five hundred prisoners who would otherwise have the physical advantages of this prison.

The agricultural features of Great Meadow Prison should be retained and outdoor work specialized and encouraged. Why not improve the farm? There are any number of semi-idle men who can tile and dig and grade and carry earth. The fact that only about 200 acres are under cultivation and 155 acres fit for pasturage, and only 30 prisoners at work on the farm after ten years does not impress one with the practical development of the agricultural ideal. Cannot a large part of the 700 acres of unused land be redeemed for cultivation or other agricultural uses?

The prison should be completed. The buildings are beginning to deteriorate before the proposed buildings in the original plans are erected. One or more shop buildings should be constructed and industries established. It is evident that 1,200 prisoners cannot be employed the year around on the farm or in outdoor occupations. While outdoor work should be preferred and encouraged, it ought to be supplemented by sufficient indoor activities to keep the population doing a fair day's work.

The waste of labor at this prison should not be permitted to continue. The ideals and usefulness of Great Meadow as a model prison can be preserved and more practical results achieved.

It is recommended:

1. That the prison be completed.
2. That the farm be developed and operated at a profit.
3. That prisoners be set to work tiling and preparing the rough lands for cultivation and pasture.
4. That road building be encouraged and extended.
5. That the stone quarry be developed.
6. That a temporary stockade be erected until such time as a wall can be built by prison labor, and more prisoners transferred from the overcrowded state prisons.
7. That one or more shop buildings be constructed and new industries established.
8. That ten or twelve more cottages for employes be erected by prison labor.
9. That as much bread be served at the meals as the inmates desire.
10. That the prices of the prisoners' commissary be reduced.
11. That earthenware cups and dishes, or earthenware cups and aluminum ware dishes, be used in the mess hall.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
Commissioner.

## SING SING PRISON

## OSSINING

Inspected July 18, 1922. Lewis E. Lawes, warden.

Sing Sing is in the process of transition. The ancient prison is passing and a new Sing Sing looking toward scientific diagnosis, and human salvage is taking its place.

## THE NEW PRISON

The new buildings on the hill, consisting of the clinical building and the cell houses, kitchen and mess hall, are nearing completion. The clinical building will contain laboratory and diagnostic facilities for the classification of the incoming prisoners. The first floor will provide rooms and equipment for venereal, X-ray, eye, ear, throat, dental and drug tests, and for a thorough physical examination, adequate quarters for the psychopathic clinic and offices for the doctor and his staff. The second floor will be divided into laboratories and record room, and a lecture hall and school for the instruction of nurses and assistants in applying the mental tests; and the third floor into medical and surgical wards classified and divided for the separate treatment of the various kinds of medical and surgical cases.

The cell houses contain outside cells or rooms and a few small dormitories for 600 prisoners. The kitchen and mess hall will be modern in every respect. Another cell house to accommodate 600 prisoners is imperatively necessary before the remainder of the cell block in the old prison can be demolished.

A wall is under construction to enclose these buildings. It will be 20 feet high and be erected by inmate labor. One hundred and twenty-nine prisoners are at work grading and preparing for its construction.

A temporary mess hall is provided for the prisoners engaged in construction work. An extra allowance of food is given to them.

## THE NEW PRISON FOR THE CONDEMNED

All persons condemned to death in New York State are electrocuted in Sing Sing Prison. Executions in other prisons are abolished. The old section for the condemned prisoners, which was always limited, became overtaxed and the construction of the new quarters became necessary. Twenty-nine condemned men were awaiting death or decision on appeal on day of inspection.

The new building has been completed and is ready for use. It has accommodations for 39 prisoners—36 males and 3 females. Most of the cells are on the ground floor in two wings. The women's quarters are completely separated from the male section. Women condemned to death are held in Auburn Prison until their sentence is ready to be executed. On the upper floor are rooms for the observation of condemned prisoners suspected of insanity. Six cells on the first floor are set apart for condemned men whose appeals have been affirmed and who are awaiting death. A corridor leads to the execution chamber. A separate kitchen is attached to the building. There are five small yards for the exercise of the inmates of this building.

## IMPROVEMENTS TO THE OLD PLANT

The old prison never looked better than on the day of inspection. The yard was cleaned up and decorated by grass and flower pots. Several grass plots and flower gardens were in the space in front of the death house and in the square in front of the mess hall.

A portion of the old cell block containing 300 cells has been demolished. The vacant place in the cell house is used for a dormitory. A temporary ceiling has been placed over one end of this room and the floor above utilized for storage purposes.



A temporary wooden building has been constructed in the yard which provides accommodations for barber shops, headquarters, and wash and locker rooms for the yard companies.

A new electric elevator has been installed for the use of the hospital. Several new cement walks have been constructed in the yard. Improvements have also been made to the shop buildings.

#### RECEPTION OF PRISONERS

Incoming prisoners first go through the office of the chief clerk where their records are taken. They are then passed to the State shop where their own clothes are removed and prison clothes substituted. They are kept for ten days or more in a special tier of the prison.

During this period they are examined physically and mentally. Their histories are investigated and finger prints and Bertillon measurements taken. They are not permitted to mix with the prison population. After ten days or several weeks they are assigned to the yard companies where they are set to work until definite assignment to labor or a transfer is made. Seventy per cent. of the inmates are transferred.

A large proportion of prisoners sentenced to the state prisons enters through Sing Sing. Tubercular cases and drug addicts go to Clinton Prison. Prisoners with good records, to Great Meadow. A constant shifting is taking place for disciplinary purposes and to meet the needs of the industries in the various prisons. During 1922 up to June 30th, 1,623 prisoners were received and 1,150 transferred.

#### CLINICAL, MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL FACILITIES

In the modern treatment of the prisoner physical and mental weaknesses and disabilities receive increasing attention and treatment. Sing Sing is fortunate in possessing the services of Dr. Squires who is ardently devoted to his work. He is a noted expert in the use of radium and the X-ray, and is able to bring to the prison the diagnostic, clinical, and surgical assistance of specialists in various lines.

Dr. Squires reports that during the year 21 per cent. of the incoming prisoners have evidence of syphilis, and 60 per cent. gonorrhea. All active cases are treated, and the non-active cases observed and treated when necessary. A new X-ray machine adds materially to the efficiency of the department. Affection of the eye, ear and throat receive specialized treatment. The teeth are treated by a visiting dentist. The extent of the work requires the services of a full-time dentist.

Mental tests are taken of the inmates. Out of 100 consecutive tests—82 white men and 18 black—the average intelligence of the whites was 13 years and 3 months, and the blacks 10 years. The highest age of the whites was 18 years and 9 months, and of the blacks 14 years and 7 months.

The lowest mental age of the whites was 8 years and 2 months, and of the blacks 7 years and 2 months. The averages are about the same as in the army tests.

The doctor points out an alarming increase in the use of drugs among the criminal classes. The records show that from June 30, 1916 to June 30, 1919, about one per cent. of the incoming prisoners were drug addicts. In the year ending June 30, 1920, the percentage arose to 2.02 per cent. In the year ending June 30, 1921, to 6½ per cent., and during the balance of the year 1921 and so far in 1922, the percentage ran almost 10 per cent. The doctor does not approve of the reduction process. He cuts off the drug and gives substituted injections of sedatives and stimulants.

The surgical work is done by the doctor and specialists whom he calls in whose services are donated. Some notable surgical operations have been performed in Sing Sing Prison.

The hospital is well equipped. It contains a medical ward, a surgical ward and an isolation ward, X-ray room, operating rooms, laboratory,



drug room, clinic room, an eye clinic room and facilities for cooking and serving meals. On day of inspection 29 inmates were in the hospital. To carry on the work more efficiently the doctor asks for two graduate civilian nurses and three medical internes. At present the nursing is all done by inmates.

An efficient department of the prison which is often overlooked in reports is the pharmacy. The pharmacist has a long record of useful work. He takes great pains with his preparations and prescriptions. He has prepared a large supply of neosalvasan for the treatment of syphilis. The pharmacy is as well equipped as most drug stores. Large quantities of standard prescriptions and medicines are wrapped in small packages for ready use. Tooth paste, mouth wash, tooth brushes, eye shades, eye water, air cushions, crutches, tips for crutches, foot arches, individual glasses and cups, porous plasters, court and corn plasters, bandages and innumerable aids for the sick and injured are on hand. Each inmate is supplied with a tooth brush and tooth powder, furnished from the pharmacy.

#### THE SCHOOL

On day of inspection only 168 out of the 1205 inmates were attending school. They were mainly illiterates and foreign-speaking prisoners. The school in Sing Sing, as elsewhere in the department, lags. The requirements are divided into five standards,—No. 1 for illiterates, No. 2 advanced illiterates, No. 3 for inmates beginning to read English, No. 4 beginners' work in composition, and No. 5 for advanced work in English. Compulsory attendance is limited. One and one-quarter hours a day is required for each prisoner in school. The whole system should be reorganized and co-ordinated with the various activities of the prison. Most of the inmates should have the regular training and discipline of a well organized school system, both in letters and trades.

One hundred twenty-seven inmates are attending night school classes outside of the regular school classes. Bookkeeping, Spanish, French, salesmanship and advertisement are taught by the Y. M. C. A. extension courses; 45 men are taking the Columbia University correspondence courses; 7 are enrolled in the International Correspondence courses; and 8 in other courses. These outside school activities are maintained by the Mutual Welfare League and supervised by the Head Teacher, Mr. Henzel.

#### RELIGIOUS SERVICES AND LIBRARY

Religious services are conducted each week by Protestant, Catholic, Jew and Christian Scientists. Chapel accommodations are adequate. The chaplain in charge suggested that cooking, washing and other distractions among the inmates be not permitted during the periods of religious services.

The library is not used as much as it ought to be. Catalogues should be made available and prisoners encouraged to draw the books. An average of 50 books a day is too small, considering the size and character of the library and number of inmates.

#### DISCIPLINE AND PUNISHMENT

The discipline of the prison is good. It has improved since the powers given to the Mutual Welfare League were restricted. The authority of the warden must be supreme and never confused, and it is now so recognized in Sing Sing. Offenses of the inmates are heard before the warden's court each Monday. The court is composed of the warden, doctor, and principal keeper. Punishments imposed are deprivation of privileges, forfeiture of time, and isolation. Isolation, either in the inmate's cell or prison jail, is rarely used.

Offenses which take place during the periods of recreation and at times when the Mutual Welfare League is charged with responsibility are heard

before the Judiciary Committee of the League, but can always be appealed to the warden's court. The judgments of the Judiciary Committee take away privileges accorded to the League. The League cannot impose penalties of loss of time or isolation. The wisdom of trial of inmates by other inmates is questionable.

#### MESS AND COMMISSARY

The food supplies were inspected and found in good condition. The kitchen is well equipped. The mess hall contains small tables around which ten prisoners sit. On day of inspection the breakfast was oatmeal, milk, coffee and bread; dinner—ham, beans, potatoes, bread and coffee; supper—prunes, tea and bread.

Out of 1200 inmates it is reported that 600 took breakfast in the morning, 700 at noon, and 500 at night in the mess hall. The remaining inmates take their meals from the prisoners' commissary.

The commissary is conducted by the Mutual Welfare League. All profits amounting to about \$6000 yearly go to the League. A committee of seven members of the League appointed by the warden manage the commissary. The League makes the purchase under the supervision of the warden. The warden fixes the prices which are similar or a little lower than in the open market. Food, underclothes, tobacco, toilet articles, and other supplies can be purchased out of the personal funds of the inmates. Each inmate can buy up to \$6.00 at a time. His purchases cannot exceed \$12.00 a week. The food is eaten by the inmates in the mess hall, in the shops after work hours, except the knit shop, and in other places about the yard.

Over one-half of the inmates are eating at their own expense out of the commissary. It is somewhat startling to observe the extent of its use and to see the prisoners eating everywhere around during recreation hours. All prisoners should eat in the mess hall. This, however, is the extreme outgrowth of the commissary custom which has been sanctioned for years in the prisons of the State. The prisoners are restricted to certain places and hours in the cooking and preparation of food. The use of the commissary should not be allowed to interfere with duties or be spread too much before the eyes of inmates who can not afford to make purchases.

#### MUTUAL WELFARE LEAGUE

The Mutual Welfare League continues in Sing Sing Prison. As considerable changes have been made in recent years, the form of the organization as it exists at present is described:

All the inmates of the prison, unless suspended, are members of the League. Thirty-five is taken as a unit in the shops or place of employment. Each unit elects a delegate. About 44 delegates are elected. The delegates select an executive committee of nine members, a secretary, treasurer, and a sergeant at arms. The sergeant at arms appoints necessary deputies, and is responsible for the maintenance of order and enforcement of the rules of the League.

A judiciary committee and director of entertainments are appointed by the executive board. All officers must be approved by the warden; if he objects others are substituted.

Members of the League are divided into three classes:—1st, those who have the full privileges; 2nd, those who are undergoing punishment for the first time with half privileges; 3rd, those undergoing punishment more than once with no privileges. The privileges granted to the league are the entertainments, weekly visits, letter writing, and the commissary. Each member of the executive board is chairman of a committee. The committees in addition to the executive and judiciary are athletics, music, law, employment, education, sanitation, burials, and membership. The League is given control, subject to the supervision of the warden, of rec-

reational periods, entertainments and the mess hall from 7 A. M. to 7.50 A. M., 12 to 1 and 4 to 7 P. M.

The League prepares and supervises the entertainments. Moving pictures are given each evening at 8 P. M., vaudeville performances weekly, and baseball games on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays. It also gives shows which outsiders attend and an admission charged. The profits from the shows and contributions to the League amount from two to three thousand dollars a year. The earnings of the commissary previously described conducted by the League amount to \$6000 a year.

This money is used for the welfare of the inmates. About \$225 a month is expended for athletics, \$175 for entertainments, \$75 a month for vocational and correspondence school courses, \$30 a month for the burial of destitute inmates, \$90 to relieve inmates without funds going home, \$40 for the band, and various sums for finding employment for released inmates, amounting in all to about \$7500 a year. The cash is all handled and payments supervised and made by the warden who is a trustee of the League.

The vocational school maintained by the League has an automobile class and barber class, sign-painting class, and a show card class. All the teachers are inmates. Supplies are generously donated to the classes by outsiders. Funds of the League pay the expenses of lecturers who come to the prison at various times. Correspondence courses amounting to \$2 a week per inmate are maintained. About 35 courses in the Home Study department at Columbia University, costing from \$30 to \$100 each, are contributed to the League.

The League seeks to help the inmate and to make him normal. The following quotation is taken from the last report of the secretary. "The spirit of helpfulness is secondary only to the spirit of good cheer, hope and self-respect that is assiduously cultivated by the League. From the first day when men arriving in the reception company are offered little trifles as soap, tobacco and matches, accompanied by words of encouragement, to the time they are brought into the League room for a lecture wherein they are warned to avoid pitfalls and try to manage to 'make the time fly' by avoiding fights and friction and seeking instead friendship. Through the year at all times the League seeks to make the lot of the imprisoned men a little lighter, their state of mind cheerful and hopeful."

The Mutual Welfare League is a force for good in Sing Sing Prison. It awakens the dormant energies and interests of the inmates in mutual improvement and assistance, which is one of the fundamental purposes of the government whose laws they have violated, and develops responsibility and self respect. It cultivates those subjective and psychological qualities in human nature which are necessary for the growth of a normal outlook on life and right processes of thinking.

#### INDUSTRIES

The labor report on day of inspection was:

*Maintenance:* Kitchen 14, bakery 9, mess hall 42, laundry 23, hall and galleries 62, power house 9, engineers and firemen 9, jobbing shop 39, yard men 16, State shop 37, warden's premises 3, outside men 12, barn men 8, clerks 47, medical department 24, barber shop 9, League store 7.

*Industries:* Shoes 92, brush and mattress 54, printing 20, sheet metal 57, knit and hosiery 162, farm 25, clerks 22, stock room 26, power house 14, engineers and firemen 14, jobbing shop 60, yard men 25, League barbers 9.

*Construction:* New Prison 139, new prison sewer 29.

*Non-Productive:* State school 10, League school 7, League deputy sergeants 14, condemned 28, isolation 2, hospital 29, idle on doctor's orders 7, at court 1; total 1205.

The main industries are the manufacture of shoes, brushes and mattresses, sheet metal, knit goods, and a printing plant.

The net sales for the year ending June 30, 1922, totaled \$456,156.36;



shoes, \$126,321.27; brushes and mattresses, \$35,991.22; print shop, \$18,709.88; sheet metal, \$42,616.32; knit goods \$228,228.36; farm, \$4,289.24. The net profits were \$83,352.52.

The net sales for the year ending June 30, 1921, were \$448,850.13, and the net profits, \$154,847.70.

The volume of sales decreased for a period, but have lately increased. During the falling off in sales the storeroom became congested. Some relief followed increased sales. The storage facilities continue inadequate. A new building for storage and shipping purposes is greatly needed.

New machinery and equipment have been installed, costing \$14,048.34,—distributed, \$1,645.35 in the shoe shop, \$1,046.58 in the brush shop, \$303.75 in the print shop, \$5,223.75 in the sheet metal shop, \$2,727.79 in the knit shop, and the balance for shipping and records, farm and automobile.

Old lockers and boxes were removed from the shops and steel lockers installed.

A new cost system was installed July 1st, which will for the first time keep accurate track of the cost of production. Improved accounting methods and record forms have been adopted. A storage vault for records has been constructed in the industrial office. A small addition has been built to the sheet metal shop. This is a promising industry and should be enlarged.

All exposed machines and transmissions have been equipped with Norwich safety guards.

Improved packing and strapping methods have enabled delivery of manufactured goods to be made in better condition.

New types of machines have been substituted for old fashioned machines in several departments.

#### THE FUTURE OF SING SING

The outstanding functions of Sing Sing prison in the State prison system are two fold: 1st, a clearing house for a diagnosis and classification of male felons committed to State penal institutions, and 2nd, an industrial prison.

When the new clinical building, laboratory and cell house are equipped, the prison will be ready to receive all the male prisoners sentenced to the State prisons. Facilities will be provided for their mental and physical examination, medical and surgical treatment, psychopathic observation, classification, and assignment or transfer to the prison and labor considered most advantageous to the individual and the State, or to the institution for mental defectives at Napanoch. If efficiently administered the clearing house plan ought to prove the most forward step yet taken in the rational handling of the criminal.

Sing Sing is well located as an industrial prison. It has unexcelled means of transportation by rail or water. Large shops are in use, and more space will become available with the demolition of the old cell block. Flourishing industries are established and can readily be enlarged.

An eight hour day in the industries is not exacting compared to hours of labor in free life. The prospect is that making due allowance for attendance at properly organized and co-ordinated school in letters, the trades, and adequate recreation, the industries of this institution can be made to produce a much larger output, especially if the incentive of some system of earnings or compensation be instituted.

It is recommended:

1. That the clearing house be opened at the earliest possible time, and all male felons formerly sentenced to the various State prisons be in the future committed to Sing Sing prison where they will be examined physically and mentally and classified before assignment or transfer to other State prisons or to the institution for mental defectives.

2. That a new cell house to accommodate 600 prisoners be erected.



3. That compulsory attendance of illiterates at the school be increased.

4. That the policy of the warden of keeping a strict supervision over the Mutual Welfare League be continued, and the constructive work of the League for the welfare of the inmates be encouraged.

5. That strict supervision be exercised over the prisoners' commissary, and purchases of food be limited.

6. That the commissary or other distractions be not permitted to interfere with attendance at religious services.

7. That the request of the doctor for two graduate nurses, three medical internes and full time dentist be approved.

8. That legislation be drafted which will permit the correction of sentences of prisoners in case errors have been made by the courts in overlooking the legal allowance of time spent in jail preliminary to sentence.

9. That a larger use of the library be encouraged and catalogues be available to all inmates.

10. That additional storage and shipping facilities be provided for marketing the products of the industries.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
*Commissioner.*

# REFORMATORIES

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## NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

### ELMIRA

Inspected July 21, 1922.

My purpose in visiting this institution was to obtain information as to the trade schools and industries. There are twenty-two trades taught at the institution, viz., Barber, bookbinder, brass-smith, bricklayer, cabinet maker, carpenter, clothing, cutter, electrician, horseshoer, house painter, iron-forged, machine woodworker, machinist, moulder, plasterer, plumber, printer, shoemaker, steamfitter, tailor, tinsmith, and upholsterer. The printing and book-binding class might be designated as an industry, as there is a considerable output. Ruled blanks, blank books, etc. are furnished State institutions and some binding and printing is done. I am told by competent authority that the class of work turned out is excellent. "The Summary", the institution paper, is also published every week.

Coffee is roasted for the State charitable institutions and the State prisons. This work is done by an officer and one inmate.

There is a farm connected with the institution and additional land is leased. Several acres are used for truck gardening. The produce is used in the institution, which not only varies the menu but helps to keep down the cost of maintenance. Quantities of vegetables are canned for winter use. The livestock consists of 3 bulls, 34 cows, 4 yearling heifers, 6 calves, 77 pigs, and 234 chickens. A new root cellar is now under construction.

All construction and repair work in the institution is done by the inmates. The new fireproof shop building in which the machinery is now being installed is a splendid example of what can be accomplished by inmate labor. All the clothing used is made in the shops as well as the shoes worn by the boys. Chairs of maple with pine seats are being constructed for the mess hall; many are now in use, also chairs for office use. All the brooms and brushes used are manufactured here. The mattresses are also made and all necessary upholstering done. The horses are shod by the blacksmiths who also do all the forging necessary for the institution. The electrical work, woodworking, steam fitting, plumbing, tin-smithing and barbering are all done by the students in the various trade classes. All the iron castings used are turned out by the foundry, and the machine shop accomplished a great deal of work for the institution. All this done in addition to the instruction given the boys to fit them for work when they return to civil life. The inmates are actually employed 8¼ hours, at institutional work, instruction and shop work, and study in their cells in the evening. I do not wish to make any recommendation at this time, as I wish to make a more thorough study of these matters during the coming fall when the actual results of the year's work can be better summarized.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

## NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

## ELMIRA

Inspected November 6, 1922. Frank L. Christian, M. D., superintendent.

The history of the Elmira Reformatory is running toward its half-century mark, this being the forty-seventh year.

Notwithstanding this long existence and the lack of necessary appropriations for repairs and maintenance, the physical plant has been kept up in a remarkable degree, due to the careful and economical use of funds and the constant effort to maintain the buildings and grounds in repair and the best condition possible.

Through the entire institution cleanliness and order were in evidence and the sanitary conditions were as satisfactory as the outfitting of the buildings would permit. There was a fine spirit among the inmates and even those in punishment made no claim of injustice.

The institution has been most fortunate in attracting to the State service men and women of high standing as members of the Board of Managers, who are regular in attendance at meetings and take a live personal interest in every detail of the institution's work as well as close contact with the individual prisoner.

The Superintendent is an acknowledged authority on the treatment and reformation of young men whose excellent work is well known to the Commission.

There is urgent need of additional buildings and equipment, as is shown later on in this report.

An improvement which should not be longer delayed is the installation of sanitary toilets and lavatories in all of the cells. Only 280 of the 1440 cells have any sanitary plumbing and the archaic, insanitary and unhealthful bucket system, now universally condemned, still continues. The Commission has repeatedly condemned this situation and the Management has asked again and again for appropriations to continue the work of placing sanitary plumbing in the cells. The attention of the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate and the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly should be specially called to the need of this work. The institution's budget for this year asks for \$5000. to proceed with the work next year, the money to be used for material only, the work to be done by the prisoners.

Another urgent improvement for which \$5000. is asked is the installation of safety appliances for machinery. The State Industrial Commission and Chemung County Grand Jury have recommended that this be done, and the Commission should see that boys working on machines have their lives and bodies safeguarded from injuries which may cause death or disablement. Just prior to this inspection an inmate, crippled by an unprotected machine in the cabinet shop was sent out on parole after having been held a considerable period over his time until work could be secured for him, which was finally done with much difficulty.

The need for an additional trades school building is very great with the increased population. An appropriation of \$135,000. is asked to purchase building material, the entire work to be done by inmates.

The sum of \$2000. is asked to repair the drawing school building. Owing to lack of appropriations the roof of this building became dilapidated, allowing water to enter and causing the decay of the trusses, one of which gave way last winter causing the south portion of the roof to collapse. Ordinarily, thirty or forty inmates are at work in this building. Fortunately, at the time, it was not being used for class work or serious loss of life might have resulted.

The hospital is well equipped, with the exception of an X-Ray outfit which is greatly needed. At present it is necessary to take prisoners to the city when X-ray work is needed. With a population of over a thousand, the need of such apparatus warrants no argument. It would save the State its first cost in a short time.

### POPULATION

On the day of inspection there were 1,030 prisoners. The average daily for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, was 1,077.

At the beginning of the year inmates numbered .....	987
During the year there were received .....	930
During the year the total number of prisoners in custody was..	1917
(The average period of detention of prisoners during the year was 15 months and 14 days)	

Of the above total enumeration prisoners were disposed of as follows:

By parole .....	748
By discharge at the expiration of sentence .....	24
By transfer to Dannemora State Hospital for Insane .....	9
By escape .....	1
By transfer to Institution for Mental Defectives at Napanoch ..	20
Of prisoners paroled during the year (numbering as noted above 748) there were, who earned and obtained their final release after parole, or who are in process of earning it by good conduct and regular reports to the management .....	583
Of prisoners paroled during the year, those who failed to fulfill the conditions of their parole and have been declared delinquent, numbered .....	119
The percentage of the entire number paroled who have obtained their final release after parole, or who are in process of earning it by good conduct and regular reports to the management, is .....	78%
The percentage of the entire number who failed to fulfill the conditions of their parole and have consequently been declared delinquent, is .....	16%

Below is a statement of the crimes committed by young men sentenced to the Reformatory during the year:

Abandonment .....	4
Abduction .....	2
Assault .....	2
Assault, 2nd degree .....	21
Attempted assault, 2nd degree .....	8
Arson, 2nd degree .....	1
Arson 3rd degree .....	1
Burglary, 3rd degree .....	160
Attempted burglary, 2nd degree .....	5
Attempted burglary, 3rd degree .....	72
Burglary 3rd degree and petit larceny .....	9
Burglary 3rd degree and grand larceny 2nd degree .....	8
Burglary 3rd degree and petit larceny and receiving stolen property ..	1
Burglary 3rd degree and grand larceny 1st degree, and receiving stolen property .....	1
Burglary 3rd degree, grand larceny 2nd degree, and receiving stolen property .....	2
Bigamy .....	3
Breaking jail .....	1
Attempted breaking jail .....	7



Carrying concealed weapons .....	4
Criminally receiving stolen property .....	18
Extortion .....	1
Attempted extortion .....	1
Forgery, 2nd degree .....	26
Forgery, 3rd degree .....	4
Attempted forgery, 2nd degree .....	9
Attempted forgery, 3rd degree .....	3
Forgery 2nd degree and grand larceny 2nd degree .....	1
Grand Larceny, 1st degree .....	69
Grand larceny, 2nd degree .....	132
Attempted grand larceny, 1st degree .....	7
Attempted grand larceny, 2nd degree .....	41
Grand larceny 1st degree and receiving stolen property .....	2
Grand larceny 1st degree and grand larceny 2nd degree .....	1
Grand larceny 2nd degree and criminally receiving stolen property .....	1
Having narcotics in possession .....	1
Misdemeanor .....	12
Petit larceny .....	18
Petit larceny 2nd offense .....	23
Rape, 1st degree .....	4
Rape, 2nd degree .....	13
Attempted rape 1st degree .....	3
Attempted rape 2nd degree .....	1
Receiving stolen property .....	12
Robbery, 1st degree .....	18
Robbery, 2nd degree .....	10
Robbery, 3rd degree .....	14
Attempted robbery 1st degree .....	10
Attempted robbery 2nd degree .....	6
Attempted robbery 3rd degree .....	8
Robbery 2nd degree, grand larceny 2nd degree, and assault 2nd deg. .....	1
Riot .....	2
Sodomy .....	1
Attempted sodomy .....	1
Unlawful entry .....	11
Violation, motor vehicle act .....	1
Violation, Sec. 1202 Penal Law .....	1
Violation, Sec. 1148 Penal Code .....	1
Violation, Sec. 195 U. S. Criminal Code .....	1
Violation, Sec. 45 Penal Code .....	2
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>803</b>

Of the 803 commitments during the year, 281 came from New York County, 61 from Kings, 32 from Bronx, 44 from Queens, and 3 from Richmond—over 50% coming from Greater New York. Erie sent 84, Monroe 40, Onondaga 12, Westchester 29, and Albany 12. All counties in the State contributed to the population excepting Hamilton, Schuyler, Seneca and Yates.

During the year there were 484 inmates received at the Reformatory having previous convictions—showing that first offenders are not the rule here—as follows:

1st previous conviction .....	219 inmates
2nd previous conviction .....	142 inmates
3rd previous conviction .....	67 inmates
4th previous conviction .....	33 inmates
5th previous conviction .....	12 inmates

6th previous conviction -----	3 inmates
7th previous conviction -----	1 inmate
8th previous conviction -----	2 inmates
28th previous conviction -----	1 inmate
29th previous conviction -----	1 inmate
31st previous conviction -----	1 inmate
40th previous conviction -----	2 inmates
Total -----	484

### PLANT IMPROVEMENTS

The work of replacing the old circular-heating radiators in the corridors, with the more modern system of wall-coils, has been nearly completed.

A new silo, 40 feet high and 12 feet in diameter, has been built, making three institutional silos for the storage of supplementary feed for the herd of thirty-four dairy cows.

A new root-cellar has been erected for the storage of potatoes. It was constructed by inmate labor, from surplus material unsuited to use in other buildings.

A new document room has been constructed by placing a brick and glass partition across the east side of the old guard room floor; it occupies a space 60 x 20 feet on the floor.

The partition wall separating the two inmate dining rooms has been removed, making one large dining room extending the full width of the domestic building. This gives the dining room a much better appearance and renders better supervision of the inmates possible.

The work of reconstructing the tops of the wall-turrets is under way. It is contemplated that two or three turrets will be renewed each year until all have been completed. The present turrets are constructed of wood and are dilapidated and unsightly.

A new hot water heater has been purchased and installed in the inmates' bathroom.

The North Lecture Hall has been re-decorated and the seats re-finished, much improving the appearance of this large room wherein are held the Protestant church services.

The stained glass windows in the auditorium, or large assembly hall of the inmates, have been repaired. One of these windows had to be entirely renewed. The work was performed entirely by inmate labor.

The re-slating of all the institutional roofs is being carried on with diligence, but much yet remains to be done to finish this work.

The floor of Cottages A, B and C are in process of renewal and the roofs of Cottages A and B have been re-slatted.

The exteriors of the buildings and wall composing the institutional enclosure have been repainted with two coats of gray paint. The interior walls of the enclosure buildings and wall have been painted with one coat of a similar color.

All the work has been performed by inmates under the supervision of their citizen instructors, except the re-slating of the roofs, the complex character of the work requiring the services of an experienced slater.

### THE FARM

The institution had under cultivation 250 acres of owned farm land. In addition to this, 75 acres have been rented from adjacent landowners. Twelve acres of vegetables of various kinds were raised, value, approximately \$2,440; 2550 bushels of potatoes were harvested from 22 acres; the potatoes were worth about \$1050.

The dairy of thirty-four Holstein cows produced milk to the amount of 112,986 pounds, approximate value, \$8000.

## HIGHWAY WORK

Three years ago the inmates did some excellent road-building in and about Elmira, but none has been undertaken this year or last. It is suggested that the matter be taken up with the State Highway Commissioner in an endeavor to arrange for work next year. With so many abled-bodied men available here such an arrangement would be to the advantage of the State as well as to the physical good of the inmates.

## VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND INDUSTRIES

Vocational training has been continued and improved as conditions would permit. Due to lack of appropriations, many things contemplated have had to be temporarily delayed. With the closing of Napanoch as a branch reformatory and the consequent increase in population here, the need of new buildings and extension of work is acute at the present time. The Board of Managers is asking for a Trade School Building No. 3, to provide for brick-laying, iron moulding, brass and iron foundry classes. The proposition to do all the work with inmate labor. The trade classes recited in last year's report have been successfully continued. One shop attracted particular attention in this visit and should be given consideration. The print shop, which publishes "The Summary" and does all the printing for the institution, is woefully inadequate in equipment. With an old press twenty or more years behind the time and hand type-setting, any young man learning the printing trade here would have a sorry time getting a job in a modern printing plant. New flat and cylinder presses and at least one linotype should be provided if these young men are to be taught a trade which they can use in free life. This new equipment is urgently recommended.

A special report, dated July 21, 1922, was made by Commissioner Pierce, dealing with the trades schools and industries, and will not be repeated here. The question of whether or not productive industries should be installed here will be a subject for further study by the Committee on Industries.

## EDUCATION

The School Director has improved the educational work of the institution. The chaplains and instructors from outside are of great help in carrying on the work. Any young man coming here has an opportunity to secure a common school education, and if he desires, opportunities for higher education are unsurpassed by any such institution known to the writer.

Worthy of special note is the class in ethics, in which an effort is made to show young men the right way and overcome the distorted ideas which many prisoners have as to right and wrong, and the class in civics, where the effort is to impress the value of citizenship and the respect that must be given to law and legally constituted authority.

More than six hundred new volumes were added to the fine library and many needed reference books have been secured.

Colonel Vincent M. Masten continues his fine military training work. In his report he says:

"Military training is no panacea for the cure of mal-applied human effort; but if it does not operate as first aid to the functions of body and mind, and to all reformatory processes, it is inadvisedly ordered . . ."

The experience of years has shown the splendid effects of this training on the body and mind of the men and its continuance is one of the most desirable features of the institution.

## OCCUPATION

To the credit of this institution, there is no idleness here. There is occupation from 6:05 A. M., Reveille, to 9:00 P. M., Taps. The men go to school and trades shops and to military exercises; everybody is obliged to attend the school of letters and no one is excused unless he has passed at least the third grade in public school and has put in nine months in the school of letters. Inmates who are unable to read and write are never permitted to leave the school while they are here. The trades shops are in operation all the year and every boy is expected to work at a trade of some regular employment. Outside of work and study there are sports of every kind to build up the physical man, and the effect on the inmates after a few months here is the best proof of its need and efficacy.

## EXAMINATION AND STUDIES OF PRISONERS

Doctors Christian and Harding have expanded the physical, social and mental studies of inmates and the results have been of the utmost value in research as to the causes of crime and the proper treatment of the individual criminal. The records of this institution run back over twenty years and are probably the most complete and valuable available in this country.

A psychological examination was given each of the 930 inmates received at this Reformatory during the fiscal year, with the following results:

There were:

Responsible Offenders, who were	(normal	10	
	(subnormal	3	
	(segregable	0	
	Total	13, or 2%	
Defective Delinquents, who were	(normal	0	
	(subnormal	66	
	(segregable	78	
	Total	144, or 16%	
Psychopaths, who were	(normal	106	
	(subnormal	75	
	(segregable	31	
	Total	212, or 21%	
Morons, who were	(normal	1	
	(subnormal	199	
	(segregable	44	
	Total	244, or 26%	
Epileptics, who were	(normal	14	
	(subnormal	25	
	(segregable	15	
	Total	54, or 6%	
Insane, who were	(normal	0	
	(subnormal	0	
	(segregable	3	
	Total	3, or 1%	



Sex Perverts, who were	(normal	2
	(subnormal	3
	(segregable	1
	Total	6, or 1%
Accidental Offenders, who were	(normal	10
	(subnormal	3
	(segregable	0
	Total	13, or 2%
Unclassified, who were	(normal	1
	(subnormal	2
	(segregable	0
	Total	3, or 1%

Of the above-mentioned 930 inmates, it appears there were 320, or 34% who were normal; 436, or 47%, who were subnormal; and 174, or 19%, who were segregable cases.

A recently issued summary of 3239 cases, covering a period of five years, shows:

1. Responsible Offenders (mentally normal -----	909, or 29%
2. Accidental Offenders (mentally normal) -----	139, or 4%
3. Morons -----	1132, or 34%
4. Psychopaths -----	573, or 18%
5. Epileptics -----	367, or 11%
6. Insane -----	67, or 2%
7. Sex Perverts -----	21, or 1%
8. Unclassified -----	32, or 1%

Of the above there were:

Normal -----	1048, or 32%
Subnormal -----	1713, or 53%
Segregable -----	478, or 15%

In the physical examinations eight percent. gave a positive re-action to the syphilis test. During the year there were 292 hospital cases, 1969 cases were admitted to the hospital observation ward, there were six operations, and 10,335 medical interviews.

#### SPECIAL STUDIES

At the request of the undersigned a study was made of fifty boys charged with crimes of violence to determine, if possible, the underlying motives prompting the commission of such serious offenses. The study was made personally by Dr. and Mrs. Christian and it is to be regretted that space will not permit of its being included in full in this report. The full report, however, will be filed in the office of the Commission and made available for examination of citizens who may wish to examine it. It was found that this group, unlike the general run of boys coming here, was not made up of youths having criminal records, as thirty of the fifty had no criminal history. The average age of the boys was nineteen years and the mental age, as shown by the Binet test, slightly less than thirteen. The thirty boys who were first offenders had an intelligence average that is above what one usually finds in institutional statistics, as may be observed in the following:

#### "Thirty Who Are First Offenders

##### *Binet Mental Ages*

9 boys have a 15 year mentality

##### *Grades Attained in School*

7 reached High School

4 boys have a 14 year mentality  
 8 boys have a 12 year mentality  
 7 boys have a 11 year mentality  
 2 boys have a 10 year mentality

3 reached Eighth Grade  
 3 reached Seventh Grade  
 8 reached 5th & 6th Grades  
 9 were below 5th Grade

The twenty who had previous arrests and who had a mental age of not quite twelve years are shown below:

*"The Twenty Who Committed Previous Offenses.*

*Binet Mental Ages*

3 boys have a 15 year mentality  
 3 boys have a 14 year mentality  
 3 boys have a 12 year mentality  
 6 boys have a 11 year mentality  
 6 boys have a 10 year mentality

*Grades Attained in School*

1 reached High School  
 2 reached 7th Grade  
 5 reached 6th Grade  
 4 reached 5th Grade  
 8 had little formal education

The records of these offenders show the following:

1 had been arrested 22 times  
 2 had been arrested 6 times  
 4 had been arrested 5 times  
 1 had been arrested 4 times  
 2 had been arrested 3 times  
 6 had been arrested 2 times  
 4 had one previous arrest

In this group nineteen out of twenty were below the eighth grade in school. It was found that three had a mental age of fifteen years, only one having reached high school. In the group of thirty (first offenders) there were nine with a mental age of fifteen, seven having reached high school.

"The majority of these boys came under the classification known as 'responsible offenders', and although evidencing marked instability of character—volitional defect and lack of self control—they did not fall into criminal practices until the recent industrial depression developed. Then, as a consequence, many were out of work, some lost their occupations permanently, and others were 'laid off' by their employers. Therefore, when not able to find other employment for which they were fitted, or when obtaining work, at which they did not earn as much money as formerly, they were unable to adjust themselves to the changed conditions and developed into law-breakers.

"It is significant that in the entire group of fifty whose chronological ages average nineteen years, only eleven attained the eighth grade, or higher, in public school; and while, apparently, all remained in school until the expiration of the compulsory age limit, yet by any reason of their arrested mental development many were unable to progress beyond a certain point in their school work. Some boys have not the quality or quantity of mentality necessary in order to be able to learn all that is specified in the public school curriculum, and the public by proper methods employed in the schools should be able to recognize this type of boy and give him every opportunity to learn some trade by which he may be able to make a living after leaving school. Only in rare instances does such a boy tell us that he started to learn a trade after leaving the public school; generally he obtains work as an errand boy, a messenger, or a 'chore-boy'.

"Of the group under consideration, the few boys who attended high school, in most instances, found positions at clerical work.

"Considering the population here as a whole, the institutional records show that very many of the inmates have not the mentality to rise higher in school than the fifth or sixth grade. After reaching these grades

they have failed repeatedly in their examinations until the age when the law permits them to leave school.

"Continued grade failures very naturally discourage this kind of a boy. He soon loses whatever interest he may have in school work and becomes hardened and indifferent as he sees class after class advance, leaving him to repeat studies that he cannot understand and has grown to dislike. The urge to get away from it all is so strong that he plays truant, and too often truancy is the forerunner of delinquency and crime.

"It is believed that the chief bane of boy-life is the lack of direction into a trade, profession, or other useful occupation. The present system of education is not, in the opinion of the writer, well balanced. The boy should be educated, not alone in the book-lore, but also in some vocation that will fit him for useful service in the community. While still in the grades of the public school we should begin to prepare him for some definite calling. It is our duty to find his natural bent and train him along that line, especially after we find that he cannot advance further in the school grades. There is no better preventive of vice than usual labor. After equipping him with a trade, the organized effort of the community should assist in finding his proper niche in the scheme of life. A boy is very apt to drift into bad company during the interim between the cessation of his school work and the time when he finds employment, simply because it is difficult for him to secure a position where he can fit in and earn a decent wage.

"The average age of these fifty inmates is nineteen years. The dark-visaged, heavy-jowled villain who holds up the victims in the movies and novels was not present in this group of youthful highwaymen. None of them would have attracted attention in any gathering. They, themselves, have expressed surprise at the ease in which they subdued or intimidated their victims.

"The boys state that it does not take much courage to be a hold-up man; and that when a man or woman screams, the would-be robber usually gets scared and runs. While most of them were armed with loaded weapons, some have used toy pistols and others, unloaded revolvers.

"Many factors must be taken into account in considering the increase in criminal activities during the past year. We must remember that multitudes have lived under a similar environment and have been subjected to the same temptations as those who have committed crimes, but have remained law-abiding. If one were to make an individual study of this great majority who do not succumb to temptation even under severe stress, one would find that they are far better balanced, mentally and physically, than are their erring brothers. Criminals are very often weaklings—defective in one respect or another. Those elements which are essential to satisfactory, stable, social adaptation are weak or non-existent. There may be some inherited cause, for physical defects of body and mind often transmitted, but all defects do not arise from hereditary causes.

"In summing up these individual cases one can readily see that there are common factors contributing to all forms of human acts, and it must be emphasized here, that rarely can man's conduct be attributed to a single stimulus. Life presents stimuli in confusing combinations. The world of causative factors is thus seen to be exceedingly complex and when one understands the complexity of criminalistic genetics, one does not jump at conclusions. Therefore, on finding that an individual has committed a criminal act, one cannot point out definitely any single factor as having been the cause.

"The actions of the majority of men are influenced by the customs of organized society, but there will always be certain persons who can



not adjust themselves to a changing environment. Their lives run along smoothly until an unusual situation arises, and then no one can predict their behavior. The emotional or intellectual defects of these individuals are such that they cannot react normally to that which is different than their regular routine of living.

"It is safe to say, in the majority of cases, that there is physical reason for man's conduct, physiology and psychology being closely allied. The belief that emotional peculiarities are dependent upon the structure and functioning of the ductless glands has aroused great interest of late years, and the subject of endocrinology has become one of the important fields of medical research.

"Science, as it advances, will be of great assistance in solving these great human problems, and everywhere the delinquent youth will be studied from many different angles. Society will perceive clearly the necessity of this method of procedure in dealing with the youthful offender."

A study of each individual and the reasons for his act are included in the full report.

#### DISCIPLINE

The methods of discipline and punishment here have been fully described in previous reports and remain unchanged. So far as could be ascertained, they are humane and just. A boy who obeys rules has no fear, but the offenders are sternly dealt with. Six inmates were in isolation on the date of inspection. All were interviewed and had no complaint to make.

There were received at the institutional guard-house from January, 1922 to October, 1922, inclusive, 1,855 inmates. The following statement shows the number placed in the guard-house each month and the average number per day who were placed therein during each of the months named:

		averaging men per day
January	204	----- 7
February	185	----- 7
March	176	----- 6
April	144	----- 5
May	192	----- 6
June	202	----- 7
July	163	----- 5
August	199	----- 7
September	186	----- 6
October	204	----- 7
Total	1855	

The behavior of the inmates has been satisfactory. There has been no serious assault cases nor breaks in discipline during the year just passed.

#### NEW PAROLE SYSTEM

The Board of Managers and Superintendent have not been satisfied with the present parole system. It is believed that the application of the studies of the individual, which have been developed within the last few years, can be applied in relation to paroles in a way which will be effective and advantageous to both the institution and the men released.

The rules governing parole have been amended to provide that the second or initial grade shall hereafter be regarded as a probational grade. Each inmate while in this grade shall be carefully observed and studied



by the Superintendent and heads of the respective departments to which he shall have been assigned or with which he may come in contact. This observation is to include and be based upon the following considerations:

1. Family history as it affects the inmate.
2. Personal and environmental history; crime for which committed and number and character of previous delinquencies.
3. History of school work; result of instruction here; record of examinations; apparent ability to receive formal school instruction.
4. Industrial efficiency; ability to earn his own living, unaided or with assistance; ability to learn a skilled trade or to work at manual labor; progress in trades school work.
5. Social history and moral reactions; religious training; ethical reactions; attitude toward society, parents and dependents.
6. Physical examination; correction of defects and curing of disease, if affected.
7. Psychological and psychiatric examinations.

After each inmate has passed at least five months in such second or probational grade his case shall be brought before a council composed of the Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, and the heads of the various institutional departments, or such of them as may be available, who shall confer in relation to same. At this conference these departmental heads shall submit the results of their observation and study of the inmate in question, which shall be carefully considered and at the close of the conference the Superintendent shall prepare and present to the Board of Managers his recommendations as to the minimum number of *good* months under the regular institutional definitions and standards, such inmate shall be required to earn in the first grade, after his promotion thereto, before he shall be entitled to become a candidate for parole, together with his reasons for such recommendations; and the action of the Board of Managers on such recommendations shall determine such inmate's future classification. The plan will become operative January 1st and will be reactive for six months.

#### GENERAL

Protestant, Catholic and Jewish chaplains keep in close touch with the religious welfare of the inmates and aid in the general educational work.

The kitchen, dining rooms and storerooms were found to be clean and sanitary, and the food served to be good quality. Menus for two weeks are attached hereto and made a part of this report, showing commendable quantity and variety.

In last year's inspection report the advantages of sending young men between the ages of sixteen and thirty to this institution, over sending them to state prison or the New York Penitentiary, was pointed out and, subsequent to that time, letters were written to committing judges in Greater New York along these lines. The response to this has been gratifying. It cannot be disputed that this is the most desirable place to send young men if they are to be built up physically, educated, taught a trade and made to work, and sent out able to cope with conditions in free life.

President Henry Melville of the Board of Managers in his annual report says:

"Statistics recently compiled covering the entire history of the institution and including over thirty thousand prisoners, show that, roughly speaking, there have always been about one-third who, after leaving Elmira, in one way or an other, came

in contact with law again, and from a reformatory standpoint must be regarded as failures.

"While most prisoners come to the reformatory in a sullen and resentful state of mind, with the strongest prejudices against it and everything and everyone connected with it, and while it takes some of them considerable time to settle down and appreciate the spirit of the place, most of them finally learn that its only design and purpose is to help them and that it offers opportunities for advantages such as they have never had before and may never have again, and thereafter they, at least, cease to make trouble and conform to the institutional rules, while a portion heartily cooperate in all the efforts made for their improvement—physical, mental and normal."

Mr. Melville publishes a long array of letters from former inmates, business and professional men, magistrates, police officers, parents and citizens generally, telling of successes who have come out of the Reformatory. This is refreshing and interesting when, nowadays, we hear only of the failures and recidivists.

The daily average cost of maintaining each prisoner was -- \$1.0053  
The net cost to the State for the maintenance of institution was ----- \$395,396.67

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

#### WEEKLY MENU

*Sunday:*

November 5, 1922

Breakfast—R. Oats, Syrup, B. Apples, Bread and Coffee.

Dinner—Beef Soup, R. Beef, Potatoes, Pickled Beets, Bread, Tea and Rice Pudding

Supper—Creamed Rice, Molasses Cake, Bread and Tea.

*Monday:*

Breakfast—Hominy, Syrup, Bread and Coffee.

Dinner—R. Pork, Dressing, Gravy, Potatoes, Bread and Tea.

Supper—Hash, Bread, Tea and Apples.

*Tuesday:*

Breakfast—R. Oats, Syrup, Bread and Tea.

Dinner—Pork & Beans, Bologna, Potatoes, Bread and Tea.

Supper—C. Meal Mush, Syrup, Molasses Cake, Apples, Bread and Tea.

*Wednesday:*

Breakfast—Hash, Bread and Coffee.

Dinner—Mutton Stew, Bread, Rice Pudding and Tea.

Supper—Creamed Rice, Corn Cake, Bread and Tea.

*Thursday:*

Breakfast—Hash, Bread and Coffee.

Dinner—Ham, Cabbage, Potatoes, Bread and Tea.

Supper—Hash, Bread and Tea.

*Friday:*

Breakfast—Hominy, syrup, bread and coffee.

Dinner—Macaroni, Cheese, Tomatoes, Potatoes, Bread, Tea and Rice Pudding.

Supper—Clam Stew, Bread, Corn Cake and Tea.

*Saturday:*

Breakfast—R. Oats, Syrup, Bread and Coffee.

Dinner—Irish Stew, Bread and Tea.

Supper—Pork & Beans, Bread, Tea and Molasses Cake.

*Sunday:*

November 12, 1922

Breakfast—Hominy, Syrup, Bread and Coffee.

Dinner—Beef Soup, R. Beef, Potatoes, Pickled Beets, Bread, Tea and Mince Pie.

Supper—Creamed Rice, Molasses Cake, Bread and Tea.

*Monday:*

Breakfast—R. Oats, Syrup, Bread and Coffee.

Dinner—Beef Soup, Ham, Cabbage and Tea.

Supper—Hash, Bread and Tea.

*Tuesday:*

Breakfast—Hominy, Syrup, Bread and Coffee.

Dinner—Beef Soup, Sauerkraut, Frankfurters, Tea and Bread.

Supper—C. Meal Mush, Syrup, Molasses Cake, Tea and Apples.

*Wednesday:*

Breakfast—Hash, Bread and Coffee.

Dinner—Mutton Stew, Vegetables, Bread, Rice Pudding and Tea.

Supper—Pork &amp; Beans, Corn Cake, Bread and Tea.

*Thursday:*

Breakfast—Hash, Bread and Coffee.

Dinner—Frankfurters, Cabbage, Potatoes, Bread and Tea.

Supper—Hash, Bread and Apple Sauce.

*Friday:*

Breakfast—R. Oats, Syrup, Bread, Coffee and Baked Apples.

Dinner—Tomato Soup, Baked F. Fish, Potatoes, Bread, Tea and Rice Pudding.

Supper—Macaroni, Cheese, Tomatoes, Parker House Rolls, Apples, Bread and Tea.

*Saturday:*

Breakfast—Hominy, Syrup, Bread, Coffee and Baked Apples.

Dinner—Irish Stew, Bread and Tea.

Supper—Pork &amp; Beans, Bread, Spice Cake and Tea.

## NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN

## BEDFORD HILLS

Inspected May 25-26, 1922. Amos T. Baker, M. D., superintendent. The population on the 25th was 251 women and 21 babies.

The four cottages on the lower campus—Lowell, Sandford, Huntington and Gibbons—house the drug addicts, colored girls, farm workers, and difficult cases. Four cottages of the upper campus—Robertson, Cowdin, Morris and Cromwell—are occupied by those recently committed and the older girls. Griffin cottage, also on the upper campus, is the nursery, and Turner in the same group is used to quarter a few officers and house the library. It will, however, soon be occupied by the girls, on account of the increasing population. The hospital is undergoing repairs and the Disciplinary Building contained nine girls who were to be transferred to cottages in the afternoon of the 26th. Elizabeth Fry Hall and Frances Bement Cottage of the Rockefeller group are used as reception house and hospital and for the care of psychopathic and disorderly cases. The laboratory and physician's residence in this group are not used.

The "Farm Group" is the division for mental defectives. It consists of four cottages—Macy, Harriman, Flower and Hay. Flower cottage was the only one occupied. The laundry building, which also houses the cold storage plant, is entirely too small and a new and larger building is needed. The machinery is adequate, but there is no sorting room.



The present storehouse is to be remodeled for a chapel and the present auditorium in the Administration Building is to be used for secular assemblages only. The south wing of Rebecca Hall is to be used for storage. The kitchen and adjacent rooms will be used during the coming season for canning purposes. The dining room is occupied by the library for which it is well adapted. The roof of this building was being repaired. The North Wing, which contains the old cell block, should be remodeled for industrial purposes. The building is centrally located, in fairly good condition, and while it has outlived its usefulness, so far as the purpose for which it was built is concerned, it apparently can be so reconstructed that it will provide much needed room and facilities for carrying on the work of the institution, and we believe it will be found that this can be accomplished with financial benefit to the State. Some repairing and repainting of the cottages are being done, and much is needed. In Huntington cottage the work was done by the inmates.

## EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATION

Much more work is now being accomplished by the inmates. At the time of previous inspections girls were seen idling in all parts of the institution. This condition has ceased to exist. Many of the girls were working around the premises; some were at the barns; groups were mowing lawns and caring for the grounds; others were working in the gardens; and there is a regular farm detail who care for the dairy and livestock. Of course all the housework, cooking and baking are done by the inmates. Thirteen girls are employed in the laundry in the morning and nineteen in the afternoon.

In our judgment the school is in the best condition that it has ever been since we became acquainted with the institution. There is a head-teacher and seven assistants. The following statement shows the various assignments:

*Teacher A:*

Sewing Class No. 2	Time—8:30—10	Enrollment	9
Sewing Class No. 2	Time—10—11:30	Enrollment	11
Sewing Class No. 2	Time—1:15—2:45	Enrollment	10
Sewing Class No. 2	Time—2:45—4:15	Enrollment	11

*Teacher B:*

Sewing Class No. 3	Time—8:30—10	Enrollment	8
Sewing Class No. 3	Time—10—11:30	Enrollment	5
Sewing Class No. 3	Time—1:15—2:45	Enrollment	13
Sewing Class No. 3	Time—2:45—4:14	Enrollment	13

*Teacher C:*

Sewing Class No. 1	Time—All Day	Enrollment	6
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*Teacher D:*

Cooking Class	Time—8:30—10	Enrollment	10
Cooking Class	Time—10—11:30	Enrollment	10
Outdoor Work	Time—1:15—4:15	Enrollment	7

*Teacher E:*

Advanced Class	Time—8:30—10	Enrollment	4
Junior Class	Time—10—11:15	Enrollment	6
Lower Class	Time—1:15—2:45	Enrollment	4
Special Class	Time—2:45—4:15	Enrollment	3

*Teacher F:*

Art & Crafts Class	Time—8:30—10	Enrollment	8
Art & Crafts Class	Time—10—11:30	Enrollment	7
Art & Crafts Class	Time—1:15—2:45	Enrollment	8
Art & Crafts Class	Time—2:45—4:15	Enrollment	8



*Teacher G:*

Knitting Class	Time—8:30—11:15	Enrollment -----	11
Knitting Class	Time—1:15—4:15	Enrollment -----	11

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In a report made in January, 1921, the delay in starting the classes, owing to the non-arrival of the girls, was criticized. This condition has been remedied and the classes start on time. It is planned by the Superintendent to gradually extend the work of the school until every inmate is given opportunity to do the work she is capable of accomplishing.

The work of the classes in Arts and Crafts is worthy of special note. They have made some beautiful "hook work" rugs, different articles of raffia work, have woven baskets, caned chairs, and done applique work. There are also two looms in this class room on which rag rugs are woven. The great problem in connection with this work is to dispose of the product with profit to the institution and in compliance with the section of the Constitution relative to the sale of products of penal institutions. It is probable that a market for the rugs could be found in the State Hospitals, State Charitable Institutions, and the County Almshouses. In another class room straw hats for the use of the inmates were being made, also sweaters for the babies in the nursery. Another class was turning out aprons, underwear and babies' dresses; and still another class was making the parole suits. These are well made, neat, and will add to the self-respect of the girl when she leaves the institution. This last mentioned class also makes house dresses, nightdresses, aprons, etc. In another room the girls were sewing on dresses, underwear, baby clothes, sheets, and pillow cases. There is also a class in Domestic Science, which is attaining good results.

## DISCIPLINE

The discipline of the institution has been continually improving and conditions are, in our judgment, better than they have been in some years. The girls are not deprived of food as a punishment. Rules have been promulgated by the Superintendent and approved by the Board of Managers. There is a system of marking, and in case of violation of the rules certain privileges are denied the offender. The superintendent is apparently in touch with the inmates, as much as his many duties will permit, and he holds frequent conferences with his officers. He conferred with the teachers during our visit.

The appearance of the inmates in the matter of dress has greatly improved. At the time of former inspections the officers, generally, complained of the lack of obedience on the part of the girls. There was not a single complaint of this nature at this time. The willing spirit shown by the girls several years ago is again in evidence.

In the report made in January, 1921, the following statement was made:

"They are allowed too much time for idling in their rooms and conversing with each other. They could put in eight hours' work, have an hour's hard play every day, and still have time to do their own housework, care for their persons and clothing, do fancy work, read, and go to occasional entertainments. This would undoubtedly give them less time to 'cause trouble' and would probably result in a much more contented group of women than the institution has recently housed."

While all of the girls do not work eight hours, they are much more fully employed, and when they finish their school work they go to the gym-

nasium for a time instead of returning directly to their rooms, which practice has been found to be beneficial.

In the report previously mentioned it was said:

"As long as the present class of women continue to be inmates of this institution I believe that a building whose occupants can be kept from annoying one another as well as outsiders is necessary."

We still believe this to be a fact. At present the use of the Rockefeller Group aids in partially filling this want, but should this group be given up by the State the construction of such a building would be imperative.

#### HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL ATTENTION

There is only one physician connected with the reformatory. If it were not for the fact that the Superintendent is a doctor of medicine it would be practically impossible to conduct the institution. At least one additional physician is greatly needed. There are three trained nurses and a supervising nurse. Drug addicts are admitted and are detained for at least one hundred days. On account of the large number afflicted with venereal diseases there is much more work for both physicians and nurses in this institution than in the average institution of the same capacity. More help is needed in order to properly carry on this branch of the work. Formerly, there were two physicians, and at times three, and the physicians did not at that time also act as assistant superintendent. The attention of the proper authorities should be called to these conditions. A dentist visits the institution once a week, also an oculist. If necessary, inmates are taken to the Eye and Ear Hospital in New York City. There are also four consulting physicians.

#### FARM

The production of the farm last year was much improved. A considerable amount of vegetables was raised for the use of the institution. All the milk necessary was produced, and only about 500 dozen eggs and about 250 bushels of potatoes, including seed, had to be purchased. With a reasonably favorable season it is expected that not only will enough vegetables for the use of the institution be produced this season, but that there will be a surplus. The following statement shows the acreage devoted to crops this year:

	acres		acres
Potatoes -----	14	Silage corn -----	15
Cabbage -----	1	Buckwheat -----	2
Oats -----	6	Millet -----	2
Rye -----	1	Sweet Corn -----	4
Hay -----	10	Garden truck -----	6

There are 20 cows, 1 bull, and 10 heads of young stock, all pure bred Holsteins. There are also 600 white Leghorns, 9 pigs, and 10 horses. Seven horses are used on the farm and three for institution work. The farm barn is being painted and the farm house will be as soon as the barn is completed.

There is no place to store the farm implements. It is the custom to store them in a building belonging to the Rockefeller Group during the winter, which is at some distance from the farm buildings. A concrete cow stable and silo should be constructed to accommodate 30 heads. Stanchions and manure carrier would not have to be purchased, as these articles are already on hand. If this building were constructed, the

space now occupied by the cattle in the basement of the present barn could be used for the storage of farm implements. This arrangement would prevent the association of the girls with the male employes of the institution when the former are doing the work connected with the dairy.

#### GENERAL

While there are many things needed at this institution, without doubt the greatest necessities are an assistant superintendent and an additional physician. Experience has demonstrated that the combining of the offices of first assistant superintendent and physician was a grave mistake. There is more than enough work for two physicians in their own department without one of them giving any time to the general affairs of the institution.

The Superintendent is now compelled to give attention to many details that could just as well be looked after by an assistant. If he leaves the institution the physician has not only to do her own medical and surgical work but must also take up the executive work; and if the physician is away the Superintendent must do the medical work in addition to his own. It is asking too much of any one man to try to do the work which the position of superintendent of this institution calls for without assistance. The many demands upon his time are such that he has little opportunity to give to the study of individual cases, and he is practically on duty for twenty-four hours each day. It would be well for the State Commission of Prisons to take up this important matter with the State Board of Charities and the Board of Managers of the institution and see if, after a conference with the Legislative Budget Committee, a satisfactory adjustment can be made.

There are Roman Catholic, Protestant and Jewish Chaplains. Confessions are heard on Saturdays and there is mass at 8 A. M. Sundays. Protestant services are conducted Friday evenings and Sunday afternoons and Jewish services on Sunday at either 10:30 A. M. or 4 P. M.

Moving pictures are shown on Monday and Tuesday evenings, the girls being divided into two companies for this purpose.

There are singing classes in the gymnasium on Monday afternoon and evening. The class that attends the pictures Monday evening goes to the afternoon class and the company that sees the pictures Tuesday evening is taught at the evening class.

During the winter two teachers of physical training gave instruction on Wednesday evenings without expense to the State.

It is our judgment that the management are to be congratulated upon the generally improved conditions. While much remains to be accomplished, it appears that the right path to successful accomplishment has been found, and we believe that the present superintendent should be given every opportunity and all the aid possible to carry on the difficult and important work which lies before him.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That every effort be made to secure the appointment of an assistant superintendent and at least one additional physician.
2. Construct new cow stable and silo of concrete similar to those now in use at Great Meadow Prison.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
Commissioner.

PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
Chief Clerk.



## NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN

## BEDFORD HILLS

Inspected November 23, 1922. Amos T. Baker, M. D., superintendent.  
The population was 251 women and 31 infants distributed as follows:

		infants
Elizabeth Fry Hall -----	50	9
Frances Bement -----	23	
Hay -----	0	
Flower -----	17	
Harriman -----	13	
Macy -----	19	
Gibbons -----	8	
Huntington -----	0	
Sandford -----	0	
Lowell -----	10	
Turner -----	11	
Robertson -----	11	
Cowden -----	26	
Morris -----	23	
Cromwell -----	20	
Griffin (nursery) -----	20	22
Hospital -----	0	
Rebecca Hall -----	0	
Disciplinary Building -----	0	
	251	31

Two of the cottages on the lower campus were unoccupied (Huntington and Sandford). The inmates of the Nursery (Griffin cottage) are to be transferred to Huntington so that the former can be repaired and renovated.

The hospital is now undergoing repairs and a part of Elizabeth Fry Hall is being used for hospital purposes.

Rebecca Hall is used in part for storage purposes and the office of the storekeeper is now located in this building. The roofs and gutters have been repaired. As stated in former reports the North wing, which contains the old prison should be remodeled for industrial purposes.

The Disciplinary Building was unoccupied. The Building, which was originally constructed for a hospital and later used as a storehouse, has been remodeled and is now used for a chapel. The Auditorium in the Administration Building, formerly used as a chapel, is now used for assemblages other than religious ones, and also houses the library.

The "Farm Group", now the Division for Mental Defectives, consists of four cottages; one was unoccupied (Hay).

The Laundry building, which also houses the cold storage plant, has been criticized many times in the past as being entirely inadequate and the construction of a new and larger building has also been recommended. The need of this new building is very great.

On account of lack of appropriations it has not been possible to make many necessary repairs to the various buildings. The incoming Legislature should be requested to make immediate allowances for these, some of which are urgent. It is poor economy to allow buildings to deteriorate.

The school work continues to improve, but the great need of the institution is the establishment of some industries at which the girls can be employed, particularly during that period of the year when but little outdoor work can be accomplished. The classes in Arts and Crafts had



an exhibit at the State Fair during last autumn, which created much favorable comment. Hook work and rag rugs, raffia work, applique work, fine needle and lace work, as well as the weaving of baskets and caning of chairs, are done by this class.

Aprons, underwear, parole suits, house dresses, night dresses, babies' clothes, sweaters, sheets and pillow cases are made by the sewing classes.

Excellent work is being accomplished by the classes in Domestic Science. The cooking and baking in the kitchens of the various cottages is, of course, all done by the girls. We made inquiries in several cottages of the cooks as to whether or not they were able to cook before coming to the institution and in every instance the reply was that they were not.

The discipline of the institution appears to continue to improve and the attitude of the inmates toward the officers and vice versa is good. The general appearance of the inmates in the matter of dress is to be commended.

In a report of inspection made in May, last, it was stated:

"There is only one physician connected with the reformatory. If it were not for the fact that the Superintendent is a doctor of medicine it would be practically impossible to conduct the institution. At least one additional physician is greatly needed. There are three trained nurses and a supervising nurse. Drug addicts are admitted and are detained for at least one hundred days. On account of the large number afflicted with venereal diseases there is much more work for both physicians and nurses in this institution than in the average institution of the same capacity. More help is needed in order to properly carry on this branch of the work. Formerly, there were two physicians, and at times three, and the physician did not at that time also act as superintendent. The attention of the proper authorities should be called to these conditions."

This statement is just as pertinent now and perhaps more so, than when it was written. There are four consulting physicians, a dentist visits the institution once a week, and inmates are taken to the Eye and Ear Hospital in New York City for treatment if necessary.

Since the last report of inspection the Farmer retired on pension and a much younger man has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

In the report of inspection previously referred to the following statement was made:

"There is no place to store farm implements. It is the custom to store them in a building belonging to the Rockefeller Group during the winter, which is at some distance from the farm buildings. A concrete cow stable and silo should be constructed to accommodate 30 heads. Stanchions and manure carrier would not have to be purchased, as these articles are already on hand. If this building were constructed, the space now occupied by the cattle in the basement of the present barn could be used for the storage of farm implements. This arrangement would prevent the association of the girls with the male employes of the institution when the former are doing the work connected with the dairy."

The above is a necessary improvement in our judgment.

In our opinion, the present method of supplying fresh meat to the institution is faulty. The beef in the cooler at the time of inspection was a very inferior quality and we believe unfit for human consumption. It was of light weight of the quality generally known as "stag beef" and was far from fresh. This meat is purchased under the direction of the State Department of Purchase. The institution estimates for a given period, which we understand is for three months. We also understand that generally the amount requested by the officers of the institution is cut down by the central purchasing department at Albany, so that the institution is frequently on short rations so far as meat is concerned. The institution is notified by the central purchasing department as to

what concern will furnish meat for each month and of course is compelled to make such purchase, providing the meat furnished complies with the specifications, which are satisfactory, but the supply of meat is so limited that if a consignment is refused the inmates would be deprived of their regular ration. The manner of delivering the meat by the contractors is, to say the least, unsatisfactory. The last delivery of beef previous to this inspection was made about midnight by automobile truck, when no one but a watchman is supposed to be about the institution. It seems to us that this matter should be given very careful attention and consideration.

It has been fully shown by experience that the combining of the offices of first assistant superintendent and physician was very serious error in judgment. There is enough work for at least two physicians in their own sphere. The Superintendent is overworked and is compelled to give attention to many routine duties that should be taken care of by an assistant. In former administration this reformatory had two assistant superintendents. At least one assistant is absolutely necessary to properly administer the institution's affairs. It is an injustice, both to the inmates and the superintendent, to continue the present inadequate manner of supervision and administration. The Board of Managers should again present this very important subject to the Budget Committee for its consideration and action.

Reference to the report of inspection of May 25-26, 1922, will give information regarding various details, which it is not deemed necessary to reiterate at the present time.

We believe that steady improvement and progress are being made in the administration of the institution in spite of many handicaps and that if proper aid is given the officials in charge that the institution will be brought to the desired state of efficiency.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That every effort be made to secure sufficient appropriations to permit the appointment of an assistant superintendent and at least one additional physician.

2. That the Legislature be requested to provide sufficient money to make necessary repairs to the various buildings at as early a date as possible.

3. That a new cow stable and silo of concrete similar to those now in use at Great Meadow be constructed.

4. That the methods of purchasing fresh meat for the institution be improved.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN.

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*

#### WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN

##### ALBION

Inspected June 23, 1922. Flora P. Daniels, superintendent.

The capacity of this institution was 215, but since the last report a new cottage that has been in the course of construction is now completed and will be ready for occupancy in a short time, thereby increasing the capacity.

On the day of inspection the population was 200—188 adults and 12 babies. The highest number on any one day during the year was 201. Sixty-two girls have been paroled since July 1, 1921. Parole violators

number 21, of whom 17 have been returned to the institution and 4 have not been retaken. Included in the 17 is one who violated her parole twice.

#### BUILDING

The cottage that has just been completed is to be used for mothers and babies, thus providing adequate facilities for their care and carrying out a recommendation made some years ago but which was delayed owing to increased cost of labor and materials. Fire escapes have been constructed on the four cottages requiring them, and additional bath rooms have been provided in two cottages. Laundry has been newly painted and plastered and general renovation is going on in each cottage, outside labor doing the plastering and the inmates the painting.

#### MARKS AND PAROLE

The marking system which has been criticised in former reports is still in vogue, each inmate starting with 10,000 demerit marks which must be worked off by good conduct and strict adherence to rules and regulations of the institution before she is eligible for parole. Whether it would be better to abolish this system and in place of starting with demerits each inmate start off with a clean record is a matter worthy of the consideration of the superintendent and managers. While the ultimate result as regards release from the institution is the same, the psychological effect on the inmate is better, as she cannot fail to see that her delinquency of the past is a closed book, so far as her connection with the institution is concerned, and as she will be rewarded for work well performed it will have a moral effect.

#### DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT

The discipline at this institution seems to be improving all the time. Only a few of the inmates have to be punished. In the past year the record of the disciplinarian shows 191 punishments, not all individual cases as the same girl was punished as many as three times. Punishment consists of being locked in room with no deprivation of food excepting dessert for dinner.

Physical examinations are made of all upon entrance to the institution. All are placed under quarantine for a period of two weeks and are released upon order of physician. Those suffering from venereal disease in communicable stage are segregated in a special corridor at Reception House. No mental examinations have been made, as the institution has no psychiatrist.

#### EDUCATION

Individual instruction has been given in most classes. Girls have been classified, as nearly as possible, in accordance with their previous school work and apparent ability at present time. The superintendent says, "As a result of mental scholastic tests we have found that oftentimes a pupil is well up in one subject and very backward in some other. We have endeavored, so far as possible, to bring up the weak point. In some cases this has resulted in marked improvement." As far as possible the regular New York State syllabus is followed. Beginning with the Second Grade work is carried through the Seventh and Eighth Grades. Special lessons in Physiology and Government have been given. Especial interest has been taken in vocal music.

#### INDUSTRIES

The inmates are kept busy by carrying on the regular work of the cottages, attending school and industrial classes, tending the poultry and



greenhouse, and doing a large amount of crocheting and embroidery. Many girls make underwear and dresses to take with them when they leave the institution. The Domestic Science classes are fairly well attended as are the sewing and weaving classes.

Constant treatment is given for venereal diseases, the doctor being specially qualified in this treatment. There are no cases of tuberculosis in the institution at the present time. If there were, the patients would be properly segregated in a cottage and proper treatment given.

Religious instruction is given to Protestants and Catholics every Sunday and services are held every Sunday afternoon at 3 o' clock for the Protestant girls, while the Catholic girls have Mass every Monday morning. Confessions for Catholic girls are held four times a year.

#### FOOD

The food supplies in each cottage were examined and found to be very good and the menus provided for each day well balanced and adequate.

#### FARMING

A great number of the inmates assist on the farm and a considerable amount of produce was harvested last year, and this spring sufficient spinach, asparagus, radishes, lettuce and rhubarb have been harvested to supply the entire institution. One hundred and forty-nine quarts of cherries have been picked and 393 dozen eggs have been gathered and preserved in waterglass for winter use. The superintendent informed us that the institution has not purchased an egg in six years, a sufficient number having been obtained from the poultry belonging to the institution.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

We reiterate the recommendations contained in a previous report—that industrial training be extended, and that some arrangements be made whereby the mentality of each inmate may be tested upon entrance and before release upon parole.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) SARAH L. DAVENPORT,

CECILIA D. PATTEN,

Commissioners.



## INSTITUTION FOR DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS

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### NAPANOCH

Inspected December 9, 1922. Walter N. Thayer, M. D., superintendent. That mental deficiency is one of the main causative factors in contributing to the growth of delinquency is no longer questioned. Investigation and diagnosis of the inmates in state prisons, reformatories, penitentiaries, jails, workhouses and correctional institutions have revealed that a large percentage of them are mentally abnormal. Among these defectives, it is generally conceded, is a lower group called segregable delinquents who are totally unfit to be in penal and correctional institutions or to be at large, and who were committed to these institutions because no suitable places were provided for them.

The State Commission of Prisons in its inspection of penal and correctional institutions has for years past observed and commented on these unfortunates, incapable of adjusting themselves to the rules of discipline or doing the prescribed work, interfering with efficient administration, at times mistreated, not understood, and a detriment and impediment to management.

A report of the special committee of the Commission appointed to investigate mental deficiency and delinquency, after a careful study of the problems involved, and an examination of the records and mental tests of a great many of the inmates in State and Municipal penal and correctional institutions and persons held for crime in the courts, reported in 1918 that separate institutions should be provided for the custodial care of the segregable mentally defective delinquents, and suggested that a part of the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford be set apart for females and the Eastern New York Reformatory at Napanoch be taken for males. The proposition was advocated by the Commission for Mental Defectives, the State Hospital Development Commission, the State Board of Charities, the Superintendent of State Prisons, the State Hospital Commission, the State Probation Commission, Boards of Managers, and interested individuals throughout the State.

The result of this united action was that a law was enacted May 2, 1921, detaching the institution at Napanoch from the State Reformatory system and creating it as an institution for mental defective delinquent males, to become available June 1, 1921. A portion of the State Reformatory at Bedford Hills had, in 1920, been taken for mentally defective delinquent females.

The opening of these institutions for the exclusive custody of defective delinquents marks a great step forward in the treatment of the delinquent. They are the first institutions of their kind, and their successful operation and their effect in reducing recidivism by the custodial care of the defective recidivist, and in assisting the administration of penal and correctional institutions and state schools for defectives by removing the segregable defective delinquents, will be watched and studied as pioneer work in a field greatly in need of public attention.

The law establishing the institution at Napanoch defines the various classes of defective delinquents who can be committed or transferred to it as follows:

1. Male defectives over 16 years of age charged with, arraigned for, or convicted of a criminal offense.

2. Male defectives over 16 years of age convicted of a misdemeanor and confined in a penitentiary, reformatory or other penal or correctional institutions.

3. Male defectives over 16 years of age convicted of a felony, except murderers in the first degree and confined in a state prison, reformatory or penitentiary.

The law sets forth the procedure of commitment or transfer, and requires in case of commitment by the court that it be upon a certificate of two qualified examiners, and in case of transfer from one penal or correctional institution that it be upon the recommendation of the physician of the institution and upon the report of two qualified examiners not connected with the institution, with the consent and under the direction of the State Commission for Mental Defectives.

#### RECEPTION OF INMATES

When defectives are committed by the court they are delivered to the institution by the county authorities. When transferred from penal or correctional institutions the law directs that they be delivered in a cleanly condition and an outfit of clothing similar to discharge, and be accompanied by records of their original conviction and their examination preliminary to transfer.

The incoming inmate upon admittance is given a bath and an outfit of institutional clothing. He is examined physically by the doctor within twenty-four hours. He is also given a superficial mental examination to form a general impression of his status. He is then placed in a separate tier of the cell house. After nine days he is temporarily assigned to labor and placed in a special squad. During this time he receives daily exercise. Within sixty days he is given a full intelligence test. The Sanford revision of the Binet-Seman test and also the army or group test are applied. After his mental age or intelligent quotient is arrived at he receives his permanent assignment and classification.

#### THE BUILDINGS

The institution was formerly a branch of the New York State Reformatory at Elmira. It is a modern prison surrounded by high stone walls. If erected specially for custodial purposes a different style of architecture would undoubtedly be adopted. It must be borne in mind, however, that all of the inmates are either convicted or charged with crime. On day of inspection 31 were homicides. When the institution is completed and new accommodations are provided, of a less prison-like nature for defectives of a better type, it will probably be found that the cells are not unfitted for inmates convicted of serious crimes whom it will be necessary to securely guard and watch.

The main building is constructed of stone facing the railway station, extending north and south. It is divided into two cell halls separated by a large central court surrounded by four stone towers.

The south cell hall contains 224 cells. They are really inside rooms, 8 ft. wide, 10 ft. deep, and 10 ft. high. Each room is equipped with sanitary toilet, lavatory, electric light, cot bed, and has a little window opening into the corridor. They can be made quite pleasant when furnished. The corridors are 15 feet wide. Huge windows extending from about 8 feet above the floor to the ceiling let in a flood of light and air. The upper cell tiers are protected by a screen of steel bars.

The north cell hall is similar to the south hall. It contains 272 cells, each 6 ft. wide, 9 ft. deep, and 9 ft. high. The cells have round steel bar fronts and no corridor windows. Only 136 cells out of the 272 have toilets and lavatories. The remaining 136 cells should be equipped without delay and made ready for the increasing population of this institution.

Neither of the cell halls has been painted in about ten years. The corridor walls are defaced in spots. The interior of these fine cell halls and cells should be painted regularly.

Little or no repairs have been made to the main building in twenty years. A good deal of re-pointing and repairing is necessary. Unless an adequate appropriation is made for this purpose considerable damage may result.

A criticism of such protracted neglect in the upkeep of a State institution should never have occasion to be repeated. The management has been unable to do the painting and repairing within its appropriations.

The administration offices are off the central court. The hospital rooms are on the second floor. They are not adequate but are used temporarily until the hospital building is ready. A beautiful chapel is on the third floor in which religious services for Protestant, Catholic and Jews are regularly held.

The dining room and kitchen is a two-story and basement brick building in the rear of the main building, connected by an underground corridor. The first floor contains kitchen and mess hall. The mess hall will accommodate 1,000 inmates. The second floor is used for storage. The inmates eat at small wooden tables, made in the institution, in groups of eight. The kitchen is large, sanitary, and well equipped. It also is in need of painting. Several large aluminum cooking kettles have recently been installed. Perishable food supplies are kept in four large refrigerators. We inspected them and found the food supplies in good condition.

The bakery is connected with the kitchen. It is modern and the ovens are in good order. We tested the bread and found it of excellent quality.

The menu on day of inspection was: Breakfast—hominy, coffee, bread and milk; dinner—split pea soup with pork, bread and water; supper—potato salad, prunes, bread and tea.

North of the dining hall, and connected with it by underground corridor, is the laundry building—a two-story and basement brick structure. One-half of the lower floor is used for the laundry and the other half is a bath room. The laundry is well equipped and adequate for the institution. The bath house contains 75 booths, divided on each side of a central guard platform. Each booth has swinging doors to screen the bathers.

The second floor was formerly a school in letters for the reformatory. It is divided by wooden partitions into nine compartments. These small compartments have been utilized for dormitories, in which 109 inmates sleep. Separation and classification of the inmates made necessary additional sleeping quarters. These rooms were the only place available. They are not suitable for permanent dormitories. They are shut in and difficult to oversee at night. The cots are too close together. Furthermore, the rooms, or a number of them, will be needed for school purposes.

A two-story and basement brick shop building is to the east of the dining room. It is divided into nine separate shops in which the industrial work of the institution is done. Carpentry, blacksmithing, tinsmithing and other work for repairs and construction are carried on under the direction of instructors.

A large power house sufficient to function for an institution of 1,000



inmates is near the shop building. The water supply and sewerage are also constructed for an institution of that size.

The hospital is still incomplete. This building has been in process of construction by inmate labor for about nine years. The erection of institution buildings by the inmates was part of the reformatory plan for instructing them in trades by practical experience. Difficulty was found in completing it with the quality of inmate labor now available.

Outside labor was brought in, the inmates doing the simpler processes until the appropriation was exhausted and the work suspended. An appropriation sufficient to finish the building should be requested of the incoming legislature and the building hastened to completion by the State Architect. When it is finished it will not only provide modern hospital facilities, but a part of it will serve as dormitories for a large number of inmates and permit a wider use of the institution and better classification.

A portion of the stone wall is still unfinished, the gap filled in by a wooden stockade. The gates also need reconstruction. An appropriation should be requested for the completion of the wall and reconstruction of the gates. The wall can gradually be built by inmate labor. Many of them can do that kind of work.

A comfortable residence for the superintendent is situated a short distance from the institution.

#### POPULATION

The institution was planned for a population of 1,000 but was never completed. There are about 500 cells and accommodations for 100 in the school room dormitories. The new hospital building will provide dormitories for over 100. The capacity to be ready in a short time will be about 700. The population on day of inspection was 283.

Most of the present inmates were transferred from penal and correctional institutions. A comparatively small number were committed by the courts. This may be due to lack of clinical facilities available to the criminal courts. Of course, if the courts were properly equipped, most of the defectives would come direct and not by way of a prison.

The following table gives the admissions and their disposition during the first year ending July 1, 1922:

*Direct Court Commitments.* 51—Albany 2, Bronx 1, Columbia 2, Kings 1, Monroe 1, New York 15, Oneida 1, Onondaga 5, Orange 2, Rockland 1, Suffolk 9, Sullivan 1, Tioga 2, Ulster 8; total, 51

Count July 1, 1922 -----	320	<i>Discharges by</i>	
<i>Transfers from</i>		Death -----	5
Rome State School -----	117	Expiration of sentence -----	3
N. Y. S. Reformatory -----	20	Discharged to parents -----	1
Clinton Prison -----	50	Discharged order of court ----	2
Auburn Prison -----	61	<i>Transfers</i>	
Sing Sing Prison -----	14	Dannemora St. Hospital ----	2
Great Meadow Prison -----	8	Auburn Prison -----	9
N. Y. Co. Penitentiary -----	17	Sing Sing Prison -----	18
Randall's Island -----	13	Hampton Farms -----	3
N. Y. City Reformatory -----	9	Rome State School -----	40
Dannemora St. Hospital -----	9	Clinton Prison -----	1
Matteawan St. Hospital -----	40	Matteawan St. Hospital -----	1
		Paroled -----	4
	409		

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The institution is meeting a great need and is bound to fill rapidly. The inmates range from imbeciles to high grade morons. Most problems connected with the feeble-minded and subnormal are to be met in its



management. In degree of delinquency the inmates vary from the mild misdemeanor to the vicious felon and the types between these two extremes. There is also the difference in age from the boy of 16 to the adult steeped in depravity.

Opportunity should be given for segregation of the different classes. While many of the inmates must spend the rest of their lives in this institution, there will be considerable salvage. At least one residence building should be erected with accommodations on the custodial plan in which the better types and more hopeful cases can be housed.

As we moved about these defectives and observed their mental and physical peculiarities we could not help but feel that an institution is the proper place for most of them and that they would be the victims of misfortune, misery, depravity, and crime in free life.

#### EMPLOYMENT

The inmates on day of inspection were employed or occupied as follows:

State Shop -----	34	Chief Engineer -----	19
Mess Hall & Kitchen -----	33	Carpenter Shop -----	11
North Hall & South Hall ---	33	Blacksmith Shop -----	17
Inmate Barbers -----	7	Painters -----	4
Guard Room Floor & Hospital		Laundry -----	23
Porters -----	18	General Labor Squad -----	4
Sick in Hospital -----	7	(These men used part time on	
Confined in Hospital, Idiots --	2	hospital construction work)	
Hospital Nurse -----	1	Gate-men -----	6
Idiots -----	3	Supt.'s Residence -----	2
Farm -----	22	Officers' Quarters & Mess ---	3
Barn -----	6	Yard men & genl. outside work	8
Lawn and Roads -----	9	Invalid Yard -----	2
Dormitory Porters -----	14		---
Exercise & Light Work only -	36	Total -----	383

Employment best adapted to these defectives is outdoor farm and grading work. Unfortunately, the institution has attached to it a farm of 312 acres of which only 57 acres are fit for production. The soil is rocky and covered by woods. Most of it cannot be used for farm purposes. The 57 acres have been worked out. Hay is the only crop which can be raised on it successfully for some time to come.

Good farm land can be bought or leased in the vicinity of the institution. It is unfortunate that the recommendation in the last report of this Commission—that a farm to which reference was made be leased—was not followed. Farm colonies can be operated by inmates from this institution. They are successfully manned by defectives sent from the Rome Custodial School.

Practically all of the food supplies of the institution are purchased outside. Many of these supplies should be produced by the inmates. Any excess can be sold in the open market. Many of these defectives are capable of being used for farm laborers. An appropriation should be requested to lease and cultivate one or more farms. The double purpose will be served of supplying the institution with food and employing and training the inmates in a work for which there is an increasing demand.

The suggestion was made in last year's reports that inmates be used for reforestation in the Catskill Reservation Park. The Conservation Commission, however, found that the land was unfit for the cultivation of tree nurseries.

Gangs of inmates last year cut trees for firewood, wood pulp and

other purposes from the wood land belonging to the institution. The work will be continued during the present winter.

Most of the inmates find their employment in institutional work about the buildings, in the yard, and in the shops. Many of these are idle or only partially employed.

Employment should be provided for them. They can do hard work and simple mechanical processes. They ought to be able to make mats, brooms, brushes and baskets. Several industries in addition to the present institutional work should be established. Anything that is practical should be undertaken and useful production taking the place of deadly and enervating idleness.

#### EDUCATION

No classes in letters have yet been organized. Inmates complained that there was no school. This condition ought not to be permitted to continue. Defectives are capable of instruction in elementary branches. They respond to manual illustration and kindergarten methods. They must not be left without mental training and efforts to improve them. At least one teacher in letters should be furnished without delay.

The instruction of defectives is a highly specialized branch of education. We suggest that the State Commissioner of Education assign an expert from his department in the training of defectives to visit this institution and recommend the most effective methods of organizing and conducting a school adapted to the character of the inmates.

Some vocational instruction is given by the attendants in the shops. Vocational training should be increased. In the appointment of attendants care should be exercised to select those who can also instruct. A director in agriculture is also needed.

#### DISCIPLINE

No serious trouble has been experienced in the control of the inmates. Many of them are like children. Some of them at times become disturbed, unreasonable and hysterical. When more employment, instruction and recreation are furnished, even less difficulty will be found in handling them.

When discipline becomes necessary privileges are taken away, and the deprivation is generally effective. If punishment must be inflicted the inmate is locked in his cell. If he is a dormitory inmate or remains obdurate in his cell, he is placed in a cell in the guards' corridor. There are a few of these cells fenced off in the north cell hall for disciplinary purposes. If he cannot be otherwise controlled, he is confined in the jail room in the basement under the main building. These cells are reported as not often used. Basement cells, as a rule, are not fitted from the standpoint of sanitation and supervision. The institution needs a disciplinary and observation building. As the population increases a sanitary place of isolation, away from the cell halls and dormitories, will become more and more essential.

#### RECREATION

The principal recreation is exercise in the large yard and moving pictures in the chapel. The inmates are given regular physical exercises. Furnishing diversion and entertainment for defectives is difficult. They do not react to competitive sports; they play around like children or follow prescribed formula. Military drill and calisthenics will be exceedingly helpful to them.

A large assembly hall is necessary for these purposes. It should also

be equipped with simple gymnasium apparatus. Entertainments of various nature could also be given in it.

More music should be provided; possibly an inmate band or orchestra could be trained.

#### OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES

Additional specialized assistants are needed to properly conduct this institution. In order to perform efficiently the regular work, a psychiatrist, two civilian nurses, a chief guard and a parole agent should be appointed during the coming year.

A great deal of the superintendent's time is taken in applying mental tests and doing psychiatric work. The executive duties of developing and managing a new institution are arduous. Time needed for administrative and constructive duties is diverted to this exacting work. It is self-evident that an institution for mental defectives will require the services of at least one psychiatrist.

No civilian nurses are provided. The care of the sick and intelligent attention which should be given to these inmates, many of whom are physically as well as mentally deficient, should not be delegated to mentally defective delinquents.

Only two chief guards are provided. The services of the chief guards extend over twenty-four hours seven days a week. The present chief guards are overworked and have little or no opportunity for relief or vacation. Another chief guard is needed for the proper and safe management of the institution.

The duty of supervising paroled inmates is imposed on the management. One parole agent who will also perform social service work is necessary to make the parole worth while. Paroled defectives ought not to be left without visitation and oversight. The appointment of a regular parole agent seems mandatory, as the law directs that "Any time during parole the inmate shall be accessible to the parole agent of the institution."

Attendants receive \$300 a year less than prison and reformatory guards. The most efficient men, both in service and seeking service, are drawn to the prisons and reformatories. Reasons advanced for this disparity in salaries do not seem valid. Surely, as high grade men are needed as in the prisons and reformatories. The work is specialized and the attendants ought also to be instructors. They should have special training. A training course for attendants should be maintained in the institution.

#### DISCHARGE, TRANSFER AND PAROLE

Inmates who are committed by the courts are held in the discretion of the management until legally discharged or paroled. The procedure is similar to the commitment to custodial institutions for defectives. Inmates so committed cannot be discharged before they would have become eligible to release from a penal or correctional institution if they had been sentenced.

Inmates who are transferred from penal or correctional institutions can be retained until the expiration of their sentences. If at that time the management considers them unfit to be released, the duty is imposed on the superintendent of applying to a judge of a court of record for a new commitment. The judge must appoint two qualified examiners not associated with the institution. Upon the report of the examiners and the report of the superintendent the court re-commits until legally discharged or paroled.

Inmates who are considered fit for discharge at expiration of sentence are released to the care of relatives or friends who must undertake



to look after them and not permit them to become public charges. The Commission for Mental Defectives may also transfer defectives, whose terms have expired and are unfit for release, to a custodial institution for non-delinquents.

At any time that the management considers an inmate who was transferred to the institution unfit or dangerous, he can be transferred back to the penal or correctional institution from which he came or to one designated. When an inmate is committed by the court and the management finds his confinement unsuitable, he can be discharged upon approval by the committing judge.

A question arose as to whether inmates committed to state prisons under the minimum-maximum sentence should be brought before the parole Board upon application for parole at the expiration of the minimum term. To do so in each case would be a mere form and expensive to the State. It was decided that upon the report of the superintendent that the inmate was unfit for release, the Parole Board would deny his parole or parole him in the custody of the superintendent who could then hold him in the institution until the termination of the maximum term or parole him outside at his discretion. Dual authority in parole may create confusion, and it would seem advisable to give the management of this institution full power over parole after transfer.

Inmates may be paroled by the management to relatives, friends, or interested persons of the same religious faith. If transferred from penal or correctional institutions they cannot be paroled before they were eligible for parole from the institutions to which they were originally committed.

The law has been amended, permitting the institution for the criminally insane at Matteawan to transfer defective delinquents to Napanoch in place of returning them to the court for a trial.

The law should be further amended permitting the transfer of inmates who became insane while in the institution to State hospitals for the insane.

#### TYPICAL CASES

The following case histories were furnished by the superintendent as illustrative of the character and intelligence of the inmates committed and transferred to this institution:

##### *Case No. 1*

Age 31, Mental Age 7 years. Crime, Assault, 2nd degree.

Father died from heart trouble; occupation, laborer; could read and write in Polish, but had no knowledge of English. Mother died at the age of 52 from appendicitis; occupation, housework; could read and write in Polish. Inmate was 21 years of age when father died. At 13 years of age had completed the 2nd grade in public school. Inmate was born in Germany of Italian parents who were probably mentally deficient. Admits use of alcohol to occasional intoxication. Admits association with prostitutes. Inmate's occupation is laborer; has worked as janitor, drill hand, and heater; longest time on one job, 9 months; claims injury to head at age of 16; physical evidence of degeneracy—irregular ears, highly arched palate, strabismus.



*Delinquencies*

Age	Institution	Crime	Sentence
18	Elmira Reformatory paroled in 13 months.	Burg. 3rd	5 yrs.
19	Auburn Prison	Burg. 3rd	1yr. 10 mo.
24	Erie Co. Pen.	Dis. Conduct	6 mo.
26	Buffalo P—D	Burg. 3rd	Sus. sent.
28	Erie Co. Pen.	Dis. Conduct	
	Sentences as follows:		5 mo. 20 da.-20-25-30
31	Auburn Prison	Assault 2nd	3yrs.
		Present arrest	

*Mentality*

Has a mental age of 7.4 years. Has no special ability; knows and can perform only routine manual labor. Early street life in large city, institutional life and bad companions, together with defective control for alcohol. Outlook unfavorable; his training in low grade manual labor is recommended.

*Case No. 2*

Age 24 years. Mental age 10½ years.  
6 arrests.

*Family History*

Father healthy, intemperate, railroad employe, separated from wife. Mother intemperate, morphine addict for 20 years, lives with a bachelor as housekeeper; 2 paternal uncles alcoholic; paternal aunt insane; brother-in-law drug addict.

*Personal History*

Bad home surroundings—bad associations—attended school irregularly from 4 to 6 years of age—completed 2nd grade. Family moved frequently, which may have been the cause of irregular attendance in school. Commenced working at 13 years of age on a farm and has since been employed at odd jobs as laborer. Has been a tramp. Longest time on one job, 3 months.

*Delinquencies*

At age of 13 years. Industry, for horse stealing, 15 months; Age 18, dishonorable discharge from U. S. Navy on account of second desertion. Age 18, robbery 1st degree, Elmira Reformatory; paroled in 14 months—violated and returned to Elmira; paroled second time, 14 months, violated parole and returned.

*Mentality*

Binet mental age 10 years 6 months. Is illiterate, small native ability, has had poor heredity, environment, and few opportunities; is suggestible, easily led by others. Outlook is poor unless prolonged institutional training is successful in creating new ideals and impressions.

*Case No. 3*

Age 29 years, Mental Age 10 years. Crime, Petit Larceny. 6 arrests.

*Family History*

Parents were Russian Jews, neither of whom could read or write any language. Father died 4 years ago. One brother of inmate has served several sentences and another also

arrested. Inmate has lived in furnished rooms when not tramping—spent much time gambling, boxing and dissipating. Lost his right eye accidentally 13 years ago.

### *Delinquencies*

- 1908 Burglary 3rd, Probation 1 year.
- 1908 Petit larceny, Discharged.
- 1908 Petit larceny, House of Refuge 25 months.
- 1911 Returned to House of Refuge for violation of parole incarcerated for 18 months.
- 1916 Petit larceny, New York City Penitentiary 11 months.
- 1921 Petit larceny, Elmira Reformatory.

### *Mentality*

Has mental age of 10 years according to Binet test. Completed 3rd grade in public school at 15 years of age, hated school, and was a confirmed truant. Has had poor institutional records, boasts of his crimes, and declares his intention to continue stealing when released. He is naturally cynical and anti-social, has a decidedly psychopathic makeup, is egotistic and self-satisfied, incapable of assuming much responsibility. Needs prolonged segregation.

### *Case No. 4*

Age 23 years. Mental Age 8 years.

### *Family History*

Father intemperate, mother epileptic, maternal aunt and uncle had convulsions, maternal grandfather insane, two maternal uncles of patient's mother insane. The inmate's father died when the boy was five years of age, after which the boy was sent to the Children's Industrial Home in Kingston, N. Y. From there he was turned over to the Children's Aid Society and placed on a farm. While on the farm he had a history of delinquency and being unruly. At 10 years of age was sent to Syracuse State School where his progress was poor and showed delinquent tendencies. He eloped when 17 years of age. During the following year he was shipped on a cargo boat for Great Britain and finally joined the British Merchant Marine Service; was injured and sent to Hospital at Portsmouth; was discharged and returned to this country in the summer of 1918. He then enlisted in the U. S. Army and assigned to the 70th Heavy Field Artillery at Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky. He spent the last three of the six months he was in service in the hospital and was finally discharged in 1918, with diagnosis of mental deficiency. Since that time he has been an inmate of Randall's Island, Blackwell's Island, and Manhattan State Hospital for Insane. Was admitted to Middletown State Hospital in 1919 and was discharged from there with a diagnosis of mental deficiency without psychosis and was transferred to Rome State School. He escaped from Rome State School and when being recaptured he resisted the officer whom he struck. The officer fell, striking his head on a stone and died as a result of the injury received. For this crime he was held under indictment for manslaughter in the 2nd degree and committed to Matteawan State Hospital. This individual is mentally deficient, psychopathic, epileptic, unstable, and the future holds out very little hope for him.

Fortunately, in the establishment of this institution it was placed under the State Commission for Mental Defectives, which acts as a board of managers. This highly qualified Commission and the competent Superintendent whom they have appointed secure for it continuing efficient management.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That a psychiatrist, a chief guard, a teacher in letters, a parole agent, two civilian nurses and a farm director be furnished.
2. That the hospital building be completed at the earliest possible time.
3. That the salaries of the attendants be increased to equal the salaries of prison and reformatory guards.
4. That the building be re-pointed and repaired, and the interior of the cell halls, cells, kitchen, and other buildings needing it be repainted.
5. That the 136 unfurnished cells in the north cell hall be equipped with sanitary toilets and lavatories.
6. That a school in letters be organized, and expert advice on methods of instruction be requested from the State Department of Education.
7. That more vocational instruction be given.
8. That one or more farms be leased or purchased and worked by inmates sent out from the institution. That the farm colony plan be instituted.
9. That simple industries be installed in the shop buildings and employment furnished for all inmates who can work, both in summer and in winter.
10. That the unfinished part of the stone wall be constructed by inmate labor and the gates be made secure.
11. That military drill, more physical culture and recreation be instituted, and a band organized.
12. That an assembly hall sufficient for drill, gymnasium and recreational purposes be erected.
13. That the law be amended to provide for the transfer of inmates who become insane, to State hospitals for the insane, and to give the Commission for Mental Defectives control over the parole of inmates transferred to this institution from penal and correctional institutions.
14. That in view of the fact that this institution was established at a minimum of cost by taking over the existing buildings of an institution not wholly adapted to the special needs of the new institution, the advisability be considered of at once beginning on a plan to adapt the old institution to the new purpose by the erection of one or more residence buildings on the custodial plan to permit a better and more humane classification of the inmates, an assembly hall, an isolation and observation building, and such other facilities as will provide and equip a custodial institution for one thousand mentally defective inmates.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

CECILIA D. PATTEN,

*Commissioners.*

# NEW YORK CITY INSTITUTIONS

## NEW YORK COUNTY PENITENTIARY

### WELFARE ISLAND

Inspected February 13, 1922. James A. Hamilton, Commissioner of Correction; Joseph A. McCann, acting warden.

The conditions at this institution remain the same as recited in the inspection report dated December 26, 1921, excepting the continued increase in population. On the date of inspection in December the population was 1062 and on the day of this inspection there were 1232 inmates. There were 1100 cells available for use, and in addition, the 20 retained for isolation purposes. In order to take care of the population it was necessary to open up one of the old shops as a dormitory, and 132 men were sleeping here on cots.

Attention was called in the last report to the inadequate number of keepers, and there has been no change in the number, notwithstanding the continued increase in population. The arrangements for the night of the inspection were as follows:

Old prison—248 prisoners .....	1 keeper
North prison—375 prisoners (2 sections) .....	2 keepers
Old shop—132 prisoners .....	1 keeper
Isolation block—3 prisoners .....	1 keeper
West block—235 prisoners .....	1 keeper
South block—194 prisoners .....	1 keeper
Hospital—47 prisoners .....	1 keeper
Chapel (temporary hospital) .....	1 keeper
Main office .....	1 keeper
Outside building .....	1 keeper
Total .....	11 keepers

There was a total of 12 men on duty, including one nurse and 1 prison helper, the latter doing the duty of a guard.

It can be readily seen from the above figures that proper classification and segregation of inmates is out of the question and that a dangerous condition exists as to the safe custody of prisoners, which should be promptly remedied. It is the opinion of the undersigned that at least 25 to 30 additional guards should be put on duty at this place.

Inquiry was made as to the lack of clothing, as it was noted in the report of December 26, 1921, and it was found that over 100 prisoners were still without overshirts and that no arrangements had been made for furnishing suspenders or belts. With clothing shops, goods suitable for shirting and plenty of men at Hart's Island, this should be remedied at once.

The crowded conditions at Hart's Island, where there were about 840, make it impossible to send additional prisoners there, excepting when some are released, and the quota is quickly filled. It was found that two drafts of men had been sent to Hampton Farms since the last inspection—24 on January 23rd and 21 on February 3rd. Efforts should be made to send as many more of the younger and more hopeful prisoners to Hampton Farms to relieve this institution.



It is also suggested that the services of a psychiatrist be promptly obtained and as many of the lower grade type of mental defectives, bound to be found here, should be transferred to Napanoch.

Since the last inspection there has been an epidemic of severe grippe and it was necessary to make the chapel a temporary hospital. There were as many as 100 cases. Fortunately, all recovered and only five were suffering from the disease on the day of inspection. During the time of this epidemic there was only one doctor available, who was assisted at night by a medical student. It is again suggested that the Medical Director of the Department be asked to make a study as to whether or not there is adequate and satisfactory medical services furnished at this big institution.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

*Commissioner.*

## NEW YORK COUNTY PENITENTIARY

### WELFARE ISLAND

Inspected July 11, 1922. James A. Hamilton, Commissioner of Correction; Joseph A. McCann, acting warden.

The New York County Penitentiary dates back to 1832 when the main portion of the institution was erected. Its style of construction is similar to Auburn and old Sing Sing and equally as antiquated.

A large central building joins four stone cell houses, known as the old prison, south prison, west prison, and north prison. These buildings form the three sides of a parallelogram and face the East river on Welfare Island.

The central building contains the administration offices on the first floor, the chapel on the second, and the hospital on the third floor. The other buildings are kitchen, laundry, bath house, storehouse, keeper's building, and former shop building now used as a dormitory.

The capacity and cell dimensions of the cell houses are:

Old prison, 256 cells, 3 ft. x 6 ft. 10 in. deep and 7 ft. high; West prison, 240 cells, 3 ft. 10 in. x 6 ft. 10½ in. deep and 6 ft. 10½ in. high; North prison, 370 cells, 4 ft. 8 in. wide, 7½ ft. deep, and 7½ ft. high; South prison 247 cells, 3 ft. 10 in. x 6 ft. 10½ in. deep and 6 ft. 10½ in. high.

All the cells are solid stone, ventilated by a hole in the rear. They have no sanitary improvements. The insanitary prison bucket is used. The cells are saturated with almost a century of odors and are infested with vermin which constant vigilance cannot eradicate. Wooden roofs cover the stone cell halls.

The overcrowding of the prison results in the doubling up of prisoners, a practice abandoned in the state prisons. On day of inspection 234 men were doubled up in 117 cells in the North prison. Two hundred and sixty men were crowded into an improvised dormitory on the two upper floors of the old shop building. The beds were too close together. The building was inadequately equipped with toilets and fire escapes.

To this institution and to these insanitary living conditions are committed all males over 16 years of age convicted of minor offenses and sentenced from the City of New York to any institution under the Department of Correction on either a definite or indefinite sentence.

Classification is made only in a crude way. The workhouse cases are sent to the dormitories; prisoners suffering with venereal and other communicable diseases and the degenerates are segregated in the south prison; boys pending transfer to New Hampton or other institutions are also confined in the south prison. The reason why boys should be con-

fined in this cell block does not appear; even if they do not come in contact with the diseased and degenerates, the mere fact of being in the same cell block is repulsive. The diseased and degenerates are their neighbors and open to observation in the corridors.

There is an insufficient number of guards to properly supervise the inmates, as pointed out in the inspection report of February 13, 1923.

#### THE CLEARING HOUSE

By law enacted in 1917 provision was made for the establishment of a clearing house in the penitentiary for males over 16 years of age sentenced to institutions maintained by New York City. The industrial building of the penitentiary was to be converted into a psychopathic laboratory and accommodations for the reception and handling of the prisoners were planned. An appropriation of \$60,000 was set apart for remodeling the building. This amount proved insufficient to carry out the plans. The buildings were not remodeled, nevertheless the industries were removed to Hart's Island from the industrial building and it was converted into an unfit dormitory.

The institution is not properly constructed and equipped for a clearing house. The authorities find themselves unable to "make a silk purse out of a pig's ear".

The clearing house plan was instituted without the equipment and facilities necessary for properly carrying it out. The best that can be said is that it constitutes a beginning. The plan was properly projected and the city should convert the institution into a clearing house and not impose upon the Department of Correction an impossible situation.

The penitentiary is a clearing house only in inception. Good facilities are provided for physical examination; a start has been made on mental examination. A psychiatrist has been appointed for both the Penitentiary and Correction Hospital. He has made a few examinations in selected cases. No clinical organization has been instituted, such as a well-equipped clearing house will require.

#### RECEPTION AND DISTRIBUTION

The inmate upon admission is given a bath; his record and history is taken; his clothing is removed and stored; he receives a prison outfit; he is given a physical examination, particularly to determine if he has a venereal disease or tuberculosis. He is assigned to a cell either to serve out his sentence in the penitentiary or until transferred.

The general scheme of distribution is: First:—Selected boys are sent to the reformatory for young misdemeanants at New Hampton. Second:—Drug addicts are sent to Riker's Island. Third:—Men and boys who show tubercular symptoms are sent to Hart's Island, also old men and men picked for the industries. Fourth:—Men under definite sentences—tramps, prisoners having communicable diseases, degenerates, and all others who for any reason cannot be transferred are confined in the penitentiary. Accordingly, the worst and most hopeless cases remain in the penitentiary.

All the inmates of the reformatory, Riker's Island and Hart's Island are returned to the penitentiary before release or parole. New Hampton is a long distance away and the inmates are of a higher type. Arrangements should be made to discharge them from that institution and not mingle them again in the penitentiary before discharge, until a better clearing house is established.

#### DRUG CASES

Although drug addicts are transferred to the Municipal Farm on Riker's Island, drug traffic is going on more or less actively in the penitentiary. Its proximity to New York City encourages drug smuggling. Drugs are brought in by persons coming to the island. Sometimes they

come in through traffic with inmates of neighboring institutions on the island. The most common way is through dishonest guards. The warden is waging a constant battle to keep out the drugs. On day of inspection the warden was prosecuting a drug smuggler in Brooklyn who attempted to bribe a guard. Several guards have been caught in the act and punished. Several women were apprehended bringing in drugs to their husbands. One was sentenced to the New York State Reformatory for women at Bedford Hills and another to the Workhouse.

#### HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL TREATMENT

The hospital has pleasant well-equipped quarters. The medical ward contains 28 beds and the surgical ward 15 beds. The operating room is modern in every respect. Dr. John O'Connor and his assistants furnish good medical treatment. There were 38 inmates in the hospital on day of inspection.

A daily clinic is held at noon. All prisoners who require attention report to the doctor. Most of these cases are treated in the cells.

#### CLOTHING

A bad state of affairs exists in regard to inmates' clothing. The clothing of all inmates is stored until they are released. The storeroom is disgustingly inadequate and unfit. Thousands of suits of clothes are hung on hangers in a dark crowded room. It is reported that occasionally inmates do not receive their own clothes, and that mistakes and complaints are continually arising. Such a condition should not be tolerated. No money or assistance or clothing is given to outgoing prisoners. They should at least have their own clothing repaired and pressed upon release.

During the past winter many of the inmates were insufficiently supplied with institutional clothing. The inspection report of December 26, 1924 and the report of February 13, 1922, showed that the inmates were wearing badly fitting suits and underclothing; that there was a shortage of shirts; and that many of the inmates were without suspenders or belts. I made special inquiries in regard to clothing. During the summer, with economy and constant repair, the clothing supply was adequate although reduced. It was admitted that the winter supply was inadequate. The inmates will suffer during the coming winter unless a large equipment of prison clothes is provided. This must not be overlooked. It also seemed a pity that such simple and necessary conveniences as suspenders or belts should be neglected. Inmates ought not to be forced to go around with ill-fitting and patched clothing held up by a piece of rope. The Department of Correction should see to it that the inmates in this institution are decently clothed.

#### MESS AND COMMISSARY

The kitchen was well equipped and in a cleanly condition. The department is to be commended for adopting the small enamel-top table in the dining room. The food supplies were inspected and found wholesome. The meals on day of inspection were: Breakfast—hominy, bread and coffee; dinner—lima bean soup, mutton pot roast, vegetable, potatoes, bread; supper—steamed hash, boiled rice pudding, bread and tea. Agate ware plates and tin cups are used. Earthenware plates and earthenware or aluminum cups are preferable.

The penitentiary is the headquarters of the commissary system for the Department of Correction with the exception of Manhattan and Brooklyn city prisons. About 700 of the prisoners were buying supplies from the commissary.

#### RELIGIOUS SERVICES, LIBRARY AND EDUCATION

A beautiful chapel is provided. Catholic, Protestant and Christian Science services are held regularly.

The library consists of about 5000 volumes of which 3000 are in shape



for circulation. The inmates are reported to be making good use of it. Catalogues of the books should be easily available.

No education of any kind is furnished. Many of the inmates are illiterate and foreign-speaking. A teacher has been lately assigned to the Women's Correction Hospital. A teacher should also be assigned to the penitentiary.

#### EMPLOYMENT

Formerly, industrial employment was furnished in the penitentiary. Several years ago the industries were removed to Hart's Island. All that now remains are a small carpenter shop, and electric and automobile shop for institutional purposes. A large bake shop is operated in which all the bread and baked goods for the Department of Correction are made. A small farm is also cultivated and the products used in the institution. Nearly all of the inmates are employed in outdoor work around the island and in the institutional work in the buildings. Sufficient employment of this kind cannot be found for 1400 men. The warden manages surprisingly well under the circumstances.

The distribution of the 1440 prisoners on the day of inspection tells the story of inadequate employment better than words can describe it: Electricians, 24; keeper's quarters, 24; bakery, 29; greenhouse and grounds, 16; quarry, 18; storehouse, 28; farm, 26; dormitory, 38; finger prints, 5; front road, 33; painters, west hall, 12; lawn, 3; miscellaneous, 32; old prison house gang, 30; dock, 2; city home road, 10; hospital gang, 37; weeding farm, 8; carpenters, tinsmiths and painters, 18; dock gang, 23; stone gang bridge to crusher, 19; stables, 17; isolated cell block, 7; miscellaneous, 61; north prison house gang, 38; administration hall, 4; bridge stone gang, 14; masons, 17; steamfitters, 7; dock gang, 18; west prison house gang, 25; miscellaneous, 94; boiler shop, 32; fireroom, 19; loading coal, 24; Metropolitan hospital gang, 16; scow gang, 21; hospital penitentiary, 38; storehouse, 28; utility city hospital, 35; cleaning grounds, 20; mess hall 59; boiler-house coal, 13; coal yard workhouse, 13; making terrace, 26; laundry, 49; stone crusher, 11; south prison house gang, 41; clothes room, 15; penitentiary lawn, 15; utility workhouse, 19; laying asphalt city home, 42; laying curb city home, 47; keepers' quarters, 2; barbers, 11; engine company, 5; warden's help, 17; library, chapel, etc., 27; doctor, 5; observation, 9; scabies, 8; night and day firemen, 9; discharges, 32.

The warden humanely takes practically all the men who are not sick or under punishment out of the cells and assigns some kind of work. So many men are set at a single job that they get in each other's way. This is better than confinement in the insanitary cells, but it is a great economic waste.

Suggestions of industrial employment to engage the whole population will be of little avail. Any large sums should not be expended to perpetuate this institution. It is supposed to be a clearing house in which the inmates are held temporarily and transferred to other institutions. With this purpose in view the industries were removed to Hart's Island. Steady employment about the institution and island can probably be furnished for about one-half of the present population.

#### RECREATION

Little recreation is provided. During the winter moving picture exhibitions are given several times a week. Baseball is the principal recreation during the summer.

A criticism in regard to the general inadequacy of guards in the inspection report of February 13, 1922, has not been remedied. The warden reported on day of inspection that he needed about 15 additional guards. The institution was found in a cleanly condition.



The discipline appeared good. Acting Warden McCann is doing his best with a bad prison.

#### FUTURE OF THE INSTITUTION

Not much that is complimentary can be said about this prison. It has the evils and defects of the worst type of state prisons. With inadequate employment and drug smuggling it offers little or no hope for the future as a penitentiary. The attempt to combine it as a penitentiary and clearing house has failed, as a matter of course. The result is that the institution furnishes few of the functions of a real clearing house and is a bad and insanitary temporary place of transfer. As long as it is retained as a penitentiary little progress can be made in dealing with the male offender in New York City. It blocks constructive and progressive reform and results in an unfit penitentiary and clearing house.

The remedy lies in its abolition as a penitentiary. A new modern penitentiary should be established on a farm in the vicinity of New York City. The most available parts of the old institution might then be reconstructed into a clearing house. The plans proposed could then be properly carried out. Sanitary cell accommodations might be provided by enlarging the cells and introducing sanitary closets and lavatories and developing psychopathic and medical clinics. A better program would be to demolish the old buildings and erect new modern buildings. This is subject to investigation as to the comparative cost and utility.

The hospital features are good. The population of the clearing house should never exceed 800. Outdoor and institutional employment can be furnished on Welfare Island for that number of inmates.

It is recommended:

1. That at the earliest possible time the penitentiary be removed to a farm site and an agricultural and industrial institution be erected and developed.
2. That the present penitentiary building be reconstructed into a clearing house or a new clearing house be constructed; that modern facilities for receiving, treating and distributing prisoners be provided; that a well equipped psychopathic clinic be installed; and that the present facilities for physical examination and hospital treatment be continued and enlarged. The new clearing house in process of construction at Sing Sing Prison furnishes a good model.
3. That a close watch be kept on drug smuggling and the drug traffic be suppressed.
4. That an adequate number of guards be provided for the institution.
5. That a decent place be furnished for the storage of prisoners' clothes.
6. That sufficient clothing be furnished to the inmates during the coming winter, and suspenders and belts be supplied.
7. That instruction be given to illiterate and foreign-speaking inmates.
8. That boys be removed from the same cell block in which the diseased and degenerate prisoners are confined.
9. That the practice of doubling up prisoners in the cells be discontinued.
10. That care be taken to make the dormitories in the old shop building secure from fire hazard; that the beds be at least two feet apart, and that sufficient toilets and fire escapes be provided.
11. That the inmates of the south prison be permitted the use of a dining room.
12. That earthenware plates and cups or aluminum bowls and cups be substituted for the agate ware and tin bowls and cups.
13. That more recreation be furnished for the inmates.

14. That a more careful classification be made of the inmates and more of the boys and youths be transferred from this institution.

15. That inmates released from the reformatory at New Hampton be not taken back to the penitentiary for discharge until a better clearing house is provided.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK E. WADE,  
*Commissioner.*

NEW YORK COUNTY PENITENTIARY  
REFORMATORY PRISON, HART'S ISLAND

Dated April 30, 1922.

The undersigned Commissioners visited the New York County Penitentiary on Welfare Island on April 15, 1922, and the Reformatory Prison at Hart's Island on April 27th for the express purpose of looking into the matters of the housing conditions, the employment of prisoners, and the safety of custody of the men confined in these institutions.

At the Penitentiary on that date it was found that there were 1,341 prisoners. The maximum cell capacity is 1,100. It was further found that in 60 cells in the north prison the men were doubled up. The cells are 8 feet long and 4 feet wide, with no toilet facilities but buckets. That these cells are unhealthful and insanitary and utterly unfit for two persons needs no argument. In addition to this there is the obvious danger from a moral standpoint of two men confined in these cells from 6:15 P. M. to 6:45 A. M.

There were 170 men quartered in the annex prison some distance away from the cell blocks. Here an old shop building has been prepared for dormitory purposes with limited plumbing and toilet facilities. On the day that this report was written—May 1st—the total population had further increased to 1,451, with 255 quartered in the dormitories.

With the large number of prisoners here, the opportunity for employment is extremely limited. Outside of a few small shops which do not employ any considerable number of men, the work about the grounds and other institutions on the Island, and general institution work, there is little to keep men regularly employed. The warden, in an effort to keep the men out of doors and at some kind of work, which is most commendable, had brought out some old ox-carts for transportation of materials from one part of the Island to the other, and the number of men employed on each of these was from 14 to 26. It is safe to say that out of the entire population it would be difficult to find employment of any kind for more than 700. It was found that in the west prison 64 men were assigned just to keeping the place clean. In the old prison 86 men were assigned to this work. In the north prison, 94—which means that but very few of these men had any occupation whatever. If this institution is to be retained at its present location, the City of New York has a duty to provide men detained here, many of them up to three years, with work of some kind to keep them engaged. In the city departments large sums of money are expended for materials and supplies which might well be manufactured here, thereby saving the city and doing something for these men to keep them from sheer idleness.

In addition to the very bad situation existing whereby a large number of men, many of them bound to be of depraved habits, are kept in open

dormitories with beds separated by but a short distance, the matter of safeguarding their custody is of great importance. At the present time but two men are assigned for day duty and two for nights to maintain order in these large dormitories. If there should be an outbreak the consequence would be extremely serious. The supervising force on the day of inspection, beside the acting warden, were three head keepers, fifty-nine day keepers, and fourteen night keepers, a total of seventy-six. Six of the day keepers and one night keeper were on vacation, and this number is further lessened on the days and nights when men have time off.

The Commission has previously called attention to the crying need for clothing for men in this institution. This need has not yet been met. There seems to be no reason for this condition when there are manufacturing facilities and plenty of men to work in the garment industries at Hart's Island. Attention is again called to the justice of clothing Workhouse prisoners, accused of petty offenses, in a different garb or uniform from Penitentiary men convicted of the more serious crimes.

Attention was previously called to the fact that in 1919, when there were only 727 prisoners here, there were 85 keepers; now, with practically double that number of prisoners there are only 73 keepers.

It is apparent, with the congestion existing here, that classification of prisoners into grades is practically impossible, and the opportunity of doing anything toward sending these men back into free life improved by education or industrial training is very remote. The failure to properly classify and segregate the young and less hardened from old offenders is bound to send out some of the hopeful cases worse than when they came in.

At Hart's Island, which has a maximum capacity of 800, there were 853 prisoners. All of these men sleep in dormitories, badly crowded, and all but two of the dormitory buildings are fire traps. Beds in the dormitories in many instances were not more than eight inches apart and it was necessary to place additional beds in the aisles of the rooms.

At the old men's home on the hill, which is a series of inflammable wooden shacks, there were 139 inmates, made up of down-and-out old men, cripples, heart disease cases, etc. The Department of Correction should present the cases of old men and cripples to the Department of Public Welfare for disposition upon the completion of their terms, so that they could be permanently disposed of in proper charitable institutions and not be continued for the rest of their lives as cases for the police, courts, and Department of Correction.

In this institution there are various industries which employ a considerable number of men. At the time of inspection about 300 were employed in the shops. The 139 men in the old men's home and the 43 in the tuberculosis ward are, of course, able to do little if any work.

The conditions here are very much better as to employment than at Welfare Island, but the industries could be greatly extended and made profitable, producing articles needed by the city. With this large population there are only 61 keepers—37 for day and 24 for night. In some of the dormitories with 135 men, only 1 keeper, at times, is provided at night, presenting a dangerous condition which cannot be overlooked.

The clothing of men at Hart's Island is better maintained than in the Penitentiary.

This dangerous and unsatisfactory housing condition, the large number of men maintained in city prisons in idleness and the lack of adequate guards to safeguard the custody of these men, is one of the matters which this Commission cannot overlook and should be promptly called to the attention of the Mayor of New York as the responsible



head of the city government. In an effort to find other places for some of the men committed to the Penitentiary, the attention of the Judges sitting in criminal courts has been called to the desirability of sending young men between the ages of sixteen and thirty, who would come within the proper classification, to Elmira Reformatory rather than the Penitentiary, where they would be put to work and receive training that would tend to make them better citizens on their release. The attention of the Commissioner of Correction has also been called to the fact that arrangement might be made with the warden of the Westchester County Penitentiary for sending at least one hundred men at a less cost than they can be maintained in the Penitentiary who would be put to work for eight hours daily and have at least a chance for reformation. Westchester County at one time sent its prisoners to Welfare Island and there seems no good reason why the reverse could not be worked out.

The attention of the Commissioner of Health of the City of New York has previously been called to the crowded conditions of these institutions.

Copy of this report should be sent to the Health Commissioner also for his consideration as to the health propositions involved in this situation, and to the Commission of Public Welfare, as to the disposition after terms are served of old men and cripples who are held in the dangerous shacks of the old men's home.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*

## NEW YORK CITY REFORMATORY FOR MALE MISDEMEANANTS

### NEW HAMPTON

Inspected April 21, 1922. Henry O. Schleth, supervising warden of the Department of Correction, is still in charge of this institution. Harry T. Ashworth, head keeper.

A detailed report of inspection of this institution was made December 17, 1921. There have been no material changes since that time.

The impression given by this plant is that it is incomplete. So many things have been started and left in an unfinished state it would seem that the expenditure of money at this time to complete and equip the unfinished buildings would be a matter both of good business and economy in the long run.

The kitchen and mess hall are still in a temporary wooden building. A proper mess hall and kitchen, fully equipped, is probably the greatest need of this institution.

The assembly hall is also a temporary wooden building and there has been no change in its condition since the last report of inspection. It is a poor makeshift for its purpose.

The laundry is an excellent building, but is not yet equipped. I understand that no funds are available for this purpose. The laundry is still done by a private concern in Middletown at an expense of about \$350. a month. This is not only unsatisfactory but far from economical.

The storage building is new but, like the laundry, has not been fully equipped. The completion of this building will aid materially in the administration of the institution.

The Administration, Cubicle Building, Industrial Building, and Power House are new and permanent buildings and have been fully described in previous reports.



The assignment of the inmates at the time of inspection was as follows:

Bake Shop -----	3	Excavating ground in front of	
Carpenter No. 1 -----	3	Administration Building ---	21
Carpenter No. 3 -----	5	Care of outgoing clothing ---	1
Hospital -----	9	Plumbing general repairs ---	2
Laundry -----	3	Engineers -----	4
Engineer -----	1	Soaking and cutting potato	
Cleaning Administration Bldg. -----	26	seeds -----	8
Hot beds -----	4	Piling manure at switch ---	11
Piggery and Hennerly -----	2	Supt. House -----	6
Grading and digging sod -----	4	Farm Work -----	8
Gate Officer -----	3	Loading and hauling coal --	18
Carpenter No. 2 -----	3	School -----	16
Painting -----	3	Sowing onions and carrots ---	11
Harrowing potato field -----	2	Repairing Ford truck -----	1
Concrete work at piggery ---	5	Care of clothing -----	5
Cleaning Cubicle Building ---	9	Mess Hall and Kitchen ---	19
Making inmate clothes -----	3	Running tractors -----	3
Blacksmith -----	1	Excavating in front of Admin-	
Drivers -----	15	istration Bldg. -----	20
Storeroom -----	10	Night Men -----	4
Supervising Farmer's office --	1	Paroled -----	2
Barbers -----	3		
Farming on hill field -----	10	Total -----	290

The boys are provided with gray uniforms, and proper clothing is provided for wet weather and for work which requires special equipment.

The clothing for the outgoing inmate is made in the institution and the work turned out is a credit to the institution and to the boys responsible for its production.

The beds, bed clothing, etc., were all in good condition and well cared for.

The school is in the basement of the Cubicle Building. The quarters are unsatisfactory and after other and more pressing needs have been taken care of a new school building should be provided.

Industrial conditions in the institution are apparently good and the permanent work accomplished by the boys is a credit to the management. There departments for carpenters, plumbers, electricians, bakers, painters, tailors, and blacksmiths. These are not only vocational schools, but do the institutional work. Some of the boys are also taught to be barbers.

This institution has a farm of over 600 acres, and much work in the agricultural line has and is being accomplished. Two practical farmers are in charge of the work. There are many acres of black dirt which is being reclaimed and drained, and this work although very difficult is being well done. At the time of inspection onions were being planted in one of the black dirt meadows. Last year a considerable quantity of vegetables was canned and sent to the other institutions of the Department of Correction, and it is believed that this year's production of vegetables will surpass that of last year if crop conditions are at all favorable. Hogs and chickens are raised. It is planned to increase the number of the latter and to gradually eliminate the former, as there has been a disease prevalent among the hogs and it is deemed best for economical reasons to stop the raising of them for the present. There is also a considerable quantity of root crops raised and used in the departmental institutions.

The farm is one of the chief industries and should be developed as much

as possible, on account of the physical benefits derived by the boys as well as for business reasons.

At the time of my visit there were no patients in the hospital. It was stated that the general health of the boys was excellent. Some additional hospital equipment is needed. The physician in charge is much interested in his work. All boys who have anything to do with the food are required to submit to a thorough medical examination before assignment. This is also the case upon admission to the institution and the physician, from all that I could learn, keeps in touch with the individual inmate.

This institution also maintains the boys who care for the institutions at Lake, near Warwick, and at Greycourt.

The general conditions, with the exceptions previously noted, were apparently excellent.

The recommendations made in the last report of inspection are renewed, viz.:

1. That the building program be pushed forward as rapidly as possible, giving first attention to a new kitchen and mess hall.
2. That the laundry be equipped forthwith.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,

Chief Clerk.

## NEW YORK CITY REFORMATORY

### NEW HAMPTON

Inspected July 19, 1922. James A. Hamilton, Commissioner of Correction; William A. Adams, acting warden.

The New York City Reformatory, at one time known as the reformatory for male misdemeanants, was formerly situated on Hart's Island. A number of years ago a site of 610 acres was purchased by the city at New Hampton, Orange county. It is a large farm tract surrounded by beautiful scenery and furnishes an ideal place for reformatory training.

The institution is in process of evolution. Four permanent buildings are erected; the other buildings are improvised and temporary.

### BUILDINGS

The permanent buildings are the administration building, the cube building, the laundry building, the industrial building, the storage building, and the power house. The temporary buildings are the assembly hall, mess hall and kitchen, residences, and outhouses.

The administration building is a fireproof structure 285 feet long and 32 feet wide, four stories high, having a central part, two wings, and basement. The first floor middle contains the offices, west-keepers' rooms; east—25 inmates' rooms. There are 51 inmates' rooms on the second floor, and 26 inmates' rooms and the hospital on the third floor. The basement is used for storage and school purposes.

Each of the inmates' rooms is 10x12x7 feet, containing a cot with sufficient bedding, a desk, chair, rug, and mirror. Each room is heated by steam and lighted by electricity and has an outside window. Unfortunately, no toilets and lavatories are provided in the room. The use of a general toilet after the inmates are locked up at night is a constant source of annoyance to the guards and discomfort to the inmates. The State Commission of Prisons is not responsible for this error in construction, as the approval of the plans was exempted by a decision of the Supreme Court.

The cubicle, named after a peculiar form of a cell room, is a three-story and basement building of fireproof brick construction, 210 feet long and 32 feet wide. It contains about 150 cubicles. Each cubicle is 6x7x8 feet, is equipped with a cot, bed clothing, and a chair. The rows of cubicles are separated from the outside windows on each side of the building by a guards' corridor. The backs of the cubicles are covered by a wire mesh to admit light and air, and open for ventilation.

The same unfortunate condition as to toilets and lavatories exists in this building. In the center of the building between the rows of cubicles is a wide corridor used for recreational purposes and supplied with books, magazines, and letter-writing facilities, where the inmates can read, write, or otherwise utilize their time before their rooms are locked. The building is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. Special care should be taken in the ventilation of this building.

A number of inmates sleep in the dormitory in the basement. While the basement is light and dry, it is not a fit place for a dormitory.

The laundry is a story and basement building. Although it has been completed for over a year it has not yet received its equipment. The laundry of the institution is sent away to be done privately at large expenditure. It is a strange economy that delays the use of this building after so large an investment in its erection. The building should be furnished with the necessary laundry equipment and a laundry put into operation without further delay. It will add to the industry, cleanliness and comfort of the institution.

The bath room is in the basement of the laundry building. It is a large room containing 23 shower baths. The baths are all open in front without any place in which to undress or hang clothing. The boys undress in the corridor outside and come into the room naked. All are exposed to each other in open view. This is not a decent arrangement and should be remedied so that each bather can have privacy.

The industrial building is a fireproof one-story building 60x106 feet. It provides facilities for the bakery, carpenter, electric, plumbing, painting and tailor shops. The shop work is done principally for the institution. Trade instruction is given by civilian employes in the shops.

The storage building is a one-story and basement fireproof building 60x80 feet.

The power building is a fireproof structure. An underground tunnel connects together all the permanent buildings. It was constructed by inmate labor and is an excellent piece of work.

The temporary wooden buildings are discreditable and should be replaced by permanent structures. The plans provide for a fireproof kitchen and mess hall, a school building and disciplinary and infirmary, dormitory building, assembly hall, and chapel.

#### RECEPTION OF INMATES

The inmates are all transferred from the penitentiary clearing house. They are selected youths between the ages of 16 and 30 years. The selection is based on age, record, and personality. The restricted accommodations of the institution limit the number. Most of them are under 25 years of age and are convicted of minor offenses. They are the undisciplined, restless, reckless boys of a great city on the verge of entering a criminal career.

The incoming inmate is received in the administration building and physically examined by the doctor. The work to which he is assigned is conditioned on this report. He is then instructed in his duties and the details of the system and requirements of the institution. He is given a complete outfit and assigned to the cubicle building. He is later set at the work best adapted to his needs.



## CLOTHING

The reformatory costume is a neat brown uniform and overcoat; heavy shoes and rubber boots are supplied for inclement weather and wet outdoor work. An adequate supply of clothing is reported.

Inmates when released on parole receive a new suit of clothes and underclothing and \$5.00 in money.

## REFORMATORY SYSTEM

All inmates are received under the indeterminate sentence. They are classified in five grades—A B C D and E. The incoming inmate is placed in Grade C. By earning a certain number of marks he advances to Grade B, and eventually to Grade A where, after earning a stated number of credits he becomes eligible for parole. When reduced to Grades D and E his time does not count on parole. Good behavior in the institution earns early release.

## MESS AND COMMISSARY

I inspected the food supplies and found them wholesome. The refrigerators were in good condition. A specially large refrigerator was built by the inmates under the direction of Mr. Talty. The kitchen was fairly well equipped, but the building was in bad condition.

The mess hall detracts from the good impression made by this institution. It is surprising that such poor equipment should be installed and retained in a reformatory. The tables and benches are of the old prison mess room style. Plates and utensils are agate ware. Small porcelain top tables should be substituted, and the plates and bowls be earthenware or aluminum. The permanent kitchen and mess hall should be erected at the earliest possible time. A decent equipment, however, should be immediately provided.

The menu on day of inspection was: Breakfast—rolled oats, bread and coffee; Dinner—barley soup, beef stew, vegetables and bread;—Supper—onion soup, stewed prunes, bread and tea.

The inmates are supplied from the penitentiary commissary. The purchases amount to about \$600. monthly.

## EDUCATION

Educational facilities in letters are not up to a reformatory standard. They resemble the backward methods of the State's prisons. Only elementary subjects are taught to illiterates and foreigners. Some limited instruction is given in shorthand, mathematics and civics. Thirty boys were in the summer classes. About 65 attend classes during other seasons. The school is conducted by a head teacher and three assistants. Classes are held in temporary quarters in the basement of the cubicle building and the administration building. Room accommodations are poor. The proposed school building is badly needed.

This institution is a reformatory and should be raised to reformatory standards. Compulsory attendance of at least an hour and a half in the school of letters should be required of the inmates. The curriculum should be graded at least up to the requirements of a grammar school and some advanced subjects be taught as in the Elmira Reformatory. Four civilian teachers with such assistants as can be secured from the inmates ought to handle a well-organized school at ratio of the present population.



Industrial training is given. There are 2 civilian plumbing, 4 carpenter, 1 painting, 1 tailor, 1 blacksmith, 1 baker, 1 barber, 1 mason, 1 electrical and 2 farm instructors. Trades are taught in the industrial building and in work in the open. The plan is to combine instruction with practical results in construction, farming, and making supplies for the institution. Boys upon entrance are examined as to capabilities and desires, and assigned to the gang or trade which will be most helpful. Each inmate should be trained so that he can gain a livelihood at some trade before parole.

#### EMPLOYMENT

Industrial instruction is coordinated with employment. On day of inspection the inmates were employed as follows: Repairing benches 4, painting in shop 1, engineers 6, laundry 3, placing forms in front of administration building 10, cannery 10, making inmates' clothes 8, care of hot beds 5, care of piggery and hennery 4, cleaning administration building 34, charge of barn and drivers 13, storeroom 6, farm supervisor's office 1, cleaning around cannery 13, institutional garden 12, farming 14, gravel bank 16, repairing locks in administration building 5, cleaning cubicle building 8, repairing Ford truck 1, repairing farm implements 2, hoeing potatoes 12, cleaning inside the enclosure 4, tool room 1, hospital 12, mess hall and kitchen 20, baking bread 4, electrical work 1, mowing and raking hay 3, plumbing repairs 1, grading lawn in front of administration building 10, hoeing potatoes 10, spreading hay 9, hoeing potatoes 10, runner and taking care of outside grounds 5, superintendent's house 4, night men 3, gate (under discipline) 1, transferred to penitentiary 4, total 290.

The outstanding work is the cultivation of the farm. The inmates cultivate the 610 acres at New Hampton, 651 acres at Warwick, and 288 acres at Greycourt. General farm crops and garden produce are raised in large quantities. A dairy farm is maintained at Warwick; a large piggery and hennery are operated at New Hampton. Large quantities of fruits and vegetables are raised. A cannery is operated at New Hampton. The products are all used in the institution or sold to other institutions in the department. The farming activities of this institution are excellent.

More attention should be given to intensive farm study. The splendid group of farms furnish opportunity for the training of many of these wayward city boys into practical farmers. Classes in scientific farming should be conducted, especially during the winter season, as recommended in previous inspection reports. Agricultural courses should be organized upon approved methods.

#### HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL ATTENDANCE

A resident physician is in charge of the medical and hospital work. He makes an independent physical examination of all incoming inmates. A mental examination is made of those only who show evidences of defects. About 50 mental examinations have so far been made. When an assistant doctor is appointed, the doctor states that he will increase the number of mental examinations.

The hospital is on the third floor of the administration building. Only six inmates were undergoing treatment on the day of inspection. The hospital is insufficiently equipped. Only minor operations can be performed. Inmates who require major operations are transferred to the penitentiary hospital. Surgical equipment should be furnished and the hospital be made ready for all institutional needs.

A civilian orderly and nurse are provided. The doctor reports that he needs an assistant physician and two nurses.

The health of the inmates is exceptionally good. Outdoor work on the fields and over the hills of this beautiful site is conducive to health.

#### DISCIPLINE

The discipline of the institution appeared good. Punishments are imposed by a disciplinary board, consisting of a head-keeper and three keepers in charge respectively of farm, buildings and construction, with the doctor attending ex-officio. Penalties are: First, deprivation of privileges; second, loss of time from 1 to 10 days; and third, standing at the gate. Little or no confinement in cells or isolation is imposed.

All inmates requiring punishment are examined by the doctor and, if in any way abnormal, are transferred to the penitentiary. Standing at the gate is a punishment peculiar to this institution. The culprit stands in general view or walks up and down a limited pathway during the working day. The doctor certifies that it is not harmful. It must be extremely humiliating and exhausting. It is a survival of the old fool-cap punishment of the village school. Other forms of punishment would be more effective and less humiliating.

Escapes are causing considerable trouble. Most of these, however, are recaptured, indicted, and punished.

#### RELIGIOUS SERVICES AND LIBRARY

A temporary chapel is in the laundry building. Religious services are held weekly for Protestant, Catholic and Jews. A chapel building is included in the permanent plan.

The library is deficient, containing only about 800 books. A reformatory institution ought to be supplied with a good library. The books are little used. The library should be increased to several thousand well-selected books. Books on agriculture and scientific subjects would be helpful in addition to fiction and light reading. Magazines are eagerly read. The number of magazines and other periodicals should be increased.

#### RECREATION

Baseball and other field sports are permitted during the summer. Moving pictures are given weekly during the other seasons. A band and orchestra are organized and put on entertainments regularly.

More physical exercise should be introduced. Outdoor work in the open cannot take the place of regular physical exercise. There is no gymnasium.

It is about time that military drill was instituted. It ought not to be necessary to wait for the erection of the new assembly hall.

#### WATER SUPPLY AND SEWAGE

The water is pumped from deep artesian wells and accumulated in a large reservoir. It is analyzed regularly and reported pure. Permanent 12-inch sewer pipes carry off the sewage. At present it flows into a septic tank and filter bed. A permanent disposal plant which will care for 1,000 inmates is under construction.

#### RELEASE ON PAROLE

When the time comes to release the boys on parole they are taken back to the penitentiary. To place them again in the gruesome environment of that institution is unwholesome. Until a modern clearing house is established they should be released at New Hampton.

The acting superintendent is an earnest, intelligent, young man, devoted to his work and seeking to develop the reformatory along the most approved methods.

## FUTURE OF THE INSTITUTION

The New York City Reformatory is a creditable institution. The site is beautiful and well adapted for reformatory purposes. The outdoor environment and activities bring health and strength to the wayward city boys transferred to it.

A reformatory should be more of a school than a prison. It costs a good deal of money to maintain and establish it, but rehabilitation of delinquent boys is well worth the expenditure. Most of their years of citizenship are before them.

The plan instituted of having separate buildings for about 150 inmates should be continued until the institution will accommodate 1,000 inmates. The separate-room buildings permit a better classification which is exceedingly important. The mistake of omitting toilets and lavatories should not be repeated in the new construction.

The plan of the rooms in the administration building is the one most advisable to follow. The cubicle is not desirable. It creates too close contact and does not allow sufficient privacy. Character training is obviously sacrificed to cheapness of construction.

Good school facilities are essential. The school in letters should be raised to a proper standard. Agricultural work is seasonal. During most of the year considerable idleness will result, as happens at Great Meadow Prison. Schools in both letters and vocations should take advantage of this idleness. Industrial training should be increased. An agricultural school or agricultural courses will be a splendid asset.

When this reformatory is complete it will provide modern room accommodations for about 1,000 inmates in separate buildings of 150 each, a good school of letters and a vocational school, a farm scientifically cultivated and practical industrial work, military drill, and physical training. New York City will create a modern institution for the young offender which cannot fail to contribute to the safety of the city and to the rehabilitation of its wayward boys into productive citizens and which will justify the investment many fold.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the proposed plans be fulfilled and the permanent buildings erected without unnecessary delay.
2. That the institution be gradually increased to accommodate 1,000 youths, living quarters being in room buildings not to exceed 150; each room equipped with toilet and lavatories.
3. That military drill and gymnasium practice be instituted.
4. That the school in letters be reorganized to include grade instruction, at least up to the standard of the grammar school, and similar to the school in letters in the Elmira Reformatory; that agricultural classes or courses in scientific agriculture be organized.
5. That industrial training be extended and coordinated with the construction work of the institution and the needs of the department.
6. That the equipment in the mess hall be improved; that small porcelain top tables and earthenware or aluminum plates, bowls and cups be provided.
7. That the equipment be installed in the laundry and the laundry put in operation.
8. That the open fronts of the booths in the bath room be covered or screened and the bathers given decent privacy.
9. That the hospital be equipped to supply the needs of the institution.



10. That an assistant physician be appointed and mental tests be taken of the inmates until such times as mental tests are taken in the clearing house.

11. That the library be increased and more magazines and periodicals be supplied.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioner.

## MUNICIPAL FARM

### RIKER'S ISLAND

Inspected July 12, 1922. James A. Hamilton, Commissioner of Correction; Robert Barr, warden.

Riker's Island is a small island in the East river about eight miles from New York City. It contained originally 63 acres, but it has gradually been built up by deposits of dumpings from the streets of New York City until it has an area of 350 acres. It is reported that the enlargement of the island by the city dumpings will continue until it reaches about 700 acres, or double the present size.

The island has been used as a site for an institution connected with the Department of Correction of New York City for a number of years. At one time selected workhouse prisoners and some penitentiary prisoners were sent there on account of its healthful environment and for construction and grading work.

The growth of the drug habit became such a public menace in New York City that the island a few years ago was set apart exclusively for the confinement and treatment of delinquent adult male drug addicts. The extent of this evil is apparent and impressive when we consider that only the worst cases come to public attention and that 1,556 addicts were committed to Riker's Island in 1920 and 2,107 in 1921.

### THE PRESENT INSTITUTION

The municipal farm is still in embryo. The buildings, with the exception of the disciplinary building, are constructed of wood. The buildings consist of 8 dormitories, each 110x38, an unfinished dormitory, mess hall, boiler house, shop, store and out houses, residences, and the disciplinary building. Everything is crude and temporary. A detailed description of the buildings would not be helpful. They are mere makeshifts, filling in the gap until permanent buildings can be constructed. The Commissioner of Correction characterizes them as hopelessly crude, antiquated, and unsafe.

On day of inspection there were 336 inmates on the island. The civilian employes were a warden, two head-keepers, 39 keepers, an industrial instructor, engineer, fireman, three store clerks, two office clerks, one stable man, two cooks, one resident physician, and two boatmen. The guards are provided with inadequate living conditions. Thirty-nine keepers are accommodated in only ten rooms. Additional quarters are greatly needed if desirable guards are to be retained.

The inmates were classified and distributed in the dormitories as follows; No. 1, vacant, undergoing repairs; No. 2, vacant, undergoing repairs; No. 3, self-committed addicts; No. 4, hospital; No. 5, definite workhouse sentenced addicts; No. 6, definite workhouse sentenced addicts; No. 7, upper floor for self-committed addicts; lower floor office;



No. 8, upper floor penitentiary addicts; lower, workhouse addicts; No. 9, partially completed; the work on the latter building progresses very slowly.

The inmates are physically examined at the penitentiary before they are transferred to the Municipal Farm. They are returned to the penitentiary for discharge or for transfer to some other institution after treatment.

Inmates while undergoing treatment receive a quart of milk and two eggs daily for the first two weeks. During this period they require little food. Afterwards, they eat normally if not excessively. They are furnished the regular prison diet with a slight addition.

The menu on day of inspection consisted of: Breakfast—rolled oats, bread and coffee; dinner—barley soup, beef stew with vegetables, bread; supper—baked beans, apple jelly, bread and tea. I inspected the food supplies and found them wholesome. The refrigerators and store rooms were well cared for and cleanly. The bread was of a dark color and had a peculiar sour taste. More white bread should be furnished at all times to these invalids and semi-invalids.

The prisoners' commissary is used extensively. The purchases average \$325.00 weekly.

The inmates wear the penitentiary clothing. The supply ran short during the past year. About 400 suits of summer underwear were lacking. A bad state of affairs existed last winter; something went wrong either with the appropriation or management! many of the inmates were without sufficient and proper clothing; this ought not to be permitted to occur. The inmates of this institution should be comfortably and decently clothed during the coming winter. They should also be provided with belts or suspenders.

On day of inspection the inmates were employed as follows: Farm, 143; painters, 10; electricians, 3; tailors, 3; blacksmiths, 2; carpenters, 8; masons, 4; plumbers, 4; steamfitters, 3; firemen, 4; machinists, 5; drivers, 6; piggery, 10; cement workers, 21; construction gang, 20; home and dock gang, 20; barbers, 6; laundry, 16; hospital, 25; inmates' mess hall, 28; keepers' dining hall, 7; warden's house and utility men, 8.

The farm is the chief source of employment. Ninety acres are under cultivation. Garden produce, principally, is raised. All kinds of fresh vegetables are produced for use in the institution.

Rats have given considerable trouble, especially destroying the corn. They follow the city refuse. The warden is energetically attacking these pests and the number is greatly reduced.

Some form of irrigation would greatly improve the farm. The dumpings and ashes of New York City furnish a dry and arid soil. A new tractor and three dump carts are needed for farm work.

A large piggery is operated. There were 231 pigs on day of inspection. A new piggery is under construction, but the work on it is very slow. The pigs are fed from the refuse of the city.

A shop building, 65 x 26 x 10 feet, is being built. It will be used for institutional purposes, especially for blacksmith and cement work.

The inmates cannot do as much or as efficient work as thoroughly well men. The farm, construction, grading and the development of the institution furnish ample employment. Unemployment is not a serious problem in this institution.

The inmates take their recreation principally in moving about the island. Moving pictures and baseball are the chief diversions.

Catholic, Protestant and Jewish religious services are conducted weekly in a wooden building used as a chapel. A small library is supplied but should be enlarged. Entertainments and lectures should also be given here as in other institutions. The only instruction is in the

so-called industries. An instructor of industries directs the construction of buildings and other outdoor work. Instruction, or a school in letters, would be helpful to these unfortunates.

The discipline is good. About 15 or 20 men receive punishment a month. Drug addicts need more careful handling than normal men. They are nervous, unstable and undependable. The disciplinary building is the only permanent building on the island. It is some distance from the other buildings and is little used. A small and improvised jail is preferred. The disciplinary building may possibly fill a useful purpose when the other permanent buildings are erected.

The following recommendations in the inspection report of December 17, 1921, are reported to have been carried out: Partition in the bath room between dormitories No. 5 and 6; increased number of lights in the dormitories; cement floors in dormitory 1 and 2; work on cement floors in dormitories 5 and 6; sufficient toilet paper.

Warden Barr, badly handicapped by conditions and equipment, is doing good work.

#### THE DRUG PROBLEM

The Municipal Farm is a difficult institution to administer. Its construction was originally intended as a prison for workhouse and penitentiary inmates. Its development was crude and parsimonious. It was treated as a dump in the river to be gradually built up by manual labor. The plan to turn it into an institution for drug addicts was adopted without much preliminary preparation. Drug addicts were viewed as ordinary criminals. They were transferred to this workhouse prison without providing adequate medical and hospital care. The healthful surroundings of the river and life in the open were the redeeming features which suggested the plan. Nature and not management provided the favorable agencies. Wooden dormitory No. 4 became a hospital; it was not changed or materially improved; the medical force was not enlarged; no nurses, internes or orderlies were furnished; Dr. McVeagh constituted practically the whole medical and hospital attendance. Into this poorly-equipped and under-manned institution three or four hundred invalids and semi-invalids were interjected. Not all of them were criminals. Many of them were self-committed, unfortunate victims of the drug habit who applied to the public for treatment under the system then prevailing, and were committed for 100 days to the penitentiary or transferred to the Municipal Farm.

Their treatment differed slightly from that accorded the drug addicts who had committed crime and who had been transferred to this institution. A sincere effort was made to keep the two classes apart, but it resulted mainly in segregation in the dormitories. Otherwise, they mingled freely with the drug addicts who had committed crimes and were treated similarly. On day of inspection, out of the 366 inmates on the island 90 were self-committed. While they were domiciled in dormitory No. 3 and the upper floor of dormitory No. 7, I did not notice that they were kept away from the other inmates. They were to all intent and experience, convicts.

Public opinion, aroused by the protests of the State Commission of Prisons has brought about a reform. Persons without a criminal record now applying to the public for treatment are sent to hospitals.

The problem at the Municipal Farm, however, still continues the same. Even if the inmates are all criminals they are nevertheless invalids when they come to the island. Dr. McVeagh uses the rapid reduction system. On the first day he treats them physically and gives them a cathartic. He administers two injections of morphine daily, gradually reducing the amount of the drug. After the sixth day the

injections are discontinued. During this treatment they are sick persons, and for a considerable time after discharge from the hospital they are weak, nervous, shaky and abnormal.

If Riker's Island is to be continued as an institution for the delinquent male drug addicts, less stress should be placed on prison methods and more on medical, hospital, and out-patient treatment.

A well-equipped fireproof hospital and infirmary should be erected without delay. Dr. McVeagh should be given additional medical assistance and civilian nurses should be supplied.

Permanent fireproof buildings should be erected to take the place of the wooden dormitories. They could be erected gradually. A good deal of the work could be done by the inmates. Enough idle prisoners are in the penitentiary to furnish labor for all construction necessary, if there be not sufficient qualified inmates in the municipal farm to do the work.

The use of the Municipal Farm for the rehabilitation of the delinquent male drug addicts of New York City is a constructive proposition. It furnishes healthful surroundings and life in the open, which is considered the best treatment for this malady. Medical and hospital facilities, however, must not be neglected. Reports of the special commission of the treasury and the Whitney investigating committee show that drug addiction is a disease needing specialized medical treatment. The institution should be built up as a semi-correctional institution and hospital with out-patient methods, and the crude and unfit buildings replaced by decent structures for the class of inmates confined and treated.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Municipal Farm should be continued as an institution for the confinement and treatment of delinquent male drug addicts.

2. Drug addicts who do not commit a crime and apply to the public for treatment should be sent to hospitals and not treated as criminals.

3. A fireproof hospital and infirmary should be erected without delay. The resident doctor should be given adequate medical assistants. Civilian nurses and orderlies should be furnished. During the process of the treatment and early recovery drug addicts should be treated as invalids rather than convicts.

4. The plans for the erection of permanent buildings on the Municipal Farm should be carried out without further postponement.

5. Sufficient clothing, belts and suspenders should be supplied to the inmates.

6. Building No. 9 should be completed.

7. Adequate living quarters should be supplied for the guards.

8. A horse barn should be constructed.

9. Sewers should be extended and built in conformity with the permanent plans of the institution.

10. Concrete walks should be constructed as recommended by the warden.

11. An irrigation system should be installed and the farm developed.

12. An electric fire pump and coal hoist should be installed.

13. A new tractor and three dump carts should be supplied for the farm.

14. The buildings should be repainted.

15. Beds in the dormitory should be at least two feet apart.

16. Each dormitory should have two guards.

17. More books should be added to the library.



18. A new moving picture machine should be purchased from the commissary fund.
19. A teacher in letters should give instruction to young illiterate and foreign-speaking inmates.
20. Better boat service should be provided.
21. At least five more guards should be appointed.
22. The piggery should be completed.
23. A garbage incinerator should be provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
*Commissioner.*

## REFORMATORY PRISON

### HART'S ISLAND

Inspected July 20, 1922. James A. Hamilton, Commissioner of Correction; Michael C. Breen, acting warden.

Hart's Island lies in Long Island sound, about 18 miles from New York City, opposite City Island. It contains about 77 acres.

It was formerly used as the site of the reformatory for young male misdemeanants. When the Reformatory for Misdemeanants was moved to New Hampton, Hart's Island was designated as a Reformatory Prison for selected male inmates of the Penitentiary and Workhouse. On account of its healthful environment prisoners afflicted with tuberculosis, and feeble old men also, were transferred to Hart's Island.

The buildings of this institution have been fully described in previous reports. They include the administration offices, nine dormitories, general and tuberculosis hospitals, some old shop buildings, a disciplinary building, a group of antiquated cottages for old men, a beautiful chapel, power house, store and outhouses, and several residences. Dormitories Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 9 and the general hospital are fireproof. Dormitories 5, 6 and 8 are not fireproof and present serious fire hazard. Some of the dormitories and other buildings are very old.

The institution is overcrowded. Its accommodations are designed for about 650 inmates. From January 1, 1921 to June 30, 1922, 2,459 inmates were admitted and 2,331 transferred. The daily average was 831. The population on day of inspection was 835. Conditions are altogether too congested. An unfinished building on which work has been suspended for a long time will give some relief, and should be completed.

All the inmates sleep in dormitories. The dormitory system is condemned by correctional experts. Each prisoner ought to have a private room or cell and reasonable privacy.

The beds in all of the dormitories are too close together, and in some of the dormitories cots are placed in the middle corridors which should always be left open. The beds should be at least two feet apart. Dormitory No. 5 is dark and dismal.

Inmates are not classified, when assigned, in the dormitories. Boys, of whom there were 31 on day of inspection, were placed in Dormitory No. 3. Other inmates are assigned to the dormitories in accordance with labor gangs and convenience of employment.

Most of the inmates have indeterminate sentences. They are classified for purposes of parole into five grades—A B C D and E. The inmates in Grade A are the best in work and discipline. They earn 13 marks a day. Grade B (medium class) are inmates earning 10 marks a day. All entering inmates are placed in Grade C and earn 5 marks a day. Grades D and E earn no marks and are disciplinary grades.



On day of inspection there were 40 day guards and 21 night guards. Since the recommendation in the report of December 20, 1921, five additional guards have been appointed. The institution is still undermanned and more guards are needed. Open dormitories, crowded with restless and dangerous characters, require careful guarding.

Several cottages on the hill, a considerable distance from the other institutional buildings where women prisoners were formerly confined, have been connected and made into dormitories for the old, crippled and diseased men. There were 100 of these old men on day of inspection. The rooms were overcrowded and looked dangerous in case of fire. The buildings are tinder boxes. The surroundings are beautiful. This is the most attractive part of the island.

The old men complained of not receiving tobacco. They have only a few years to live and ought not to be deprived of this simple comfort. A little money appropriated from the commissary fund would serve a kindly purpose in supplying tobacco to these derelicts. Many of them should be in old men's homes and are out of place in a prison.

All the inmates of the Reformatory Prison are transferred from the Penitentiary. They are taken back to the Penitentiary for discharge or transfer. They are physically examined in the Penitentiary and are again examined when received at the island. All prisoners are weighed upon arriving and on leaving. As a rule, a marked increase in weight occurs, showing that conditions on the island are sanitary and healthful.

A fine ice manufacturing plant supplies the ice for all the institutions under the Department of Correction.

A well-equipped laundry is operated for institutional purposes.

A fire company is organized. Regular drills of inmates and guards are required. Fire hazard is always imminent in this institution.

A general storehouse, in which supplies for the whole island are kept, is in charge of a competent storekeeper.

No complaints were received in regard to clothing.

It is difficult to smuggle drugs into this institution. Drugs do occasionally come in through dishonest employes. One was arrested in June for bringing in heroin. The warden is constantly on the watch and will suppress the traffic if possible. Drug addicts are generally transferred after treatment on Riker's Island to Hart's Island to serve out the balance of their sentences.

#### MESS AND COMMISSARY

The kitchen was well equipped and cleanly. The refrigerators were particularly good. A large cement refrigerator, 10 x 9 x 10 feet, was built by the inmates. I inspected the food supplies and found them wholesome. The inmates eat at small porcelain top tables. The menu on day of inspection was: Breakfast—cereal, milk, bread and coffee; dinner—soup, cold beef, spinach, boiled potatoes, bread; supper—corn beef hash, stewed prunes, bread and tea. The dietary is regulated from headquarters. A civilian chef directs and supervises the cooking. The prisoners' commissary is used extensively, the sales aggregating about \$2500. monthly.

#### HOSPITALS

The general hospital was attractive and cleanly. There were 20 beds in the medical and surgical wards and 18 in the isolation ward. Another ward should be added for incipient cases. Twenty-seven patients were undergoing treatment.

As Clinton Prison contains the Tubercular Hospital for the New York State prison system, the Reformatory Prison at Hart's Island serves a similar purpose for the Department of Correction of New York

City. A separate hospital is maintained for the treatment of prisoners afflicted with consumption. There were 34 patients in the hospital on day of inspection. The building is airy and cheerful. A sun porch would improve the treatment and should be added as soon as possible. Inmates receive milk and eggs—the standard diet for tubercular patients. Dr. Edward Joyce is in charge of both hospitals. He has no assistants or civilian nurses. His only civilian help are several guards designated as orderlies. To impose the care of all the patients in the general hospital, the prison clinic and treatment in the cells of an institution of over 800 population and the management and treatment of a special departmental hospital on one physician without assistants, no matter how capable he may be, is exceedingly unreasonable. It is surprising that the doctor can execute the many demands upon him. He should have at least an assistant physician and several civilian nurses.

#### EDUCATION

This institution is called Reformatory Prison, and yet gives no instruction in letters or vocational training. It is difficult to conceive of a reformatory without some program of instruction. Many of the inmates are young and illiterate and foreign speaking. A school should be organized without delay. At least one teacher in letters should be assigned. A teacher in vocational training will also be of great service and helpful to the industries.

#### RELIGIOUS SERVICES AND LIBRARY

Religious services are conducted regularly each week for the Protestants, Catholics and Jews. The Roman Catholic chapel, erected by private donation, is a beautiful, impressive structure.

The library contains several thousand well-selected books. A peculiar notion got lodged in the mind of the inmate librarian, and he would not permit the giving out to the inmates for general reading of biographical and historical books. When this practice was called to the attention of the warden he ordered that the books be placed in circulation.

#### PUNISHMENTS AND DISCIPLINE

The discipline of the institution is good. Acting Warden Breen is firm and kindly. Infraction of discipline is punished by reduction of grades and marks, deprivation of privileges and isolation. There is a separate disciplinary building containing 20 cells. Seven of these cells which are equipped with sleeping benches are the only ones in general use. The steel doors of the cells are left open, so prisoners undergoing punishment can exercise in the large outside room. Each prisoner receives all the bread and water he wants and is given a blanket at night.

#### RECREATION

Inmates of this institution are favored by the opportunity to exercise on this beautiful island. Baseball is permitted daily during good weather. Moving pictures are given weekly. Healthful diversions are everywhere apparent. Field sports are held on holidays. An inmate band furnishes music. A band stand has been erected on the grounds. Musical entertainments are given occasionally.

#### EMPLOYMENT

All inmates who are not sick, aged or infirm are reasonably employed. No institution in the State, in which prisoners convicted of minor offenses are confined, furnishes more diversified employment. Industrial con-

ditions are comparable to those in the state prisons. Active industries are maintained making shoes, clothing, mattresses, knit goods, cylinder, corn, pitch and other brooms, beds, and a print shop. Modern equipment has been introduced. With the exception of the print shop the buildings are old and dilapidated. These industries deserve to be better housed, and the department should see to it that modern fireproof buildings are provided. The inmates are required to work eight hours a day. The products are sold to the various public departments of New York City.

On day of inspection the inmates were employed and distributed as follows: Painters, 14; florists, 7; hospital, 17; administration building, 21; No. 1 building, cleaners, 7; No. 4, 26, shoe shop, 48; brush shop, 35; tailor shop, 48; tin shop, 34; print shop, 18; dock gang, 25; coal boat, 19; coal yard, 19; cemetery, 27; blacksmiths, 6; electricians, 7; farm gang, 29; day fire room, 18; night fire room, 16; ice house, 24; laundry, 26; mess hall, 28; keepers' kitchen, 26; office, 6; tubercular ward, 38; old men's home, 118; street broom shop, 38; sea wall, 24; commissary, 2; printers, 8; storeroom, 3; carpenters and tinsmiths, 19; stable, 21; horses 13.

The farm consists of 17½ acres under cultivation. The produce is mostly vegetables and garden truck consumed in the institution.

Potters Field, the pauper burial ground of New York City, is on Hart's Island. The inmates of the institution take care of it. Twenty-seven prisoners were employed in digging graves and looking after the cemetery on day of inspection.

The construction of the sea wall is a creditable piece of work. It is being built along the east side of the island, by inmate labor. The work has been going on for four years. It is to be 800 feet long, 11 feet high of which 3 feet are under ground, 8 feet wide at the base, and 4½ feet wide at top, all of concrete and stone. The stone and other material except the cement are found on the island. The sea wall is intended to hold back the sea from overflowing and doing damage to the island.

Four acres at the southern end of the island are owned by private parties. Campers come and go; buildings are rented for private purposes. The Department of Correction has no control over this land. It offers temptations and opportunities for bringing in contraband and drugs. It should be purchased by the city and made part of the prison site.

On day of inspection the grounds and buildings were cleanly and in good condition. Everything about the institution indicated efficient management.

#### FUTURE OF THE INSTITUTION

Notwithstanding the dormitory system, inadequate equipment, the lack of educational opportunities, old buildings, and undermanning in practically every department, this institution creates a favorable impression and has exceptional advantages. It offers possibilities of development into a good industrial reformatory.

Change the fireproof dormitories into room or cell buildings; replace the non-fireproof dormitories and build new quarters for a population not to exceed 1200 to meet the increasing transfers; erect modern shop buildings, extend the industries and the farm and outdoor work, establish a school in letters and vocational training; and operating under the indeterminate sentence an institution will be developed which will rehabilitate the inmates, become practically self-supporting and be one in which the community can take pride.



The site is unexcelled in point of health and beauty. New York City will furnish a market for all the goods that can be manufactured. A start has been made at Hart's Island on a splendid and useful institution.

The separate housing buildings permit classification. The wide extent of the site, the absence of walls, the expansive surrounding water, the sea beating on the shore, the exhilarating air, makes one feel that the spirit as well as the body will gain strength under constructive and sympathetic management.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Institute a plan to gradually change the fireproof dormitories into room or cell buildings and build new fireproof room or cell buildings for not more than 200 prisoners each until the institution will accommodate 1200 inmates.

2. Relieve the overcrowding temporarily by finishing the building on which work has been suspended.

3. Extend the industries and farm and outdoor work so that each able-bodied inmate will have eight hours' work daily.

4. Establish a school in letters for young illiterate and foreign-speaking inmates.

5. Provide vocational training, coordinating it as much as possible with the industries.

6. Make a better separation and classification of the prisoners in the various dormitories.

7. Provide an assistant to the doctor and several civilian nurses.

8. Furnish more guards.

9. Keep the beds in the dormitories at least two feet apart.

10. Encourage the circulation of all the books in the library among the inmates.

11. Purchase the four acres privately-owned at the south end of the island.

12. Do not overcrowd the old men's quarters, and be careful of the sanitation.

13. Furnish the old men with tobacco rations from the commissary fund.

14. Repair the Hart's Island dock and furnish a motor boat.

15. Add another ward to the general hospital.

16. Increase the capacity of the tuberculosis hospital and build a sun veranda or porch.

17. Keep vigilant watch to exclude drugs.

18. Substitute earthen ware plates and cups, or aluminum bowls and cups, for the agate ware or tin plates, bowls and cups.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE.

Commissioner.

#### GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ADULT MALE

##### DELINQUENTS

##### NEW YORK CITY

The accompanying inspection reports of the New York County Penitentiary on Welfare Island, Reformatory Prison on Hart's Island, the Municipal Farm on Riker's Island, and the New York City Reformatory at New Hampton include all the major correctional institutions estab-



lished and maintained by the City of New York for the confinement of adult males convicted of crimes and criminal offenses.

The reports show that the penitentiary clearing house is unfit; that the penitentiary is antiquated and inadequate; that the reformatory prison, municipal farm and city reformatory are in process of development with splendid possibilities. The inspection report of the New York City Prison, Manhattan, in which most of the adult males accused of major crimes are detained shows that it is badly overcrowded and congested, and that the legal classification is continually violated.

The reconstruction, removal, and development of these institutions must soon be undertaken as a matter of public duty and necessity, and should not be left to a hit or miss policy. A definite plan and program ought to be outlined and adopted, to which future appropriations and construction units will be directed. The following recommendations are made as suggestions for such a plan and program:

1. That the Penitentiary on Welfare Island be reconstructed or modernized into a clearing house or a new clearing house be erected which will contain medical and psychopathic clinics for physical and mental examinations, a hospital for medical and surgical treatment, and modern accommodations for a population not to exceed 800; that the general plan of the Sing Sing clearing house be followed.

2. That a modern agricultural and industrial penitentiary, to replace the present penitentiary, be erected on a large farm in the vicinity of New York City with a capacity not to exceed 1200.

3. That the Reformatory Prison on Hart's Island be improved and enlarged to accommodate a population not to exceed 1200, and be operated as an industrial reformatory.

4. That the Municipal Farm on Riker's Island be continued as a place for the confinement and treatment of adult male drug addicts convicted of criminal offenses, and be equipped with modern buildings and conducted as a semi-medical and correctional institution.

5. That the New York City Reformatory be gradually constructed for a population not to exceed 1000 youths with separate buildings for about 150 inmates each for purposes of classification; that a good school in letters, a vocational school with special attention to scientific agriculture be organized, and that military drill and physical culture be introduced.

6. That a larger and more modern prison of detention be erected to replace the City Prison, Manhattan, or Tombs.

7. That drug addicts not convicted of crimes and all male adults convicted and placed on probation or under suspended sentence needing medical or surgical treatment be sent to a public or private hospital and not to the clearing house on Welfare Island.

8. That psychopathic and medical clinics be established in connection with the criminal courts for examination of adult males convicted and not sentenced to a correctional institution.

9. That the low grade feeble-minded psychopaths and insane adults be committed or transferred to institutions for the mentally defective and the insane.

10. That the need and desirability of establishing an institution for the mentally-defective adult male delinquents exclusively for New York City be taken under consideration and advisement by the authorities.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioner.

## DETENTION OF FEMALE PRISONERS

## DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION

## CITY OF NEW YORK

March 7, 1922.

On November 12th and December 26, 1921, reports were submitted to the State Commission of Prisons under the heading "Detention of Female Prisoners" and approved at the January, 1922, meeting. On February 6, 1922, Commissioner of Correction James A. Hamilton replied to the report of November 12th in a letter addressed to the Commission. In the first named report it was stated that an intolerable condition existed in connection with the detention of young girls over sixteen years of age and women charged with offenses in the boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx and Queens.

A special inspection was made of the Women's Detention House on Welfare Island on February 13th, and of the Jefferson Market Prison on February 17th, and another today. At the inspection on February 13th, 42 women were found confined at the Detention House on Welfare Island, all but a few of the inmates being assembled together on the first floor without regard to age, whether awaiting sentence, awaiting blood test, awaiting examination or sentence. Three of the inmates had been sentenced to Bedford Reformatory and were awaiting transfer: two were held for felonious assault, two for grand larceny, and one being an accessory after the crime of murder.

Since the last inspection an attempt has been made to classify and segregate the inmates, at least during the time that they occupy their beds, but as all of the rooms open into one another without separating doors, the attempt is not effective.

Only one matron was in charge at the time of inspection, whose duties require her to attend the entrances to the House of Detention, the reception of police cases, and the supervision of the upper and lower floors. It was stated by the Superintendent that only one matron was available for night duty at that time and, of the five matrons assigned to the House of Detention, three were on the sick list. On the previous Saturday there were 52 inmates at the House of Detention, and on Sunday there were 44. It must be evident that one matron, or even two, would be unable to handle this population made up of every possible type. Moreover, in case of an uprising or quarreling among the inmates a single matron would be helpless.

It was found that in addition to prisoners sent from Manhattan, all female prisoners, charged with all sorts of crime from murder down, who are arrested in Queens County, are sent here over night and taken back in vans every day, excepting Sundays and holidays, to the Queens Prison, where they are detained during the day. The carting of women back and forth from three to ten times continues as previously reported. From January 1st, seven prisoners were sent here from the Queens Prison, their ages and charges being as follows:

<i>Age</i>	<i>Charge</i>
36	Felonious Assault
20	Att. Grand Larceny, 2nd degree.
22	Accessory after commission of a felony
26	Grand Larceny, 1st degree
16 yrs. & 1 mo.	Vio. Sec. 1466, Consolidated Act, N. Y. C.
18	Petit Larceny
17	Vio. of Chap. 445, Laws 1914

An incorrigible girl, aged 17, was among the number found on the day of inspection. All the prisoners eat together in the corridor on the first floor. It was further found that a 15-year old girl who had been found ungovernable by her parents was sent here on Sunday and transferred back and forth to Jefferson Market until Wednesday, when her age was discovered and she was discharged. Others arrested with her were discharged on Monday.

On the visit to Jefferson Market Prison on February 17th, which was the coldest day of the winter, one van made three trips between Welfare Island and Jefferson Market Prison, averaging about forty minutes between these places. There were nine prisoners on each of two trips and ten on the other. The women came in shivering with cold and a personal examination of the van which, since the previous inspection had been provided with a heating apparatus, showed that little or no heat was produced therefrom. The twenty-eight women brought over on this date were of all types, some stating that they had never been arrested before, others old time offenders, some who had been tried and found guilty, and others who had not been tried. Two additional women were brought in from the Florence Crittenton League and later returned to that institution. All of these, with the exception of the last mentioned, were placed in the corridors of the cell blocks, as was described in the previous report.

It was found that the women's section of Jefferson Market Prison had been completely renovated, being painted in light colors, and new toilets and lavatories placed in the cells and the entire section put in the best possible condition that could be done to this old prison.

In the women's section there are 56 cells, divided into 8 separate corridors, which would permit of the best possible segregation of prisoners.

On the visit today it was found that Commissioner Hamilton had put into effect on February 23rd an order that Jefferson Market Prison would thereafter be designated as a house of detention for police cases; that is, women arrested by the police in Manhattan whose trials would come up in the women's court would be sent here for detention instead of being taken directly to Welfare Island—a practice condemned in the report of November 12th. Since that time there have been brought here directly from the police stations and detained the following:

February	23	-----	5
"	24	-----	6
"	25	-----	10
"	26	-----	2
"	27	-----	6
"	28	-----	4
March	1	-----	4
"	2	-----	8

These were detained in the cells until the opening of court in the morning, at which time they were transferred to the detention pens adjoining the court. If upon arraignment such cases are not discharged, they are then held in the detention pens until the vans take them to Welfare Island for the night and they are brought back and forth in these vans each day until their cases are disposed of.

Before this rule was put into effect, two day matrons were assigned to the Jefferson Market Prison. Under this order an additional night matron was assigned. There is no woman attendant or matron to receive the women when they are brought into prison, as is required by law, but all women coming from police stations or from the Island are received by male keepers until turned over to the women's section. Under the new order of things, the women brought from the Island



are no longer held in the corridors of the prison but are put into the detention pens and held there until their cases are disposed of and the vans call to return them to the Island. On this date there were eight women classed as old offenders in one of the pens, and seventeen classed as first offenders in the other pen. One of the first offenders was a drug addict who had been suffering terribly because of being deprived of drugs, and while there a doctor from Bellevue Hospital attended her, when she was again put back in the pen in a weakened condition. It is inconceivable why all of these women are herded into these pens when so much more desirable quarters are available in the prison. It can be readily understood why those whose cases are on the calendars of the court should be brought there during the session of the court, but the others should be placed in the prison corridors with an opportunity to rest in the cells. It was stated that a few days ago a woman suffering from a communicable disease spent portions of two days in one of these pens, with opportunity to use all of the toilet and other facilities provided for the other inmates.

The order of the Commissioner of Correction, as to confinement of police prisoners after the closing of court in the afternoon until the opening of court the next morning, directs care as to segregation of youthful offenders from older and hardened, the prostitutes from those charged with petit larceny, and the whites from the colored, and designates in which corridor each class shall be placed. Commissioner Hamilton in his letter of February 6th deprecates the criticism that is made of the failure of the police to discriminate between first offenders and young and less hardened offenders, who are sent direct to the Island instead of to the homes designated in the order of Chief Magistrate McAdoo.

There was no attempt to discredit the ability or judgment of the police, only to say that serious mistakes had been made in selecting the first offenders and young and less hardened cases. A case in point was found on November 15th at Jefferson Market Court where two white girls and one colored girl were arrested at midnight and sent to the Island in a patrol wagon. Investigation of these cases was made and the magistrates before whom they were arraigned stated that "the two girls you have reference to were discharged, as there was absolutely no evidence of prostitution. The colored girl arraigned at the same time, but a distinct case from the others, was also discharged, the evidence showing conclusively that she was not engaged in a life of prostitution and, in fact, had many reputable people appear for her before the Court." Others are the cases of the 15 and 17-year old girls referred to above. In these and in many other cases where young women are arrested and afterward found not guilty and discharged, the stigma of having been sent to Welfare Island Workhouse building, even though separated from the regular workhouse occupants, still leaves the disgrace of having been confined there. The new order as to police cases, spoken of above, indicates that there was need for a change.

Commissioner Hamilton disputes the statement—that sometimes fifty or more are taken nightly to the Island for detention. This statement was made upon information given by the Superintendent and, as above shown, the number ran to fifty-two on November 11th. The Commissioner denies the statement—that a witness was confined at the House of Detention at the time of the inspection on November 12th. This statement by an inmate was made in the presence of the Superintendent and was not contradicted by her. It since develops that the person referred to as a witness was, as a matter of fact, charged with murder in the first degree and had been transported back and forth from Queens Prison daily, except Sundays and holidays, from



October 28th to December 14th, when she was acquitted in court, but is now again confined at the House of Detention as an accessory in connection with a murder case.

The Commissioner states that there are many worthy women going to business and returning every day who have not the accommodations that are furnished in the vans between the House of Detention and Jefferson Market Prison. One day's observation of this situation would be convincing that this statement is absurd.

Commissioner Hamilton finally refers to the statement made in the inspection report—that there are 14 cells on the first floor of the House of Detention without toilet facilities. It is true that there are no toilet facilities in the cells, but in the report of December 26th it was stated that there are seven toilets in the room adjoining, "which were dirty and foul smelling".

In his answer, Commissioner Hamilton entirely overlooks and fails to reply on the main point of the whole situation; that is to say, that the Law of 1910 says positively and mandatorily that the women arraigned in the women's court must be kept in a detention place as near to the courthouse as is possible. Chief Magistrate McAdoo declares that the present situation is illegal and that he has told the Commissioner this repeatedly. The present system has also been condemned and its illegality questioned by Judge Kernochan and Magistrates Cobb, Norris and McGeehan, as well as practically all the women's organizations interested in social work in the city.

Commissioner Hamilton, in his annual report for 1920, stated that:

"The large cost of constructing a new building as a place of detention should not be incurred by the city. It is neither warranted nor justified, in view of the fact that suitable places of detention have been provided in the women's portion of Jefferson Market Prison and the reconstructed south wing of the Workhouse."

It is pleasing to note that he has changed his mind on this matter and recently appeared with the Mayor's Committee of Women before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, favoring a new detention house. Having in mind the constant urging upon the city officials for a detention house, it is further pleasing to the Commission that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has now recommended an appropriation of \$750,000. in corporate stock for the establishment of a correctional center for women and girls, to be related to the women's court and a detention house.

The following recommendations are made:

1. The detention house on Welfare Island should be abandoned as such at once.
2. Women sent there from Queens should be kept at the Queens City Prison.
3. Other classes of women now detained at the Detention House on Welfare Island should be held at Jefferson Market Prison which, with its improvements, is entirely suitable as a place of detention, until the city provides a much-needed house of detention at another location in the Borough of Manhattan which complies with the law.
4. The practice of holding all prisoners in detention pens adjoining this court should be abandoned and only such held there as are to be called in court during that day's session.
5. When the above is accomplished at least three matrons should be provided for each of the day and night shifts at Jefferson Market Prison.

It is recommended that the five above mentioned changes be approved by the Commission and a copy of this report served upon the Mayor and the Commissioner of Correction with the request that an answer be submitted by the Commissioner within fifteen days after the receipt of the report, and in the event of the Commissioner's failure to comply with the recommendations the matter should again be referred to the Commission for such further action as the situation demands.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*

## DETENTION OF FEMALE PRISONERS

### DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION

#### CITY OF NEW YORK

April 17, 1922.

Referring to the report on the above-mentioned subject dated March 3, 1922, the undersigned visited the Jefferson Market Prison and found that the Detention House on Welfare Island has been abandoned and women detained for the Women's Court in Manhattan are now held in the Jefferson Market Prison, as recommended by the Commission. The practice of holding the prisoners in detention pens adjoining the court has been rearranged so that only those who are to be called into court during the day's session are held there, as recommended by the Commission.

It was found that three matrons are employed for day duty and only one at night. After review of the necessities of the situation it is recommended that five matrons be provided for day work and two for night. This will permit of proper and legal supervision of the prisoners from the time they reach the prison.

The old prison has been thoroughly repainted and new plumbing installed throughout. It was in satisfactory condition on the day of inspection.

There are 56 cells, divided into 8 separate corridors, which will permit of proper legal classification of those detained there. There were 28 prisoners on hand on the day of inspection, but the number had run as high as 47 since the new order went into effect.

The date from which police prisoners have been brought to the Jefferson Market Prison for detention is February 23, 1921, and as to others previously detained at Welfare Island and now detained at Jefferson Market, the order became effective March 23, 1922.

From a visit to the Detention House on Welfare Island on April 15, 1922, it appears that the Commissioner of Correction has not complied with the recommendation of the Commission—that women arrested in Queens County be detained at the Queens City Prison. The women's section of the Queens Prison is a fairly satisfactory one and there seems to be no good reason why women should not be kept there over night. At the present writing there are no Queens women requiring detention and the number at any time is not very large. The retention of matrons at the Welfare Island Detention House awaiting possible arrests in Queens, as well as the van transfer between Queens and Welfare Island, is expensive and no good reason is apparent for

the continuance of this plan. The Commissioner of Correction should be asked to advise the Commission specifically as to this.

It is noted with satisfaction that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York made an appropriation of \$750,000. on April 7, 1922, the funds to be used for the erection of a proper detention house for women in the borough of Manhattan. It is urged that the city officials proceed at the earliest possible time with the carrying out of this project which has been so urgently recommended by the Commission for some years back.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*

## CORRECTION HOSPITAL

### WELFARE ISLAND

Inspected March 28 and April 19, 1922. James A. Hamilton, Commissioner of Correction; Mrs. Mary M. Lilly, superintendent.

This institution as now conducted comprises a Prison, House of Detention, and Hospital. The Prison and House of Detention are each in charge of a head matron, and the Hospital in charge of a supervising nurse, all reporting to the superintendent.

The Prison in the old north wing houses offenders convicted of crime and serving sentences either as Workhouse or Penitentiary prisoners. Structural conditions in the cell house have changed but little during the seventy years the institution has been in existence. The cells, or outside rooms, are well ventilated by outside windows but contain no modern sanitary facilities, the bucket system being still in use.

The south wing has been remodeled into hospital wards, operating and other rooms, and contains the Hospital and House of Detention. In central east and west wings are the offices, living quarters, kitchen, mess hall, sewing room, power house, etc.

On March 28th there were 332 inmates in the institution, 118 in the Hospital, 2 in the House of Detention, and 212 in the Prison. Of the 212 in the Prison, approximately two-thirds were assigned two to a cell and one-third occupied cells alone. One cell had three occupants, but one of these women was to be assigned to another cell so as to keep the maximum two. The Penitentiary prisoners are assigned to tiers separate from the Workhouse prisoners and colored prisoners are housed on a separate tier. One colored girl of twenty was in the tier with adults. On April 19th the population of the whole institution was 339, a slight increase. During the interval between the first and second inspections twelve of the old women had been removed from the Prison to ward O in the Hospital so as to relieve the congestion in the north wing.

Because of the construction of the old Prison wing with its tiers and galleries connected by stairways, there is almost constant commingling of classes. While the majority of the inmates of the institution are adults, there are usually a few minors among the population. Every effort should be made, so far as possible, to keep the minors and adult from commingling.

It might be well to send some of the short-term inmates—those sentenced for a few days—to the City Prison, Queens, which has 7 cells for females, instead of the Correction Hospital. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, 128 females with sentences of from one to ten days were committed to the latter institution.



Self-committed drug addicts, a majority with criminal records, but a few without, are cared for in this institution. The drug addicts are usually the most troublesome inmates and there are occasional smash-outs despite the efforts of those in charge. They are commingled more or less with the rest of the population, although they are locked in a tier by themselves.

When the Women's Farm Colony, the construction of which was begun in 1918, is completed, accommodations will be provided for about 125 women. This with the remodeled south wing should make it unnecessary to put more than one prisoner in a cell in the north wing. There has been delay in completing the institution at Greycourt due to various causes, but Commissioner Hamilton states he expects it to be ready for occupancy during the coming summer.

The women are employed in the laundry, ironing room, sewing room, and institutional work. The labor assignment included 10 in the laundry, 26 in the ironing room, 38 in the kitchen, 15 in the dining room, 17 in the kitchen etc. A number are employed at cleaning and other institutional work and there are a number of old women who are unable to perform much labor. Each inmate is assigned clothing, bedding, towels, etc., which are marked with the user's number. When an inmate leaves the institution the articles are assigned to another inmate after being sterilized and laundered. All articles of clothing, sheets, pillow cases, blankets, etc., are put through the sterilizer which is operated by inmates.

The sewing room is a large well-lighted room equipped with electric sewing machines where sheets, towels, pillow cases, underwear, aprons, dresses, and various other articles of apparel are made.

Such vocations are of value to both inmate and the city, as the inmate learns a useful occupation and the city profits by the output. It would be advantageous to provide other means of employment so that every able-bodied inmate might be employed regularly. The superintendent suggests the installation of looms for making rugs, corset-making, dressmaking, millinery, cobbling, etc. She would have matrons employed who are skilled in a particular vocation and who could instruct the inmates assigned to their department.

Punishment for minor infraction of the rules consists of deprivation of privileges, such as visits, moving pictures, letters, or commissary. For more serious offenses inmates are put in isolation cells lighted and ventilated by small windows. Meals, bed and blankets are provided and matrons and physicians visit the offenders at intervals.

The inmates are permitted to exercise an hour daily in the open when weather permits. A recreation room is planned on the third floor but has not yet been completed. Motion pictures are given on Fridays for the inmates of the Hospital and on Sundays for those in the Prison. Religious services are held weekly. The Protestant and Catholic services are held weekly. The Protestant and Catholic services are held in the chapel and Jewish services on Saturdays in a room called the Temple of Hope which was opened on April 18th.

A teacher from the Department of Education is assigned to instruct the inmates of the Prison, and the effort to better their condition along educational lines is to be commended. Attendance at classes is voluntary. The pupils include both old and young and there appears to be a genuine desire on their part to improve. On Wednesday afternoons Willem Van de Wall, director of the Committee on the Study of Music in Institutions of New York City, spends an hour at the school rooms during which the inmates enjoy community singing as well as individual. These musical hours are attended by a considerable proportion of the inmates. The committee is made up of private citizens interested in this

line of work, the chairman of which was the late Dr. O. F. Lewis, general secretary of the Prison Association of New York.

The institution has a circulating library to which additions are made from time to time from the commissary fund.

Meals are served the inmates of the prison as they enter the mess hall instead of being placed on the tables before the women enter. Portions are apportioned as evenly as possible and the food is hot. This is an improvement over the former method, as the time taken in placing the portions on the table prior to the entrance of the inmates cooled the food.

The Hospital and House of Detention have been described in former reports. The inmates are given a thorough physical examination upon entrance and those requiring treatment are kept in the hospital. The others are sent to the Prison and assigned to tasks for which they are best fitted. There are three resident physicians and a corps of nurses. The Medical Director of the Department is a representative of the Department of Health and care is taken to see that no inmate with a venereal disease is released while the disease is in a communicable stage. If she refuses treatment she is turned over to the Health authorities upon release from the institution.

The Hospital is well equipped with sections for surgery, medicine, gynecology and syphilology.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

## CORRECTION HOSPITAL AND WORKHOUSE

### WELFARE ISLAND

Inspected July 15, 1922. James A. Hamilton, commissioner of correction; Mary M. Lilly, superintendent.

On the day of inspection there were 314 inmates—43 penitentiary 267 workhouse, 4 minors, and 129 in the hospital of whom 29 were drug addicts.

The Women's Correction Hospital and Workhouse is the old New York City Workhouse, erected in 1852 and formerly used for men and women, renamed. It is a huge stone building having a central structure for administration and utility purposes and two large wings containing outside cells or rooms. Until the new institution for women at Greycourt Orange County, is opened it is the women's prison of New York City for confinement under workhouse and penitentiary commitments.

The north wing continues, as formerly, to be used for the confinement of women. The south wing, formerly the men's cell hall, forms the main part of the women's correction hospital. The north and south wings are similarly constructed. A skylight is over a large central court in each wing. Galleries four tiers high run around the court and the cells or rooms open on the galleries and courts in the workhouse section.

While many repairs and improvements have been made, the building retains essentially the original construction. The north wing, or workhouse section, contains 104 outside cells or rooms. Each room is about 13x10x8 feet with a large outside window. None of the rooms contains toilets or lavatories. The old insanitary bucket is still in use.

More than one woman are at times confined in a room. This commingling tends to make the inmates more depraved. An attempt is made at classification, but it is not very successful when the inmates mingle in the central court, on the galleries, or are doubled up in the rooms.

Large toilet and wash rooms furnish sanitary toilet and washing facilities during the day time, but are of no avail at night when the inmates are locked in their rooms. The beds fold against the wall in this section; they should be removed and one single iron cot bed substituted.

#### THE HOSPITAL SECTION

The entire south wing and a part of the central structure are used for hospital purposes. Wards are provided for various kinds of diseases and classes of prisoners; drug addicts, venereal cases, tubercular cases and surgical cases have different wards; young offenders and recidivists are treated in separate rooms.

The first floor is used for examination, clinical and diagnostic work and for temporary confinement of inmates; the second for venereal wards; the third for drug addicts, surgical cases and feeble old women, and the fourth for psychopathic and overflow cases.

Dr. John M. O'Connor, an able physician and surgeon, and a competent staff of doctors and surgeons give good medical and surgical service. An efficient supervising nurse and seven assistants provide trained nursing attendance. There are first-class operating rooms well equipped for surgical operations, and an x-ray room.

The records show that at least seventy-five per cent. of the commitments are suffering from some disease or physical disability. The drug cases receive at least three weeks' treatment in the hospital, and the venereal cases thirty days.

#### FORMER DETENTION QUARTERS

A portion of the south wing was fitted up for the detention of women pending trial. Accused women under arrest were taken back and forth from Manhattan and Queens. The commingling and indiscriminate contact in prison vans created a distressing condition. Public sentiment forced a discontinuance of the practice.

No women are now detained in the workhouse except from Queens county. No good reason appears why Queens should be excepted. Queens County should provide a place of detention and not persist in a practice generally condemned and elsewhere abandoned. These rooms should be used for the inmates of the workhouse.

#### RECEPTION OF PRISONERS

Inmates upon admission are first interviewed in the office and their records and statistics taken. They are then given a bath. The receiving bath room has eighteen showers. They next pass from the bath room into the physical examination room. The examination includes the eye, ear, nose, throat, respiratory system, skin, teeth, digestive system, circulating system, urinary system, generative organs, venereal diseases, constitutional diseases, tubercular diseases, abnormalities, general physical condition, and adaptability for work.

After the examination the inmate is given a complete prison outfit, underwear, towels, a brush, a comb, and a red worsted sweater. She is temporarily assigned to a room on the first floor until transferred to the workhouse or hospital. Her personal clothing is stored away and she retains during her period of imprisonment the prison costume which is neat and serviceable.

#### MENTAL EXAMINATION

A beginning has been made on a psychiatric clinic. Dr. Kahn, a psychiatrist, has been appointed to conduct mental examinations in both the workhouse and penitentiary. He has made a number of selected examinations but not sufficient on which to base definite deductions or



percentages. The doctor is handicapped by lack of stenographic and clerical services. He needs a stenographer and typewriter to properly conduct his work and prepare his records.

#### MESS AND COMMISSARY

The kitchen is in first class condition. The equipment is adequate, sanitary and modern. Mrs. Donohue in charge, who has had experience in domestic service, acts as a dietician. The food supplies were inspected and found wholesome. The menu on day of inspection was: Breakfast—hominy, bread, and coffee; dinner—pea soup, mashed potatoes, brown gravy, bread; supper—lima beans, chocolate pudding, bread and tea.

Each inmate is given a complete dining outfit, which she keeps in her custody during her confinement, consisting of two bowls, a plate, fork, and two spoons.

The mess room has the old-style benches and seats. These should be replaced by small tables with porcelain tops, as in the penitentiary. The meals are served cafeteria style; the women pass in front of a service window and receive their food which is carried over to the mess table. Agate ware is used for bowls and dishes. Earthenware cups and earthenware or aluminum dishes are preferable. Many of the inmates, as in the other institutions, patronize the prisoners' commissary.

#### DRUG ADDICTS

Twenty-nine inmates were undergoing treatment in the hospital for drug addiction. Many convalescing patients were mixed with the workhouse population. The gradual reduction process is used—fourteen days on morphine, two days on strychnine, and a week on tonic. After about three weeks of treatment the addict is moved from the hospital to the workhouse section.

A number of the drug-addict cases were self-committed. Until recently, women who applied to the public for treatment were classified as criminals. Many were sentenced to one hundred days in the Correction Hospital. After three weeks in the hospital they were transferred to the workhouse where for the remainder of their term they were mingled with delinquent women. Drug addicts who were not bad before this treatment had every opportunity to become depraved from their environment. This procedure has been stopped and the self-committed cases are now sent to public hospitals. Women arrested for criminal offenses who are drug addicts are treated as formerly. During the past year over one half of the inmates committed to the Correction Hospital have been drug addicts.

Drugs are brought into the workhouse as freely as into the penitentiary. The traffic is difficult to suppress on account of the location of the institution. Several prosecutions have been made, and the superintendent reports that she has the situation well in hand.

#### LABOR

Difficulty exists in finding employment for all the inmates. The idleness at one time was deplorable; most of the inmates were confined in their cells. More work is now furnished. About forty women are used in the laundry, forty in the sewing room, twenty in the kitchen, twenty in the mess hall, five in the sterilizing room, and the remainder are more or less engaged in institutional work.

The laundry is an active industry. Work is done for the institution, the doctors, and for the City Prison, Queens. The equipment is modern and compares well with a commercial laundry.

Sewing is the chief occupation. All the institutional work is done

by the inmates. There are 20 electric sewing machines and 4 foot-power machines. Women receive instruction in sewing, which is beneficial to them in free life. The sewing room is attractive, well lighted, and ventilated. No other industrial employment is furnished. More vocational work should be taught. The inmates should at least be prepared to enter domestic service in free life.

#### EDUCATION

A school has recently been opened. A school teacher has been assigned from the Department of Education and gives instruction in elementary subjects.

The library is small, consisting of about 400 books and 15 monthly magazines. The public library would undoubtedly furnish a supply of books upon request.

#### RECREATION AND ENTERTAINMENT

There seems to be no program for recreation and entertainment. The inmates are allowed the freedom of the cell house from 4 to 6 P. M. Occasionally they are permitted in the open. More open air exercise should be provided. Moving picture exhibitions are given about once a week.

#### RELIGION

The chapel is attractive. Religious services are held weekly by the Catholics, Protestants, Jews and Christian Scientists.

#### PUNISHMENT

The discipline is good. Punishments consist of a reprimand, confinement in inmate's cell for a period, and deprivation of privileges. Isolation is rarely used. Restriction of food or water is not resorted to as a penalty.

#### THE FUTURE OF THE INSTITUTION

When Greycourt is opened the use of this institution as a work-house will pass. It should, however, retain an exceedingly important function in the disposition and treatment of the convicted woman. It should continue as a correction hospital and become a real clearing house. All women sentenced to any penal or correctional institution in New York City should first be committed to this institution for examination and treatment. It is at present well equipped for physical examinations. A beginning has been made in mental examinations. This start should be developed into an efficient psychopathic clinic.

The records show that seventy-five per cent. of those committed have some form of physical disease. The correction hospital is a necessity to these afflicted women.

A large proportion of delinquent women are feeble-minded and psychopathic. The lowest order and most dangerous of these women should be committed to proper institutions. After they have been examined, diagnosed and treated, the inmates of the clearing house should be transferred to the correctional institutions to which they were sentenced.

The correction hospital is equipped to treat several hundred women. Separate room accommodations can be provided for about 125 women in addition to the hospital facilities. If the institution is kept at such a level of population pending transfer, no overcrowding or doubling up in rooms will be necessary. Employment and school work can be given to all inmates not under hospital treatment.

Toilets and lavatories should be installed in the separate rooms. They ought to have been put in years ago. All through the State in county jails, police stations, and even in village lockups toilets and lavatories are being gradually placed in cells and detention rooms. Nevertheless, in the great City of New York the anomaly exists of women under sentence being refused the decencies of life and forced to use the insanitary prison bucket. No false claim of economy should longer stand in the way of this necessary and sanitary improvement.

It is recommended:

1. That Greycourt be opened without further delay.
2. That the excellent work of the Correction Hospital be continued and developed.
3. That a real clearing house be established in the Correction Hospital and all women sentenced to municipal and local institutions be first sent to this institution where they will be examined physically and mentally and if needing medical or surgical attention be treated in the Correction Hospital; if of lower order of feeble-mindedness or dangerously psychopathic or insane, to be committed to the proper institution and when in condition to undergo their sentence, be transferred to the correctional institution to which they were sentenced, to serve out the balance of their sentence, whether it be definite or indefinite.
4. That the psychopathic clinic recently opened be enlarged and developed so that all incoming women can be examined instead of selected cases, and that the psychiatrist be given the necessary assistance and equipment and stenographic help to competently carry on the work of a psychiatric clinic.
5. That toilets and lavatories be installed in each room or cell in which a woman is confined.
6. That only one woman be confined in a cell or room.
7. That the folding wall beds be taken out and single iron cot beds be substituted.
8. That the public library be requested to supply books to this institution.
9. That more exercise in the open be given to the inmates.
10. That earthenware cups and earthenware or aluminum dishes be used instead of the agate ware.
11. That James F. Coyle, medical inspector of the Board of Institutional Inspection, made an excellent inspection report of this institution, dated July 24, 1922, in which the following recommendations were made which are approved and included in this report:
  1. One additional blanket. One thick blanket is too little for the cold weather.
  2. The old wooden tables in the mess hall should be replaced by enameled iron one.
  3. Cover kitchen tables with zinc.
  4. Several rooms with bathing and toilet facilities should be set aside for the isolation of inmates with communicable diseases.
  5. Clean out one compartment of refrigerator.
  6. Tidy up yard to east of the cell block.
  7. Repair battery of toilets near the office.
  8. Repair leak in pipes in the chapel.
  9. Install screens at the top of cell block to prevent birds nesting there and thus soiling up the floor of the cell with their dung.
  10. Women should have two work dresses a week instead of one.
  11. Two additional trained nurses and several lay women attendants to be added to staff.



12. More careful supervision of the use of the toilets to see that they are properly used. Just how to accomplish this I cannot say, but some way could surely be found to obtain this much desired result.

13. One or two more towels to be issued to the women weekly.

14. Issuance of tooth brushes to the prisoners.

15. Procure more books for the library.

16. Increase the number of teachers and so improve schooling facilities.

17. Vocational training I think would be a helpful measure, too, in helping the inmates to regain their self respect and make more useful citizens of themselves.

18. Drinking fountain.

19. Abandon bath tubs in hospital part of prison.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
Commissioner.

## SECOND DISTRICT PRISON

### JEFFERSON MARKET

10th St. & 6th Ave., Borough of Manhattan

Inspected May 9, 1922. James A. Hamilton, Commissioner of Correction.

This prison has been entirely renovated and on the day of inspection was in first class condition. The jail has been painted white, toilets and lavatories installed in each cell, all in a cleanly condition, thereby insuring perfect sanitation. The entire jail showed excellent care.

The population on the above date was 35, classified as follows:

Held awaiting transfer to Bedford, 1; to House of Good Shepherd, 1; drug addicts, 1; violation of liquor law, 1; prostitutes, 11; awaiting trial, 20.

Workhouse women are sent here to do the cleaning and other work, and I was informed that on many occasions a few drug addicts had been among the number. This should be stopped, as matrons have considerable difficulty in making this class of prisoners work, and only able-bodied women capable of performing the work should be sent here for this purpose.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
LEON C. WEINSTOCK,  
Commissioners.

## SECOND DISTRICT PRISON

Tenth St. & Sixth Ave., Borough of Manhattan

Inspected July 17, 1922. James A. Hamilton, Commissioner of Correction; Peter A. Mallon, warden.

The Second District Prison, known as Jefferson Market Prison, is the principal place of detention before trial of women accused of minor offenses. At one time women under arrest were held in the various precinct stations, but under present instructions all women to be brought before the Women's Court and all women arrested at night for prostitu-

tion, incorrigibility and petit larceny in Manhattan are taken to this prison.

The four lower floors are used for the detention of men. The section of the prison set apart for women is entirely separated from the men's section. The women's prison extends from the fourth to the eighth floor and contains fifty-six cells, fourteen to a floor, seven on the north and seven on the south side of each floor. A shower bath is on each floor. The construction was originally a cell block with galleries attached. The galleries were extended to the walls, making a solid floor on each tier and furnishing improved separation and classification.

Drug addicts and women awaiting trial are placed on the fifth floor on the south side. Women brought in at night are kept separate on the north side. Women accused of prostitution are confined on the sixth floor, first offenders on the north side and second offenders on the south side. Convicted women are held on the seventh floor, white on the south and colored on the north side. Overflow cases and help from the Workhouse are on the eighth floor.

The women receive three meals a day at small tables on each floor; agate ware bowls and dishes are used. Earthenware cups and earthenware or aluminum dishes are preferred.

All of the cases are tried before the women's day court. A bridge, or enclosed passageway, extends from the women's prison to the second floor of the court house where the women's court is held. The women passing from the prison and awaiting trial are kept apart in two rooms. First offenders are detained in a small room, about 12 x 6 feet. A larger room is provided for second offenders, and seats are placed in the corridor for petit larceny cases (shoplifters). A lavatory and toilet are in each room.

Two large pens equipped with toilets and lavatories are also provided where women who do not come from the second district prison wait during the morning the trial of the charges against them.

Rooms are furnished in which the finger prints of convicted women are taken, and physical examinations and blood tests are made.

All of the accused women are carefully looked after by female attendants and probation officers. An excellent system of supervision and segregation surrounds the women's court.

Upon conviction most of the women are committed to an institution or placed on probation. The practice of suspending sentence without probation or fining women for prostitution and incorrigibility is becoming discredited and women are receiving, as a rule, more constructive treatment.

Women who have venereal diseases and are to be placed on probation are first sent to a hospital. Women who are committed to local correctional institutions go through the Correction Hospital on Welfare Island.

Twenty-eight women were under detention on day of inspection. Each woman had a separate cell. The cells and corridors were clean; the beds and bedding neat and clean. Each cell contained a toilet and lavatory. The light and ventilation are good.

A well-equipped kitchen is on the ninth floor. The food is brought down in an elevator to both the women's and men's prisons. Three meals a day are served to the inmates.

The interior of both the women's and men's prisons has been recently painted and new plumbing installed.

Only three women were assigned from the Workhouse for cleaning around the prison. More women are needed. Drug addicts should not be sent.

The bad practice of conveying women under detention back and forth in prison vans from Welfare Island has been discontinued.

The appropriation of \$750,000 by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the new detention building for women is highly commendable. This building is one of the worthy reforms which has been held back by the increased cost of building.

The treatment of the delinquent woman is an intricate specialized problem. Women, as a class, are not criminal. The proportion of crime among them as compared to men is notably small. Their offenses are mostly sexual and self-imposed. Many of them become diseased and scatter contagion broadcast. The evil effects are immeasurable and generally concealed. The correction of delinquent women deserves the most careful study and justifies substantial expenditure. The possibility of salvage is encouraging if taken in time and handled intelligently and sympathetically. Placing delinquent women in men's prisons and treating them like rubbish is foolish and abhorrent. No matter how abandoned a woman may be, she always remains a woman temperamentally and spiritually—a biological fact never to be overlooked.

The outstanding need is an institution to which all women accused of offenses will be brought and kept in the custody of women until a disposition be made of the charge against them. All women now held in precinct station houses or prisons should be in the first instance taken to this building.

The Women's Court, the headquarters of the women's probation department and representatives of agencies for the rescue and correction of delinquent women, should be concentrated there. If a woman is to be discharged, or go on probation, or be committed to an institution for the feeble-minded, she ought never to pass through an old style prison like Jefferson Market.

Medical and mental clinics for the examination of convicted women who are not committed to penal or correctional institutions should be in this building. Self-committed drug addicts and women not sentenced to a correctional institution, needing medical or surgical treatment, should be sent to a public hospital. Women sentenced to local correctional institutions should be taken to the clearing house and Correction Hospital on Welfare Island for examination and treatment.

It is recommended:

1. That the construction of the detention building for women be expedited.
2. That care be taken to distinguish the non-criminal from the criminal drug addicts, and the non-criminal addict be sent to a hospital for treatment.
3. That more women be transferred from the Workhouse for work at Jefferson Market prison, and that no drug addicts be sent.
4. That earthenware cups and earthenware or aluminum bowls and dishes be used instead of the agate ware.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
Commissioner.

#### WOMEN'S FARM COLONY—GREYCOURT

##### ORANGE COUNTY

Inspected September 7, 1922. James A. Hamilton, Commissioner of Correction.

It was found that this building, which is to take, in a large measure, the place of the unsatisfactory confinement quarters for women on Welfare Island and on which construction was started July 31, 1919, is practically completed. There remains considerable small work in rela-



tion to plumbing, electric wiring, kitchen equipment and laundry, etc., for which contracts have been awarded and are under way. Men about the premises feel there is little likelihood of its being opened before next spring.

The heating plant is completed and ready for operation and the building will have capacity for about two hundred women.

A farm of 257 acres is being operated in connection with the New York City Reformatory at New Hampton Farms, under the direction of Michael Mohan, industrial instructor. Sixty acres are under cultivation for oats, potatoes and corn. One hundred and twenty-six tons of hay were taken from seventy-five acres. There are sixteen boys from the honor class of New Hampton Farms who live in a frame house, without the necessity for any guard, and are doing fine work on the farm. They are assigned to work as follows: Two, instructor's house; three carpenters; one plumber; one clerk; two painters; three drivers, and four farm hands. The farm is equipped with a tractor and seven horses. Upon the opening of the institution next year, the farm work will be taken over by the women prisoners.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

## GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

### DETENTION OF FEMALES

The Jefferson Market Prison is the principal place of detention before trial of women accused of minor criminal offenses in New York City. The Correction Hospital and Workhouse on Welfare Island is the principal municipal prison for the confinement of convicted women.

In presenting inspection reports on these institutions which discuss the disposition and treatment of the delinquent woman in New York City the State Commission of Prisons recommends to the public authorities an inclusive plan or program for the treatment of women accused and convicted of minor criminal offenses. These women constitute most of the delinquents brought before the courts of New York City.

*First.* That the proposed detention house for women accused of criminal offenses be erected as soon as possible. The money is appropriated and further delay is inexcusable. This institution should also be the headquarters of the women's courts, women's probation departments, and women rescue agencies and organizations.

*Second* That the Women's Farm Colony at Greycourt, recently completed, be placed in commission without further delay.

*Third* That the Workhouse on Welfare Island be made a clearing house in fact as it is now in name for women sentenced to municipal and semi-municipal penal and correctional institutions, and all women sentenced to these institutions be first taken to the clearing house for physical and mental examination, and medical or surgical treatment if needed, before transfer to the institutions to which they are sentenced.

*Fourth* That the psychopathic clinic, which has been instituted in the Correction Hospital, be enlarged and equipped for the examination of all women taken to the clearing house.

*Fifth* That toilets and lavatories be installed in the separate cells or rooms of the correction building and the institution be made fit for clearing house purposes.

*Sixth* That the Correction Hospital be continued and developed for

the treatment of the diseases and physical disabilities of sentenced women, and all sentenced women needing medical or surgical attention be detained in this hospital until cured or improved.

*Seventh* That women, convicted and not sentenced to a penal or correctional institution, needing medical or surgical treatment, be sent to public or private hospitals and not to the Correction Hospital.

*Eighth* That medical and psychopathic clinics be established in the detention building for the examination and treatment of all convicted women who are disposed of otherwise than by commitment to a penal or correctional institution.

*Ninth* That low grade feeble-minded psychopaths and insane women be committed or transferred to institutions for the mentally defective and insane.

*Tenth* That the need and desirability of establishing an institution for mentally defective delinquent women exclusively for New York City be taken under careful consideration and advisement by the authorities.

*Eleventh* That women afflicted with the drug habit and not charged with or convicted of crime be committed to public and private hospitals for treatment and not to the Correction Hospital.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
Commissioner.

October 12, 1922.

## CITY PRISON—MANHATTAN

### THE TOMBS

Inspected July 10, 1922. James A. Hamilton, commissioner of correction; John J. Hanley, warden.

The population on day of inspection was: Adult males 368; male minors 68; female adults 38; federal prisoners 12; a total of 486.

The main section of the prison contains 320 cells in eight tiers. Each tier holds 40 cells facing large windows. Each cell is equipped with two folding bunks, one above the other, toilet, lavatory, and electric light. When the number of males assigned to this section passes 320 it is necessary to double prisoners in the cells. This happens most of the time, the population at periods rising to more than 700 or 800. A large dormitory on the top floor has a capacity of more than 100 cots. This room is used for male convicts transferred from the penitentiary who do work about the prison.

A general classification is attempted on the various tiers. Venereal and tuberculosis cases are segregated on the 8th tier; federal prisoners on the 7th; male minors with bad records on the 6th; male minors first offenders on the 5th; and male adults accused or convicted of felony on the four lower tiers. Prisoners needing observation as to mental condition are confined on the first tier.

Considerable illegal commingling exists, as shown by the census report on day of inspection, when the total population was comparatively light. The first tier contained 28 awaiting trial, 1 fugitive, and 4 convicts awaiting transfer to state prison. The second tier, 24 awaiting trial, 4 convicts awaiting sentence, 1 fugitive, 1 federal prisoner. The third tier, 33 awaiting trial, 8 convicts awaiting sentence, and 1 federal case. The fourth tier, 36 awaiting trial, 4 convicts awaiting sentence. Fifth or boys' tier, 24 awaiting trial, 7 convicts awaiting sentence, 4 convicts awaiting transfer to the penitentiary. Sixth tier, 23 awaiting trial, 6 convicts

awaiting sentence. Seventh tier, 25 awaiting trial, 8 convicts awaiting sentence, and 11 federal cases. Eighth tier, 35 awaiting trial, 3 convicts awaiting sentence or transfer to state prison, and 2 to the penitentiary.

An examination of the foregoing distribution shows that now almost every tier prisoners detained for trial or examination are mingled with convicted prisoners. This is in violation of the County Law which also applies to New York City.

There seems to be an unnecessary commingling of prisoners charged with and convicted of crime. The prison officials claim that in order to keep members of gangs separate they are forced to mix detained and sentenced prisoners. The undersigned watched the assignment of prisoners as they were received. It was done very rapidly and, taken in connection with the number of convicted prisoners on each of the tiers, the impression reached was that more care will bring about a better segregation, even when the gang members are kept apart.

The doubling up, the open fronts of the cells, and the general mingling of prisoners must necessarily bring about a close personal contact and communication among the inmates. Contact and communication among criminals are conceded to be one of the chief causes in the growth of crime. This is recognized in the New York City charter which requires a separation of the more hardened and the less hardened criminals. A large percentage of the felons in the New York State prisons comes from the Tombs. The reflection naturally arises, does not this overcrowded congested prison in which both the innocent and guilty, the hardened criminal and the novice are crowded together, breed crime, and does it profit the community to maintain such an institution when it has long ago outgrown its capacity?

The annex is an old prison, not only in age but in construction. The cells are brick and gloomy. Women are confined in one part, male misdemeanants and drug addicts in another. Women detained and convicted commingle in the corridors.

In the section set aside for misdemeanants a male minor was commingled with the adults.

The male section of the annex, particularly the corridor reserved for the drug addicts, was in bad condition. The drug addicts' corridor seemed insanitary, as a bad odor prevailed. The floors were damp and the cells looked dirty and disgusting.

Drug addicts are usually sick persons and it is wrong to place them in such unfit surroundings.

The warden stated that new plumbing, toilets and lavatories were to be installed throughout the annex and the female quarters and that the interior was to be repainted. New plumbing and repainting would renovate the old place materially. Enamel white paint should be used as much as possible.

No prison hospital is provided. Sick inmates are removed to the city hospital. There must be times when prisoners not considered sick enough for transfer have not proper accommodations in the prison.

Dr. Lichtenstein, a competent physician, devotes his whole time to the prison. He keeps a card record of all the inmates. Each prisoner upon admission is examined for venereal diseases, tuberculosis, drug addiction or mental disease. Mental tests are made only in selected cases. The doctor has noticed an increase in mental disturbances and symptoms of epilepsy in boys who have been overseas, due to battle shock and gas inhalation. Drug addicts are increasing and need more attention than formerly. The doctor uses the gradual reduction treatment for the addicts.

The kitchen is on the seventh floor and is well equipped. Three meals are served to the inmates daily in enamel ware bowls, plates and



cups. A commissary, under the board of trustees controlled by the Department of Correction, does a flourishing business; 12 waiters and cooks are employed. Orders are taken and served in the cells. They are paid for out of the personal money of the inmates. Over \$4000. a month is turned over to the trustees and a profit of about \$10,000 a year is made. The prices charged the prisoners are fair. The commissary is discussed more in detail in a recent report to the State Commission of Prisons.

Vermun has always been troublesome in this institution, particularly, in the annex. The management is fighting it constantly and doing the best it can. Overcrowding adds to the difficulty.

Each inmate in the prison is permitted one and a half hours' exercise a week in the yard. All, however, are exercised two hours daily in the corridors.

An uproar was going on in a section of the prison that sounded like a riot. It turned out to be in the visiting rooms. Each inmate is allowed two visitors a day. He talks through a screen divided into 51 booths separated a foot or more from the visitors' screen. The inmates and the visitors were both yelling at the top of their voices. When 100 inmates and visitors shout all at once it creates bedlam. If they talked lower they would hear much better. Some control ought to be exercised to keep down the noise.

The jail was in a cleanly condition throughout, except in the drug addicts' section of the annex. The management of Warden Hanley is competent and he is doing his best with an institution that is extremely difficult to administer.

It is recommended:

1. That a larger and more modern prison be erected. The City of New York has outgrown the toms. It is overcrowded and congested. The law of classification is continually broken, as pointed out. Forced commingling of the innocent and guilty and the more or less hardened criminals promotes crime.
2. That the new plumbing, repairs and painting of the annex be expedited.
3. That more care be taken in the classification and segregation of accused and convicted prisoners.
4. That the uproar in the visitors' room be abated.
5. That a hospital room be provided for the temporary care of sick inmates before they are removed to the city hospital.
6. That a clinic be provided to ascertain whether prisoners are feeble-minded, psychopathic or otherwise subnormal, in order to assist the court in the disposition of cases.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
Commissioner.

## CITY PRISON—BROOKLYN

RAYMOND STREET

Inspected July 21, 1922. James A. Hamilton, commissioner of correction; Harry C. Honeck, warden.

On day of inspection the City Prison, Brooklyn contained 263 inmates—240 males and 23 females—of whom 37 were male minors and 6 female minors; 82 males and 5 females were held for examination or trial; 39 males and 6 females were convicted, awaiting sentence; 56 males and 2 females were sentenced prisoners; 8 males and 1 female were fed-

eral prisoners; 4 were held for transfer to hospitals; and 60 penitentiary prisoners were transferred for work at the prison.

The City Prison, Brooklyn, is an old institution, built about seventy years ago. The male section is a huge cell block on the cage plan, four tiers high with four rows of cells facing north and south. Two rows of cells face windows and two rows open into a large central court. Each tier has 26 cells, each row 104 cells, and the entire cell block has 416 cells.

The corridors and central court are wide and spacious. The large windows and a skylight over the central court furnish abundance of light and air.

The cells are 5x8x10 feet, each with a single cot and toilet and lavatory. An electric light is attached to the ceiling of each cell. The cots are supplied with blankets, sheets, and pillow cases. A shower bath is placed at the end of each tier of cells.

Many difficulties are in the way of a thorough classification. This prison, as distinguished from the City Prison, Manhattan, or Tombs, as it is commonly known, is not overcrowded, and each prisoner has a separate cell. There are only three complete subdivisions; the north and south corridors and the cells facing the central court. One hundred and four cells open into each corridor, and 208 open into the central court. Each tier furnishes a sort of semi-separation.

The eight tiers on the north side are designated north 1 to 8, and on the south side south 1 to 8.

North tier 1 (outside corridor) contains boys under 18 years of age; north 2 and 3, boys from 18 to 21 years of age; north 4, drug addicts, isolation cases, venereal and tuberculosis cases, and men suffering from other communicable diseases; north 5 (central court), homicides and murderers; north 6 and 7, men accused of felony awaiting trial; north 8, help transferred from the penitentiary.

South tier No. 1 (central court), men accused of felony awaiting trial; south 4, help transferred from penitentiary; south 5 (outside corridor), short term sentenced men; south 6, United States prisoners; south 7, misdemeanants awaiting trial; south 8, help from the penitentiary.

This is as good a classification as the construction of the prison will permit. Unfortunately, a general mingling takes place in the central court and on each corridor when the men are released from their cells. In addition to the cage cells there are two padded cells and several punishment cells.

The men are exercised three times a day in the central court and outside corridors. All prisoners, except those charged with homicide and whose bail is fixed at less than \$5000, are allowed one hour a day exercise in the prison yard.

A sterilizer apparatus for cleaning the bedding and clothing of the men is in the basement. The receiving offices are near the rear entrance. When the prisoners come in their statistics are recorded, finger prints taken and general physical examination made, and they are assigned to cells. Each prisoner takes a clean blanket and a tier man brings him clean sheets and pillow cases. He receives a clean towel each day. A barber shop is operated by inmates. Each inmate is allowed one shave a week and a hair cut when necessary.

The women's section contains 66 cells, 22 cells to a floor. The cells face north and south on three floors, affording six subdivisions. This gives ample opportunity to keep adults and minors and women accused and sentenced separated. Each woman is allowed an hour's exercise in the yard daily.

The kitchen is well equipped. The male inmates receive three meals daily in their cells in agate ware bowls and plates. Women take their meals at tables; those awaiting trial at one time, sentenced women at another. Adults and minors are served separately. A warming table

should be provided in order to keep the meals warm during the various periods of service.

A prisoners' commissary is conducted by a private individual. He is allowed the privilege of selling food and supplies to the prisoners. In time this commissary should be included in the general commissary under the management of the department and the profits used for the welfare of the prisoners.

Catholic, Protestant, Jewish and Christian Science services are held weekly. The prison contains an attractive chapel.

No hospital is provided. Sick inmates are removed to the city hospital. Acting on the recommendation of the State Commission of Prisons, a room has recently been equipped for medical and surgical treatment of cases not considered sufficiently serious to be removed to a hospital.

Federal prisoners were not formerly classified. They were brought to the prison without sufficient information as to whether they were accused or convicted of crime. The United States marshal has promised hereafter to furnish the information which will permit the warden to make a legal classification.

It gives us pleasure to commend the administration of Warden Honeck. We are particularly pleased at his efforts to enforce the law in regard to the separation of the various classes of prisoners.

It is recommended:

1. That the interior of the cells be repainted.
2. That exhaust fans or some sort of artificial ventilation be introduced to ventilate the prison when the windows are closed.
3. That the electric lights be placed at the side of the cells, and the pipe crossing the roof of the cell be removed. The warden says these pipes might be used for suicide purposes.
4. That the federal prisoners be legally classified.
5. That a warming table be provided in the women's section.
6. That an additional clerk be furnished in the office.
7. That a clinic be provided to ascertain whether prisoners are feeble-minded, psychopathic, or otherwise subnormal in order to assist the court in the disposition of the cases.
8. That prisoners held more than a day be given a thorough physical examination, and if found suffering from communicable disease they be segregated.
9. That bar construction be installed beneath the roof so that it will be impossible for prisoners to reach the roof as was done at the time of the escapes last October.
10. That the roof be rebuilt of fireproof material. The present roof is a fire hazard which in case of fire would be bound to result in great loss of life.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

JOHN S. KENNEDY,

*Commissioners.*

#### CITY PRISON—QUEENS

##### LONG ISLAND CITY

Inspected October 6, 1922. James A. Hamilton, commissioner of correction; Frank W. Fox, warden. The staff consists of 1 head keeper, 14 guards, and 1 matron.



On the day of inspection there were 75 male and 1 female prisoner. For the nine months ending September 30th, 1,380 male and 246 female prisoners were received. The daily average of prisoners for September was 77. The number of females above shows large, but represents the receiving of some women many times over, for reasons given below.

The classification of prisoners on this date was: Awaiting grand jury, 25; U. S. prisoners, 2; sentenced prisoners awaiting transportation, 4; awaiting extradition, 1; 19 Workhouse and 14 Penitentiary prisoners assigned to work here; short time city prison terms, 4; awaiting trial or examination, 6.

This prison, which has 137 cells for males and 72 for females, remains in the same condition as described in last year's report, with a few minor repairs and some painting. The place was clean and orderly. A vermin exterminator visits here regularly and every effort is made to keep vermin out.

The warden is doing his best to properly segregate prisoners, but with the male cell arrangement here this can only be done when men are locked in their cells. There were 8 minor males here, located on the third and fifth tiers, but in the same tiers were 4 sentenced to Elmira Reformatory, which is a violation of the classification law. There is always commingling of the classes on the corridors, particularly at meal times.

The crying needs of this prison are for a decent mess hall and an adequately equipped laundry. It is now being arranged to place small enameled tables in the corridors for meals, but this will take up much space needed for exercise and does not meet the situation.

The only place for washing clothing and dishes is in three stationary tubs under the stairway on the main corridor. Two tubs are for laundry work and one for table-ware washing.

There is real danger in communicating disease in the common use of these washtubs, which should be promptly overcome by a laundry equipped with disinfecting and drying apparatus. There is plenty of ground adjacent to the prison for a new building to meet these two important needs.

Since January 1, 1922, only three material witnesses have been held here. There is no place here for witnesses unless one of the empty corridors of the women's section is used, and consideration should be given to this.

The repeatedly condemned practice of holding women awaiting court action during the day and transferring them to Welfare Island for nights and Sundays still continues and is an extravagant senseless plan. Only one woman was here on this date. She had been taken back and forth in a van ever since July 13th, with prospects of many more trips. One matron looks after her at this end and two at the Island, besides the expense of two daily van trips. From January 1st to date, the maximum number of women transferred back and forth under this plan for any one day was: January 1, February 3, March 3, April 2, May 3, June 2, July 5, August 4, September 2, but on the larger number of days there was only one.

This plan of detention is all wrong as well as being expensive beyond warrant. Women prisoners awaiting trial or examination should be kept here all of the time, with an adequate force of matrons, so that they can be on hand when their cases are called, and the expense of keeping the detention house on Welfare Island eliminated. This situation as to the constant transfer of women prisoners held for the Queens County Courts should be called to the attention of County Judge Humphrey.

Religious services are held here weekly by Protestant, Catholic and Jewish chaplains.

The excellent arrangement for furnishing books from the Queens library is being continued and an attendant visits the prison every Wednesday.

The department commissary is open Tuesday and Friday, with the usual supplies at reasonable cost. The sales for nine months of this year amount to \$2,003.91.

The resident physician visits the prison daily and the records show he treated 452 prisoners during the three months ending September 30, 1922.

It is again recommended that prisoners committed directly here be given a thorough physical examination upon entrance, and if found suffering from communicable diseases they be properly segregated for the protection of the staff and the other prisoners.

The need of an additional deputy warden or head keeper, so that one may be always on hand day and night, is again called to the attention of the Department of Correction.

It is recommended that the Department take up at once the matters of mess hall and laundry, as indicated above.

It is again recommended that items of yard drainage, needed additional baths, and fire escapes on the north and south wings, as recommended last year, be attended to promptly.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

#### HOUSE OF DETENTION

125 WORTH ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected March 13, 1922.

This is a place of detention for witnesses, mostly in important cases, who are liable not to be found when needed. The quarters are located on the top floors of two buildings owned by the city. They are divided so as to provide an office and reception room, a store room, dining room, kitchen, and large dormitories where fifty beds can be placed if necessary. There are a civilian cook and six keepers, three on duty by day and three at night.

At the time of my visit there were only 5 inmates, and there have not been more than 10 at any time since January 1, 1922.

There are 4 men detailed from the Workhouse as cleaners.

The meals provided are good and the inmates are quite satisfied to be there. In addition to their board and lodging they receive from 50 cents to \$3.00 a day, the pay being governed by the amount they can earn on the outside.

The Tombs physician makes daily visits. The place was quite clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) HENRY SOLOMON,  
*Commissioner.*

#### HOUSE OF DETENTION

125 WORTH ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Inspected August 9, 1922. Andrew Handley, head keeper.

This house of detention is located on the top floors of two buildings, the balance of which is used for various city offices. It is provided for male witnesses in criminal cases committed here by the courts. There is a dormitory which could be equipped with fifty beds if necessary. It was stated that the largest number at any time had been 16, and the average number weekly is from 10 to 12. There were 5 witnesses in the detention quarters and 2 at court on the day of inspection.

Separate from the dormitories are an office, reception room, storeroom, dining room, and kitchen.

There is a civilian cook and the witnesses stated that the food furnished is satisfactory.

Four men are detailed from the Workhouse as cleaners at this place. There are good shower baths and toilets provided.

During their detention here witnesses are paid such fees as the courts allow. The Tombs physician takes care of the physical needs of those detained.

The place was clean and in good order.

The main objection to the place is that persons not charged with crime, who are forcibly held as witnesses, have no opportunity for outdoor exercise during the time of their confinement. Many are held here as long as three months, and one witness was held eight months. It is understood that the present quarters are temporary and that this will be taken into consideration when it is found feasible to provide a new and permanent headquarters for witnesses.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.



# PRISONERS' COMMISSARIES

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## IN THE MATTER OF THE INVESTIGATION OF PRISONERS' COMMISSARIES IN THE INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION OF NEW YORK CITY

At a meeting of the State Commission of Prisons held at Albany July 7, 1922, a resolution was adopted directing the undersigned commissioner to make an informal investigation of the prisoners' commissaries as administered in the penal institutions of New York City. The investigation took the form of interviews with public officials and others interested in the conduct of the commissaries, and the examination of the actual working of the system in the various institutions.

Prisoners' commissaries have been permitted in State and local penal institutions for many years. The management has granted to prisoners the privilege of buying with their own money food, tobacco, toilet articles, and other supplies within limitations, in addition to the food and supplies furnished by the institutions.

Prior to April, 1917, the prisoners' commissaries in the New York City penal institutions were conducted by private individuals for personal gain. Abuses were reported, drugs were introduced, and many complaints were made by the prisoners. The Commissioner of Correction in 1917 discontinued permitting commissary sales by private individuals and the bringing in of food by private persons, and appointed a Board of Trustees, consisting of officials of the department and one or more persons in private life interested in correctional reforms, to take over and administer the prisoners' commissaries.

The purpose of the organization as enunciated by the department was to give to the prisoners good food and supplies at the lowest possible prices, expend accruing profits for the benefit of the prisoners, and eradicate abuses and complaints. During the first few years under this method of conducting the commissaries most of the profits were spent for the benefit of the prisoners and no large surplus accumulated. During recent years this policy was departed from and profits approximating \$100,000 have accumulated.

The organization as at present constituted is administered by a Board of Trustees appointed by the Commissioner of Correction. The trustees are James A. Hamilton, Commissioner of Correction, president; John J. Hanley, warden of the New York City Prison, treasurer; Robert L. Tudor, secretary to the Department of Correction, secretary; and Alexander Cleland, not connected with the department. Mr. Cleland is reported to be a non-attending member of the Board. The Board holds monthly meetings and its minutes are taken and preserved. The funds of the commissaries are deposited in the Coal and Iron National Bank subject to the checks of John J. Hanley and Robert L. Tudor, trustees. The commissaries are divided into two branches designated as the City Prison-Manhattan Commissary and the Penitentiary Commissary. The City Prison-Manhattan Commissary operates solely in the Tombs. The Penitentiary Commissary includes the Penitentiary, Correction Hospital, Hart's Island, Riker Island, the Reformatory for Misdemeanants at New

Hampton, and the City Prison of the Borough of Queens. The commissary in the Brooklyn City Prison continues to be conducted by a private individual. The City Prison-Manhattan Commissary is managed by Andrew Carroll who is appointed and paid by the Board of Trustees. He hires and discharges his assistants, deducts the expenses of his help, and remits the balance of the funds to the trustees. The sums remitted monthly in 1922 were: January \$4,707.06, February \$4,742.36, March \$5,356.62, April \$5,207.87, May \$5,483.89, June \$4,483.07. He makes all the purchases of supplies and sends the checks to the treasurer and secretary for their signatures.

Quarters in the City Prison are set apart for the cooking and serving of meals and the storage of supplies. Twelve civilian assistants are employed as waiters and cooks. A bill of fare and price list of toilet articles and stationery, copies of which are annexed to this report, are furnished to the prisoners who pay for the same out of money placed to their credit. The food supplies are taken to the cells. The net profits of the City Prison Commissary are estimated at about \$10,000 a year.

The Penitentiary Commissary is under the management of John J. Ryan and has its headquarters and storerooms in the penitentiary on Welfare Island. The manager, assistant manager and the bookkeeper or clerk are hired and paid by the trustees. Paid assistants also handle the commissary under the direction of the manager at Hart's Island, Riker Island, and the City Reformatory at New Hampton. The manager and his assistants take charge of the commissary in the Penitentiary, Correction Hospital, and City Prison of the Borough of Queens. All other help is furnished by prisoners, a large number of whom are utilized.

The manager does the purchasing, sending the checks to the Trustees Hanley and Tudor for signatures, and vouchers are also sent in for all purchases and expenditures.

A copy of the annexed order form and price list is given to each inmate. He signs his name and marks on its face by a check the articles he desires to purchase. This order form is given to the commissary clerk and the prisoner receives on the days set apart for delivery the articles purchased. He receipts for the same on the order form and the warden is authorized to deduct from money belonging to the prisoner on deposit with the warden the amount of the order. Orders are limited to \$2.50 for food and tobacco with no limitation on clothing and toilet articles. The manager stated that at present the sales run weekly approximately \$900 in the penitentiary, \$250 in the Correction Hospital, \$450 at Hart's Island, \$125 at Riker Island, \$300 at New Hampton, and \$50 in the City Prison, Queens. About one-half of the inmates in the various institutions make purchases.

The profits range from 8 to 10%. The net profits of the Penitentiary Commissary approximate \$10,000 a year. The net profits from both branches of the commissary aggregate about \$20,000 a year.

In an interview with Commissioner Hamilton he refused to permit an examination of the books and records of the commissaries, claiming that he doubted whether the State Commission of Prisons had jurisdiction over the prisoners' commissaries. He said there was nothing to conceal, however, and he would answer reasonable inquiries. He stated the fund was at present at least \$99,000; that the net profits range from \$1,500 to \$2,000 a month; and that the trustees expend for the benefit of the prisons from \$3,000 to \$5,000 a year. He specified the purchase of moving picture machines and pianos, several phonographs and records, artificial limbs, glass eyes, newspapers, books, musical instruments, athletic supplies, and many other articles for the individual and collective needs of the prisoners. All accounts are audited each month by a certified public accountant. He stated further, that it was his purpose during his administration to legally organize and place in permanent trust form the commissaries and their funds for the welfare of the prisoners, and that he had a plan in mind for such organization.

Mr. Hanley, the treasurer, stated that the officers and trustees were not under bonds; that the funds were deposited in the Coal and Iron National Bank of New York City, and to the best of his recollection they were in certificates of deposit drawing 3 or  $3\frac{1}{2}\%$  interest, and cash drawing 2 or  $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ , but that he was not certain of the exact amount of interest in either case.

The undersigned, from his investigations and interviews reached the following conclusions:

1. That the prices of all food and articles furnished by the commissaries, fixed under the direction of the Board of Trustees, are fair as compared to prices in the open market, and that no advantage is taken of the prisoners in the administration of the commissaries.

2. That the present form of organization has no legal entity and is loose, indefinite, and unbusinesslike. It can be discontinued or transferred to a private individual at any moment.

3. That in permitting the accumulation of almost \$100,000 profits the original purpose of the present plan of administering commissaries has not been carried out, which was to fix the prices so that no large profits could be made, and to expend all profits as they were earned for the benefit and welfare of the inmates.

4. That the retention and handling of such large sums of money by public officials not under bond is unwise and full of danger.

5. That the Board of Trustees is not expending sufficient of the funds for the welfare of the prisoners.

6. That there are pressing needs of the prisoners which should be relieved by gifts from this fund, such as decent clothing for outgoing prisoners, a small sum for their readjustment as is given by the State penal institutions, vocational and educational instruction, the support of an organization for finding employment for released prisoners, entertainments, athletic supplies, tobacco for destitute old men, toilet articles for persons without money, and innumerable other opportunities of assisting unfortunate and destitute prisoners.

It is recommended:

1. That the Commissioner of Correction without delay secure the organization and administration of the prisoners' commissaries in legal form.

2. That the treasurer and trustees who handle and disburse funds of the commissaries be bonded.

3. That the Commissioner of Correction be requested to inform the State Commission of Prisons of the plan of legal organization which he has in mind and if he proposes to institute it without delay; if he will advise that there be no further accumulation of profits; and that the whole of the commissaries be expended each year for the benefit and welfare of the prisoners.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
Commissioner.



# PENITENTIARIES

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## ALBANY COUNTY PENITENTIARY

### ALBANY

Inspected January 17, 1922. John J. Allen, sheriff; John O'C. Fish, deputy custodian. There are 24 employees, including the 3 matrons and 2 chaplains. The county physician is said to visit the institution frequently during the week, but there is no regular examination of those received upon their entrance.

The population at the time of inspection was 160 males and 1 female.

The bunks in the men's prison are constructed of round iron or gas pipe, with a piece of canvas in the center tied with pieces of rope. The bedding consists of small straw pillows, without slips, and blankets. The pillows were in fair condition, but the blankets were old, worn and discolored, and did not appear to be as clean and well cared for as they should have been. It was stated that new blankets had been ordered. There is a night bucket and a small wooden stool in each cell.

The women's section, which houses the females committed to the jail as well as those sentenced to the penitentiary, has beds with straw mattresses, sheets, pillows with slips, and blankets. These were clean and in good condition. One of the toilet rooms was not clean and well cared for.

The hospital, so-called although it is merely a poorly equipped dormitory, presented a dingy and neglected appearance. The bedding was dirty and disordered. There is a cook stove in the room and it was covered with utensils which were far from clean.

The kitchen was in its usual excellent condition as to cleanliness.

Dinner was being served in the mess hall at the time of inspection to both the jail and penitentiary prisoners. The food was of good quality and the ration was ample. The bread used in this institution has for many years been excellent and was up to usual standard.

The only employment is work for the institution. A few men are employed at making the shoes and clothing for the inmates. About ten men work in the State shop repairing, painting, etc. A gang was repainting the cell block. The remainder of those at work were employed in the kitchen, mess hall, boiler house, bath room, guard room, hospital, as waiters, and at other institution work. The unemployed sit on benches on the second floor of the old brush shop. Those who can and care to read, do so, but the majority just sit unless they are called out to do some work. A few play checkers and cards. The class of prisoners received at this institution during recent years consists mostly of the decrepit or down-and-out human derelicts. Many are drug addicts. It was said that sometimes it is hard to find a man who can even drive a nail. The inmates receive no instruction of any kind and the county authorities have maintained that any effective or preventative treatment of a reformatory nature would be a hopeless proposition, when the general character of the inmates is taken into consideration. Under present conditions this is undoubtedly true, as there is little that could be done in the present physical state of the institution.

The men are locked in at 5 P. M. and unlocked at 7.30 A. M. This

means 14½ hours in the cells. They are exercised in the yard "when the weather permits". On Sundays they are in the cells except when they are at meals and at church service.

When contract labor was permitted in the penal institutions of this State this penitentiary was a paying proposition. After the county authorities were compelled by the law to discontinue contract work by the prisoners no effort was ever made to adjust the industrial conditions in the institution to the changes in the law and no real attempt was made to employ prisoners, even when there were many able-bodied men sentenced to the institution, although other counties have employed the inmates of their penitentiaries with benefit to their taxpayers.

This penitentiary was built in 1846. The land now occupied, we are informed, consists of about 16 acres, as several acres have been taken from the original plot for various purposes.

The main cell room contains 256 brick cells, 4 ft. x 7 ft. x 6 ft. 10 inches high, in four tiers. There are 44 cells of the same kind in the North Wing which are used for females. The remainder of the North Wing, which is not used, contains 68 cells. The cells are placed back to back facing the windows. They have bricked fronts with narrow barred doors. The only ventilation is through the doors. The institution, with the exception of the Administration Building, is lighted by gas. The floors of the cell rooms are of flagstones.

The hospital is on the second floor of the Administration Building and the chapel is above it. Both are reached by long flights of wooden stairs, and there are no fire escapes. The doors leading to the stair cases are in the rear of the chapel. The offices, guard room and sheriff's apartments are on the main floor of this building and the kitchen is in the basement. The fire risk is very great, as the floors are practically all of wooden construction.

The bath house, which contains 18 showers, is in what was formerly the old State shop. This is one of the commendable improvements made in recent years. The baths have partitions between them, but are not screened in any way.

The mess hall, which was constructed on the lower floor of one of the old shop buildings, is a credit to the institution. It will accommodate 350 men and compares favorably with those in State institutions.

A part of the second floor over the mess hall is used as a shop, where the shoes and clothing for the inmates are made and repaired.

The old brush shop is used as a State shop and for storage. A portion of the second floor is used as day room for prisoners who are not employed.

The building known as "the old jail" is used for the Bertillon and finger-print systems, for a cow barn and hennery, and for storage.

The old shops, which adjoin the South Wing, now used as the County Jail, are boarded up and are in a dangerous condition.

The second floor of the building in which the laundry is located, which was once used as a shop, is also empty.

In a report of inspection made by members of this Commission on August 23, 1911, the following statements were made:

"In the last fifteen years penal methods\*\*\*\*\*have undergone a radical change. The State and its political subdivisions which maintain prisons, have reformed many evils and made substantial changes\*\*\*\*\*. Albany County has stood still and refused to make any progress in this respect. The present condition is well expressed in a quotation from a report in an investigation recently made by a grand jury 'Whether this county shall bring our penitentiary up to the standards fixed for a modern prison, or abandon the same and dispose of the penitentiary property, is a question that should be decided by the board of supervisors as soon as it can consistently be done without doing unnecessary

injury to the investment that the county has in the property' ". In a report made November 17, 1913 this statement appears:

"The neglect which is almost everywhere in evidence is in part due to the prospective taking over of the five penitentiaries under State control, and more recently the purpose of the county to discontinue its penitentiary and give up the entire plant and site to the Albany Medical College. Both projects have failed to materialize".

The report of January 14, 1914, says:

"The Albany county board of supervisors is considering the advisability of abandoning the penitentiary and remodeling the building into a modern county jail."

The report made October 6, 1915, reads in part as follows:

"The authorities of Albany county have conceded that the penitentiary is an unfit penal institution. The argument is advanced that it costs too much money to maintain it and that the county is not disposed to make improvements.

"The State Commission of Prisons cited the county authorities to appear before the Commission on the 1st day of September, 1914, and show cause why an application should not be made to the Attorney-General to institute mandatory proceedings to compel the board of supervisors to remedy the "unsanitary, illegal and undesirable conditions existing in the penitentiary and jail. A committee of the board of supervisors and the sheriff, deputy custodian and county attorney appeared and stated that action on the penitentiary had been delayed pending the disposition of propositions to turn the land over to the Albany Medical College and to include the jail in the new court house; that both of these propositions were out of the way, and the board of supervisors had decided to prepare tentative plans for the abandonment of the penitentiary and the reconstruction of the buildings into a modern county jail.

"At an adjourned hearing on the 10th of November, 1914, the county authorities further reported that estimates had been received on the reconstruction work and that plans for the new jail were under preparation and the architect presented drawings of the proposed changes to the Commission. Plans were not filed, but action within a reasonable time was promised. It is understood that the plan of remodeling the present institution was found to be too costly and that the authorities now contemplate the sale of the penitentiary property and the abandonment of the institution and propose to erect a new county jail on a farm site outside the city. The State Commission of Prisons for several years has advocated the erection of a county jail in the country where the inmates could be worked out of doors."

The report of March 7, 1916, states further regarding the matter:

"However none of the projects heretofore proposed in connection with the disposition of the property has materialized and portion of the institution is still being used as a county jail. The county authorities state that it is their intention to eventually dispose of the property, purchase a tract of land in the country adjacent to Albany and to erect thereon a county jail and an almshouse. Such a plan would mean the abandonment of the penitentiary, it being proposed to build a modern jail large enough to care for the county prisoners. At the present time the penitentiary receives prisoners from fifteen other counties.

"In view of the various projects which have been proposed in connection with the institution, practically no repairs had been made in years and some of the buildings were in a dilapidated condition. Pending the disposition of the property the county



authorities decided to make necessary repairs and the work of rehabilitation has been in progress since the first of the year with gratifying results."

From the report of May 31, 1917:

"The authorities are to be congratulated upon the improvement in the institution during the past year. The following very desirable changes are again recommended:

1. That concrete floors be installed in the cell halls and kitchen.
2. That electric lights be installed throughout the institution.
3. That additional employment be provided, such as making blankets, etc."

The following recommendation was made in the report of April 4, 1919:

"As economic conditions incident to the war again approach the normal, it is urgently recommended that this institution be removed from the residential portion of the city of Albany and a county jail erected on a farm."

This last recommendation was reiterated in the report of November 4, 1920.

The report of July 28, 1921, says:

"The institution has outlived its usefulness and the abandonment has been under consideration for several years. It is to be hoped that the time will soon arrive when this whole plant will be removed from the residential part of the city and a modern county jail erected on a farm nearby."  
Few repairs have been made recently.

The following statements showing the receipts and expenditures of the penitentiary for the past ten years are taken from the reports of the custodians to this Commission:

1912		DEFICIT	
Receipts	\$56,021.22		
Less appropriation by county	35,000.00	\$21,021.22	
Expenditures		56,599.05	\$35,577.83
1913			
Receipts	\$69,534.80		
Less appropriation by county	45,000.00	\$24,534.80	
Expenditures		63,930.20	\$39,395.40
1914			
Receipts	\$70,865.06		
Less appropriation by county	45,000.00	\$25,865.06	
Expenditures		68,800.62	\$42,935.56
1915			
Receipts	\$80,393.83		
Less appropriation by county	45,000.00	\$35,393.83	
Expenditures		75,155.93	\$39,762.10
1916			
Receipts	\$55,595.89		
Less appropriation by county	40,000.00	\$15,595.89	
Expenditures		55,777.42	\$40,181.53
1917			
Receipts	\$71,497.79		
Less appropriation by county	45,000.00	\$26,497.79	
Expenditures		80,630.00	\$54,132.21

1918			DEFICIT
Receipts	\$72,230.97		
Less appropriation by county	50,000.00	\$22,230.97	
Expenditures		62,981.83	\$40,750.86
1919			
Receipts	\$60,363.05		
Less appropriation by county	40,000.00	\$20,363.05	
Expenditures		61,460.56	\$41,097.51
1920			
Receipts	\$60,859.95		
Less appropriation by county	45,000.00	\$15,859.95	
Expenditures		65,215.38	\$49,355.43
1921			
Receipts	\$50,990.33		
Less appropriation by county	40,000.00	\$10,990.33	
Expenditures		60,450.90	\$49,460.57

It will be noted that during the ten years above mentioned it has cost the county to maintain the institution \$432,649.00 or an average of \$43,264.90 a year. This includes the cost of boarding the prisoners in the county jail, who are fed by the penitentiary.

Since the establishment of the Federal Prison at Atlanta, Georgia, the amount received for the board of United State prisoners has been negligible. The average amount received or due for board of prisoners from the State during the last ten years was \$12,246.65. The largest amount was in 1915—\$22,216.59—and the least in 1921—\$7,746.18. The average amount received from other counties for the same purpose and for the same period was \$8,706.77. The maximum amount was in 1915—\$12,805.86 and the minimum in 1921—\$2,237.94.

To sum up briefly, the situation presented is that the County of Albany has an old and dilapidated plant located in a residential section of the city. A part of the buildings are not used and are practically worthless, and none of them is in good condition. If the penitentiary is continued it will be necessary to remove the obsolete cell blocks and replace them with modern ones. A heating plant must be installed, also a new lighting plant, and some of the old buildings must be entirely replaced; and then, in all probability, judging by the experiences of the past years, the plant could never be anything but a white elephant. The conditions in the South Wing, which is used as the County Jail, will be dealt with in a separate report. It would appear that the answer to the problem is the carrying out of the plan of the county authorities that the penitentiary be abandoned and that the county jail be established on a farm adjacent to the city. It is our belief that the sooner this is done the better it will be for the taxpayers of the county. This matter has been agitated for more than ten years and prompt action on the part of the authorities is necessary.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
Commissioner.  
PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
Chief Clerk.

## ERIE COUNTY PENITENTIARY

### BUFFALO

Inspected November 23, 1922, Horace F. Hunt, commissioner of charities and correction; Frederick E. Thieroff, superintendent.

The total population on day of inspection was 319—296 males and 23 females. Ninety-three were transferred to the farm, 7 were at the Erie County Hospital. The remaining 218 were confined in the Buffalo institution.

All of the inmates in the Buffalo institution, except 4 in the hospital, 27 unable to work, and 14 designated as transients, were employed—48 in the tailor shop, 4 in the tin and blacksmith shop, 6 in the carpenter and paint shop, and 12 in the bake shop; the balance were more or less engaged in institutional work. The 23 women were at work in the laundry, sewing room, and about the institution.

A detailed description of this institution is unnecessary. The prisoners will soon be removed to the Erie County Farm, and the Buffalo penitentiary closed.

The food supplies were inspected and found wholesome.

Only a few prisoners have been placed in the punishment cells during the past year. Inmates needing discipline have been locked up for a short time in their own cells.

The west wing, or steel prison, was taken down and the steel used in the construction of the men's cell hall on the farm. The removal of this prison left available only the old south wing and the so-called boys' prison. The boys' cell hall contains 80 sanitary cells.

During the period of the construction of the men's cell hall on the farm, most of the prisoners were confined in the insanitary cells in the south wing. These cells are similar to and about as bad as the cells in old Sing Sing and Auburn prisons.

The men's dining room was formerly in the court of the west prison. When that building was demolished no new men's dining room was improvised and the prisoners have been fed in their cells. Minors between 16 and 21 years of age and adults have been mingled in this cell hall.

The unfortunate situation of these prisoners confined in four-foot insanitary cells without mess hall privileges, and the mingling of minors and adults in violation of law, require that the prisoners be removed to the new building on the farm at the earliest possible time. This will be done, it is reported, within the next few weeks.

As the industries in the Buffalo institution are simple and the shop buildings are old shacks, no great difficulty will be met in the transfer of the industries to the farm. Sufficient room can be found for them in the basement of the Shelter House and in other buildings.

Religious services of the various denominations have been regularly held.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

FRANK E. WADE,

*Commissioners.*

## ERIE COUNTY PENITENTIARY FARM

### MILLGROVE

Inspected November 27, 1922. Horace F. Hunt, commissioner of charities and correction; Frederick E. Thieroff, superintendent; L. H. Moulton, farm director.

Erie County is building a splendid correctional institution for the confinement of persons over 16 years of age who are convicted of misdemeanors and minor offenses. Comparatively few felons are committed to it. When it is completed it will be a prison combining the best features of the cell hall plan with farming and outdoor activities. It will be an institution which will attract the attention of persons seeking constructive ideas in modern prison development, and be one of the best of its type to be found anywhere.



The institution is situated on a farm containing 746 acres in the town of Alden, 18 miles from Buffalo. It lies in a prosperous agricultural district and has a healthful environment. The main line of the New York Central & Hudson River R. R., runs within a short distance of the buildings, and the institution can be reached from Buffalo in less than an hour, either by railroad or auto conveyance.

#### THE GENERAL PLAN

Facing the railroad will be the administration building and the superintendent's residence. The administration building will have a frontage of 150 feet, and the residence 44 feet. At right angles to the superintendent's residence is the men's cell house facing east and west to receive the best light and extending south 396 feet. One hundred seventy-nine feet back of the administration building is the former dormitory building now known as the Shelter House. A corridor will connect the administration building with the Shelter House, enclosing a quadrangle 179 x 270 feet, which will make a recreational enclosure for the exercise of the prisoners whom it will be unwise to let loose on the farm. Built on to the rear of the Shelter House is the new kitchen. Fifty feet behind the kitchen is the power house. About 60 feet west of the kitchen and 32 feet behind the Shelter House is the bakery. Thirty feet east of the bakery and parallel to it is the laundry building.

Eighty-eight feet to the east of the administration building and on a line with it and running back 135 feet is the women's cell hall facing east and west. Twenty-five feet in the rear of the women's cell hall is the boys' cell hall, extending north and south 73 feet. When corridors are built connecting the Shelter House and the boys' building with the administration building and the women's building, another quadrangle similar to the one behind the administration building will be formed. The advantage of these large enclosed quadrangles will be to furnish security and make unnecessary the erection of a wall.

To the east of the women's building is the proposed site of the future men's cell halls extending north and south.

Three hundred thirty-eight feet east of the Shelter House and near the future men's cell halls is the site of the chapel. In the rear of the power house and parallel with the Shelter House is the site of the proposed shop building 300 feet long. The location of these buildings make a compact group sufficiently separated to give good light and air, and all joined together with connecting corridors nine feet wide.

#### THE COMPLETED BUILDINGS

The buildings ready for occupancy are the Shelter House, kitchen, men's cell hall, power house, and farm buildings. The Shelter House was built some years ago of concrete blocks by the prisoners. It is a two-story and basement building 210 feet long by 20 feet wide and 30 feet high. It has been used as a dormitory, mess hall and kitchen. The permanent plans propose to take the first floor for a mess hall, opening it up into the new kitchen; the second floor for a hospital and dormitory; and the basement for shops and storage.

The men's cell hall is a three story pressed brick structure 396 feet long by 44 feet wide and 38 feet high. It contains 300 cells which are divided into two sections separated by a central corridor 16 feet wide—150 cells on each side. The cells in the cell hall to the north are entirely new and arranged on three floors, making six separate compartments. Each cell is 6 x 8 x 8 feet, and contains a sanitary toilet, lavatory, and cot bed. Fifteen large windows, 6 feet wide and 27 feet high, admit an abundance of light and air.

The 150 cells in the south cell hall are constructed from the steel cells removed from the west prison of the old penitentiary. They are 9 x 8 x 7 feet. The cells are not on upper floors in this section. The cell

block is open with balconies running along the cells on the upper tiers, all enclosed by steel bars. Eighteen windows, each 6 x 27 feet, let in a flood of light and air. Each cell has a sanitary toilet, lavatory and cot.

The bath room, 16 x 44 feet, is on the second floor center. One-half is used as an undressing room and the other half contains 16 showers, eight on each side separated by slate partitions. The fronts of these shower baths are all open. The prisoners must pass naked from the undressing room to the bath room and be fully exposed while undressing and bathing. This is likely to prove offensive and affect the morale of the institution unless some way is devised to screen the men while bathing.

The third floor center is a locker room containing 300 individual compartments for the inmates' clothing.

A wide utility corridor is between the east and west cells and contains the plumbing. It is open to the roof on which are nine ventilators. Each cell has an opening into the utility corridor and the foul air is automatically drawn out through the ventilators.

The corridors throughout the building are 10 feet wide. The floor of the corridors and the cells are cement tinted a dark red.

This is a fine cell hall building and is sanitary throughout.

The kitchen is built onto the Shelter House, is made modern in every respect and has been completely equipped.

The power and boiler house is of pressed brick, 89 x 50 feet, with large coal bunkers attached. It contains four large boilers, pumps, and electric generators. It will function for the entire institution. A huge chimney 120 feet high and 6 feet through gives a maximum of draft.

The farm buildings described in previous inspection reports are situated at a distance west of the institutional buildings and are arranged in a group. They consist of a large cow and horse barn, having two large wings or cattle barns. The main barn is 400 x 40 feet and contains all the horses, some of the cattle, and the food supplies. It is two stories high. The first floor is constructed of cement blocks and the upper story of wood.

Each of the connecting cattle barns is 100 x 34 feet and both are equipped with modern devices for bringing in the food and carrying away the manure. Each cow has a separate compartment and individual water trough. The barns are ventilated by a self-acting ventilating system. The cattle barns were built of concrete blocks by the prisoners. Attached to the barns are four large silos.

Near the cattle barns is a small concrete building known as the milk house, which is supplied with a cooler and apparatus for sterilizing and pasteurizing the milk, and a full equipment for making butter.

The pig pens to the south are old shacks and should be replaced by a new structure.

A large cement block building, 200 feet long by 40 feet wide, for the housing and storage of farm implements has been erected during the past year by the prisoners. It cost the county about \$10,000 and could not be reproduced by contract for less than \$25,000.

The sewage of the institution flows into an Imhoff septic tank. This disposal plant was constructed of cement by inmate labor and is a creditable piece of work.

Several gas wells furnish an abundant supply of natural gas.

#### BUILDINGS UNDER CONTRACT

The contract has been let for the construction of the administration building, the superintendent's residence, the women's building, the boys' building, the chapel, laundry, bakery, and shop buildings. Work is under way on the administration building and superintendent's residence and will soon be started on the other buildings.

The administration building is to be a two-story and basement pressed brick structure, 150 feet long by 54 feet wide and 35 feet high. The basement will contain the sterilizer and prisoners' clothes room and general utility and storage rooms; the first floor, the administration offices of the

institution; the second floor, the Bertillon room and sleeping rooms for the doctors and guards.

The superintendent's residence is to be 44 feet front, built of pressed brick, and will make a large and attractive home.

The women's building, 135 feet long by 44 feet wide, is in part two stories and in part three stories, built of pressed brick. The first floor will provide for kitchen, dining room and work room and eight modern cells, each 6 x 8 x 7 feet. The second floor will hold the hospital and 26 cells, each 6 x 8 x 9 feet. The third floor will provide for 26 cells, each 6 x 13 x 8 feet. Each cell is equipped with sanitary toilet, lavatory, and cot bed.

The boys' building will be a three-story pressed brick building two stories high, 73 feet long by 40 feet wide. The first floor will contain the guards' room and 16 cells, each 6 x 8 x 8 feet. The second floor, isolation cells and 16 cells; and the third floor, a hospital room and 16 cells. The cells are equipped with sanitary toilets, lavatories, and cot beds.

The laundry building, 68 feet long by 41 feet wide and 30 feet high, will be a two-story pressed brick building. The first floor will contain the laundry equipment, and the second floor the ironing and storage rooms.

The bakery will be 68 feet long and 41 feet wide, and is a counterpart of the laundry building.

A large pressed brick shop building, 300 feet long by 43 feet wide and two stories high, will be erected. It will be divided into eight shop rooms, each 70 x 40 feet, for the various industries, and equipped throughout with toilets and lavatories.

The chapel will be 99 x 76 feet and 35 feet high. It will also be used for auditorium and educational purposes.

The cost of the new buildings already constructed and those under contract will be \$1,304,000. It is a big constructive job, and the committee of the Board of Supervisors, which has given so much study and devoted efforts to the problems involved, deserve commendation.

#### FARM PRODUCTS

The farm of over 700 acres was for many years neglected. Since taken over as a correctional farm it has been steadily improved. The soil was mostly a water-soaked clay. Five hundred acres have been drained during the past two years by tiles constructed and laid by the prisoners. It is now a first-class soil for general farming purposes. The increase of products on the first year's crop paid for the entire cost of the tiling. The farm has also 50 acres of a sandy loam soil excellent for garden products.

During the past season the farm produced 4,000 bushels of oats, 1,000 bushels of rye, 500 bushels of wheat, 100 bushels of buckwheat, 300 tons of hay, 800 tons of corn ensilage, 1,500 bushels of cattle beets, 10 tons of pumpkins, 1,000 bushels of potatoes, 20 tons of cabbage, 400 bushels of carrots, 150 bushels of rutabagas, 200 bushels of table beets, 300 bushels of tomatoes, 75 bushels of onions, 60 bushels of string beans, 40 bushels of dry beans and 700 dozen of green corn.

The farm has done well as a dairy proposition. There are 140 head of cattle, 50 of which were pure breed. Over \$600. in cash prizes have been won at the Erie County and Niagara County fairs. During the year 485,000 pounds of milk have been produced and 5,000 pounds of butter have been made. The milk is bottled, is used in the penitentiary, and sold to county and city institutions. The average yield of milk was 9,000 pounds per cow. Many of the cows were milked four times a day.

Twenty-five thousand pounds of beef, pork and mutton, valued at \$3,300. were slaughtered during the season; the poultry produced 4,500 dozen eggs; and 900 pullets were raised.

#### FARM INDUSTRIES

During the year about 90 prisoners on a daily average have been confined on the farm. Most of them have been engaged in agricultural work.



The former cement hog pen has been converted into a cement block and tile manufacturing shop. Seven thousand building blocks of 4, 6 and 8-inch sizes have been made; 64,000 feet of 4-inch tile and 8,000 feet of 6 and 8-inch tile have been manufactured. These tiles have been laid in ditches dug by the inmates for draining the farm. The cement blocks have been used in new construction work.

Ten thousand yards of sand and gravel at \$1.50 a yard have been sold out of the gravel pit. The prisoners have done considerable construction and grading work during the year.

#### FUTURE INDUSTRIES

Ninety prisoners have been more than sufficient to do all the work on the farm during the year. Over 300 are to be moved to the farm in a short time. During the winter this population will increase. The problem of how these men can be efficiently employed should be considered at this time. Facts must be faced that about one-third of the prisoners who are not trustworthy or held for other crimes cannot be safely let loose on the farm and must be employed under confinement. Not more than 100 of the inmates can be used on the farm, and the outdoor work now furnished and during the winter season many of these will be idle.

All year-around industries must be established which can be increased during the winter season. At the present time in the Buffalo institution there is a tailor and shoe shop, a tin and blacksmith shop, a carpenter and paint shop and a bake shop which can easily be moved to the farm and will furnish some additional employment. The work in them ought to be materially increased. Good mattresses are being made and their manufacture can be extended. But all the present industries will not suffice and new forms of employment should be developed. Idleness ought not to be tolerated under the new organization.

The building of the County Home and the prison buildings will employ some prisoners during a long period.

Most of the prisoners who are working in the Onondaga County Penitentiary at Jamesville are employed in a stone quarry which is operated all the year round. The advisability of operating a stone quarry, if one can be secured in the vicinity of the farm, should be considered. Road building in past years has been successfully and efficiently done by prisoners, and furnished good outdoor employment. A brick-making industry should also be investigated as a possibility. A mat and brush industry could be organized at comparatively small cost. A cannery for canning fruits and vegetables is a practical prospect.

The management should study the conditions and needs and seek to provide eight hours' employment for every able-bodied man. A law permitting the payment of wages to prisoners in the State's prisons has recently been enacted, and plans are under way to put it into effect. The advisability of paying compensation to prisoners should be taken up and worked out in Erie County.

When the farm is producing at a maximum and the prisoners are employed in productive industries, the Erie County Penitentiary can be made approximately self-sustaining. That should be the goal of management, with the view, however, of promoting the welfare of the prisoners. Economic and welfare problems are related. As the prisoners are improved and encouraged their efficiency and productivity increase.

#### HOUSES FOR GUARDS

Provisions should be made for the erection of living quarters for guards and employes. Many of them are married and should have homes. This has been a disadvantage at Great Meadow Prison. Some houses were built for the guards but not in sufficient numbers, and the institution has been handicapped by employes living at a distance. The supervisors should consider this necessity. The houses can be rented to cover

the interest on the money expended and at the same time the investment will add to the comfort and efficiency of the employes.

#### MENTAL AND PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS

All prisoners should be carefully examined physically and mentally upon admission. Many of them have diseases and disorders which can be cured during the term of confinement. Others are feeble-minded, psychopathic, and even insane. Their mental disabilities should be early discovered. Feeble-minded prisoners interfere with the efficient management of an institution. They can be transferred to Napanoch under the existing law.

Room should be provided in the administration building for a medical and psychiatric clinic. These clinics are to be established in the Sing Sing Clearing House. A start has been made in the New York Penitentiary and in many correctional institutions throughout the country.

Drug addicts should be specially treated and an effort made to cure them during their prison term.

#### INSTRUCTION, LIBRARY, AND RECREATION

No instruction has ever been given in the Erie County Penitentiary. Many of the inmates have terms of six months or a year; many are young, illiterate and foreign-speaking. Elementary teaching in letters and good citizenship will be worth while. Vocational instruction by the overseers in constructional work on the farm and in the shops should be undertaken.

The library in the Erie County Penitentiary at Buffalo has not been used as much as it should have been by the inmates. An effort should be made in the new institution to circulate more of the books among the prisoners. A number of recent works of fiction was purchased through the efforts of the supervisors' committee and are now at the farm. When the library is moved from Buffalo these books should be added to it, an inmate librarian appointed and catalogues prepared and made available to all the prisoners who should be encouraged to draw and read the books. Magazines and other periodicals should be provided for general reading during recreational periods and idle time in the cells.

Recreational opportunities, such as baseball and moving pictures are introduced in all the State's prisons and in most correctional institutions. Erie County should not lag behind in adopting methods which have been tried out and found efficacious and progressive. The ultimate aim of management should be that while punishment and discipline must be given their due weight and place, prisoners should be made and kept normal and fit to mingle and work with their fellow men upon release.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioner.

#### MONROE COUNTY PENITENTIARY

##### ROCHESTER

Inspected June 23, 1922. William H. Craig, superintendent; John Burns, deputy superintendent.

On this date the population was 154 males and 10 females. It was stated that the number admissions during the present fiscal year would probably be 30 per cent higher than during the previous year.

This institution, which was built in 1854, is in an excellent state of repair and well equipped. The buildings are kept well painted and the grounds about the institution are attractive. The large farm of some 450 acres is intensively cultivated and conducted along modern line. It is claimed that most of the able-bodied inmates are well employed during the farming season. Besides those employed on the farm, a considerable

number are engaged in institutional maintenance and several work in the bake shop which supplies bread and rolls to the penitentiary, jail and tuberculosis hospital. A considerable percentage of the inmates are incapable of redering service because of age, infirmity, disease, etc. The females are for the most part well employed at sewing for the institution.

This penitentiary has the record of being the only penal institution in the State which is self-sustaining, and, in fact, returns a handsome sum to the county each year. The reason for this can be attributed to proper industrial management and minimizing the running expenses. There are only 11 guards, several of whom act as practical farmers. In addition there are three matrons and one chef.

All inmates receive three meals a day. Those performing manual labor are given more substantial food than the others. Ten other counties have contracts with this institution for the care of prisoners for which they pay to Monroe County four dollars per week. Some Federal prisoners are also committed here.

The cell blocks, dormitory, hospital, etc. were found in a scrupulously clean condition, light and well ventilated. Absolutely no disagreeable odor was anywhere noticeable. The old cell block is used but little. The newer one which has larger and more sanitary cells is generally used. In the rear of these cells is a four-foot ventilating and utility corridor. It would be possible to install modern plumbing in this corridor, providing the cells with modern toilets and water. The present arrangement is to use buckets which are kept during the night in niches extending into this rear corridor. During the day the buckets are thoroughly cleaned, disinfected and kept in an inclosure erected for the purpose and located in another part of the institution. The Superintendent states that the men are in their cells so little that the necessity for modern toilet facilities is not so important as at most other penal institutions, and that the washing and bathing facilities are adequate. However, if this institution is to remain in its present location, this is an up-to-date requirement which should be taken up and worked out; most of the work could probably be done by inmate labor, as was done in the institution at Napanoch. The matter of removing the penitentiary from the city is said to be receiving consideration, but thus far nothing has materialized. So long as this matter is pending it is probable that the work of installing toilets in the cells of this old plant will not be started. Funds have not yet been made available for the work.

A fine hospital is provided but it is little used, as the general health of the inmates is said to be good. The penitentiary physician calls daily or oftener if his services are required. An effort is made to segregate all the active venereal cases and they are given the necessary treatment while in the institution and their cases reported to the Bureau of Health of the city of Rochester.

Full Bertillon records, including finger prints of all inmates, are kept.

A few minors are received from time to time and an effort is made to keep them segregated at night and in the mess hall. When employed they are under supervision but, of course, cannot always be kept separate from adults during working hours. No school of letters or vocational school has ever been organized here, as is true of the other county penitentiaries. Because of the short term of sentence of most of the prisoners and the physical and mental condition of a large percentage, it is felt that little could be accomplished along these lines.

Religious services are held each week and the inmates are supplied with reading matter.

Discipline is enforced by means of partially darkened cells furnished with a wooden bunk. If necessary, the diet is restricted to bread and water for a few meals.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.



## ONONDAGA COUNTY PENITENTIARY

## JAMESVILLE

Inspected July 20, 1922. Charles H. Livingston, superintendent.

The population at the time of inspection was 113, assigned as follows:

Unassigned -----	2	Tailor and Shoe shop -----	3
Quarry -----	61	General work -----	2
Farm -----	8	Kitchen -----	6
Galleries & barbers -----	10	Engine room & yard -----	9
Mess hall -----	4	Repair men -----	2
Cleaners -----	2	Hospital -----	2
Officers kitchen -----	2		

The principal industry is the quarry, as shown by above statment. The institution sends the men to the quarry and furnishes the guards, but the prisoners work under the supervision of the county highway department officials. Civilians work here with the inmates and apparently mingle freely with them. This is a very questionable practice, as it affords opportunity for all sorts of contraband to be passed to the prisoners. If civilians are needed they should be kept away from the inmates. This is the one institution in the State where the prisoners work a full eight hours, and illustrates what should be done in every penal institution in this commonwealth. The institution receives no compensation from the county for the labor of prisoners, but all receipts are put into a county contingent fund. While this is a matter that is entirely local, it would seem if the accounts were kept in such manner that the penitentiary was given credit for the work done that it would be an incentive to the management, and if this were done the taxpayers of Onondaga County would know whether or not the institution was self-sustaining. The reports made to the State Commission of Prisons show large payments by the county to the institution for board of prisoners, but little credit is given for production, consequently the reports as given to the public show a deficiency, which really does not exist.

The institution makes all the clothing for the prisoners, including the outgoing suits for the State prisoners, also the mattresses, sheets and pillow cases as well as the shoes used in the institution. No prisoners are seen idling around the institution or grounds and the management is to be commended for keeping the inmates well employed.

The farm connected with the institution aids in keeping down the cost of maintenance. The following shows the crop acreage and the estimated yields:

	12 Acres	Estimated yield	1500 Bu.
Potatoes	7 "	" "	300 "
Oats	5 "	" "	200 "
Wheat	8 "	" "	200 "
Beans	5½ "	" "	500 "
Corn			

The farm maintains 12 cows, 100 pigs, and 200 chickens. As an experiment pheasants are being raised. Recent legislation makes it possible for inmates of county institutions to breed game for hunting purposes. Eggs are obtained from the State Conservation Commission and the care is put in the hands of the inmates who raise the game until they are ready to be set free during the hunting season. Hens are being used to hatch the pheasant eggs. About 300 chicks have been hatched to date in this fashion and will be ready, it is believed, to be set free this fall. The total cost in Onondaga county so far has been the cost of the lumber in the coops, which are only two feet square. When the proper time arrives the young birds will be distributed among the various towns of the county.

Prisoners are examined both physically and mentally by the physician when received.

Religious services are held every Sunday.

The institution was found in its usual excellent condition. The superintendent stated that considerable painting would be done later in the year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
Chief Clerk.

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY PENITENTIARY

### EAST VIEW

Inspected December 9, 1922. V. Everit Macy, Commissioner of Public Welfare; Warren McClellan, Superintendent.

The County of Westchester has much to its credit in this fine penitentiary, which is the last word in prison construction and equipment. The institution is located out in the country, on a farm of 530 acres which also has the County Home and splendid County General Hospital, located at convenient distances away. All the institutions are under the general direction of Commissioner Macy. By this arrangement great economies are effected by the centralization of purchase for the three institutions, central storehouse and distribution, central heating plant, etc. The products of the farm supply all the institutions and the penitentiary inmates are used for work of every kind throughout the farm and group of buildings. Computed in the current prices of labor, the work done by prisoners for the first eight months of this year amounted to \$30,013.50, and deducting the cost of maintenance at \$9.79 per week, for the time worked there was a net credit of \$20,173.15 on inmate labor for the period. The value of such labor is a direct charge to the county. In other words, if this labor were not furnished by the penitentiary, it would necessarily have to be supplied by paid labor.

In addition to sentenced male prisoners from Westchester County, the institution receives prisoners from Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Nassau and Sullivan counties. A charge of fifty-seven cents per day is made to other counties.

The amount received for board of other county prisoners for eight months was \$12,338.98. Other receipts and credits for the period were:

Tailor Shop -----	\$1,715.74
Quarry-stone -----	2,111.05
Sand -----	250.00
Amount credited to Farm for Produce, etc. ---	25,114.11

making total credits for the institution \$61,703.03 as against total debits of \$51,679.50, or a profit of \$10,023.53, which is very creditable to the management and must be a great satisfaction to the county authorities.

The institution, we described in detail in the last annual report of the Commission and will not be repeated here. It was clean and orderly throughout. The food was satisfactory as to quantity and quality.

The cell capacity of the penitentiary is 286, with an additional dormitory capacity if needed. The number of inmates was 105 and ran as high as 152 in January and February. Minors are kept in a separate corridor. There were 10 on hand. This class works in a separate gang and is divided from the older men in the mess hall. The terms run from a short period up to eighteen months maximum—mostly a year. Thirteen guards are employed. The guards are all selected for their fitness as instructors in the various occupations, and work with the men.

Prisoners have to work here, and when weather conditions permit the schedule is 8½ hours on week days, which is worthy of imitation by other similar institutions.

In addition to the farm work, quarry and upkeep of buildings and grounds, there is a tailor shop where all clothing worn by the inmates,

excepting underwear, is made, a wood-working shop where all repairs to furniture and general carpenter work is done for all the institutions.

At this time prisoners are working in the woods. Seventeen hundred tons of ice will be harvested. Some men were working in the quarry, handling coal, and on new buildings. The Superintendent says he will have plenty of work for all able-bodied men for the entire winter.

The day's routine is—arise at 6.30 A. M.; breakfast 7 A. M.; work detail at 7.30 A. M.; recall for dinner at 12 noon; at work again 1 P. M.; recall at 5 P. M., supper 6 P. M., and to cells at 8 P. M. in winter and 9 P. M. in summer, with lights out one hour later.

The rewards for strict observance of rules here are square and decent treatment, but breaches of rules are severely dealt with by isolation under reduced rations. One man was thus confined on this date for refusal to work. He had been locked up for six days. He complained of ill treatment by a guard. This was investigated and the report of the Superintendent in the case is attached hereto for filing. The record of cases placed in isolation for the year is as follows:

1 to 5 days -----	8
6 to 10 days -----	6
11 to 30 days -----	8

The organization and functions of The Effort League, a modified form of self-government, were fully described in last year's report. The Superintendent says that the League "has functioned in our institution even better during the last year than ever before, having taken over all matters of discipline with only a very few cases where the matter has been referred to the management of the institution". The League court has acted upon 178 cases with the following record:

Dismissed -----	6
Found not guilty -----	8
Given extra work during recreation period -----	19
Deprived of privileges—1 day to 1 week -----	81
Deprived of privileges—8 days to 2 weeks -----	6
Expelled from League -----	8
Probation—1 to 2 weeks -----	18
Probation—2 weeks to 30 days -----	10
Reflecting room -----	22

The probation system has worked successfully with the normal man. Many are sub-normal, and it is hard to make them understand the advantage of probation.

The recommendation of the Commission—that cooperation be established on the finger print system with the Police Commissioner of New York City has been carried out.

All serious illness, operative and active venereal cases are sent to the county hospital for treatment, with the approval of the County Judge. Minor cases are taken care of here under the charge of a guard who is a trained nurse. There are daily visits by the doctors from the County Hospital and all prisoners are thoroughly examined upon entrance, and if found suffering from communicable diseases are segregated. During the first years of the institution mental examinations were made of all inmates, the psychiatrist being paid out of private funds. The necessity for such examinations and studies is no longer a theory but an accepted necessity for the proper understanding and treatment of prisoners. It is urgently recommended that the work be resumed at county expense.

Religious services are held weekly by Protestant, Catholic and Jewish chaplains. The Salvation Army makes a weekly visit. There is a splendid assembly hall where religious services and entertainments are held.

Moving pictures are given on Wednesday and Sunday each week.

The library is not what it should be for such an institution, and here is an opportunity for some man of means to make a real contribution which



will be of great good to the unfortunate men in prison. The matter should be taken up with the State Education Department, where it is probable arrangements can be made to have a periodical supply of books sent to this library.

It is much to be hoped that the Board of Supervisors of this great county will soon take as liberal view of the necessities of its county jail as it has displayed in its fine penitentiary.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*

## COUNTY JAILS

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### ALBANY COUNTY JAIL

#### ALBANY

Inspected January 17, 1922. John J. Allen, sheriff; William J. McCoy, jailer.

There were 58 prisoners at the time of inspection, 55 males and 3 females. Nineteen men and 1 woman were serving sentence; 22 males and 2 females were awaiting trial and 14 males were held for the grand jury. Four of the males were minors. The highest number in custody since January 1st, last, was 61, and the lowest 48. The women are held in the section of the penitentiary in the North Wing which is used for females.

Little attention is paid to the law relative to the separation and classification of prisoners. Men held for trial and sentenced prisoners were locked up together in the section intended for sentenced prisoners on the north side of the jail. The rear section of this side of the jail was unused, as some time since some of the bars had been sawed in an attempt to escape and the sheriff desires to repair and paint this section before again placing prisoners in it. One minor 19 years of age was in the section with the men held for the grand jury. It was stated that he was a very unruly prisoner. Three of the boys were in the section for minors on the south side of the jail and the rear section on this side was empty and was being painted. It was said that it was used for Federal prisoners, but although there were 8 in custody, 4 serving sentence and 4 awaiting trial, they were not in this section. It is not necessary to have a separate place for Federal prisoners as both the laws of the State and those of the United States provide that Federal prisoners shall be confined in the same manner as the prisoners committed by the State courts.

In April, 1904, the Board of Supervisors decided to abandon the old jail on Maiden Lane and remodel the South Wing of the penitentiary so that it could be used for a jail. It was understood that this was to be only a temporary arrangement and that later arrangements would be made to provide a jail that would afford separation and classification of prisoners. Nearly eighteen years have elapsed and the jail is still in the South Wing. The cells are the same as those in the penitentiary. There are 130 available. They are of brick, 4x7-6-10 in. high, with grated iron doors. Practically the only ventilation is through the doors. Only three tiers are used, the galleries in front of the upper tiers having been removed some time ago. There are five different sections for the confinement of males, but the two rear ones are seldom used as there is no way to observe the prisoners unless a guard is in the room with them. There is no guards' corridor on the North side and the guards' corridor on the south side only extends in front of the first two sections. The beds are the same as those in the penitentiary, strips of canvas tied to iron frames with blankets for covering. It was stated, when the temporary plans were submitted to this Commission for approval that one section of the south side would be used for civil prisoners and witnesses, one for minors and the other for court prisoners. Both sections

of the north side were to be used for sentenced prisoners, so that the youthful and less hardened prisoners might be kept separate from the older criminals. As previously stated, little attention has been paid to classification. The report of inspection made May 31, 1906, reads in part as follows:

"Owing to the fact that only two compartments, next to the jailer's office, are in the immediate view of these officers, all the prisoners, except the juveniles, are confined in these two compartments, as the jailer does not consider the rear departments sufficiently secure for prisoners not under the observation of the officer in charge. He, therefore, keeps all the court prisoners together in the first department of one side, and all the sentenced prisoners together in the first department of the other side, thereby continuing many of the evils criticized in the old jail."

The report of inspection, dated October 16, 1915, states:

"Conditions in this jail are disgraceful. It is surprising that a county of the wealth and size of Albany county should maintain such an unfit institution. A good proportion of the inmates are only accused of crime and are supposed to be innocent."

The report of November 2, 1916 says:

"The two rear cell rooms are now being used, which relieves to some extent the overcrowding and illegal commingling of inmates, complained of in former reports."

But in the report of last year it is found that the old conditions again existed, as the report of July 28, 1921 states:

"Men convicted of crime and those awaiting trial were found to be confined in the same section and freely commingling. The sheriff stated that this was the result of the lack of adequate separate quarters. This side, which was formerly used to a large extent for the detention of sentenced men is now needed for prisoners awaiting examination, there being 13 such inmates at the time of inspection. \*\*\*As there is ample room in the penitentiary for sentenced men, it is suggested that in order to overcome this illegal condition the local police magistrate commit such persons to the penitentiary instead of to the jail. A few cells in the penitentiary, near the door connecting it with the jail, have been designated for jail purposes and are used for the separate housing of male minors during the night."

This same report continues:

"This ancient jail is a makeshift and is inadequate to properly house and legally classify the prisoners committed to it. This Commission has for years advocated its abandonment and the erection of a modern jail outside the city limits. In the light of modern methods, and the fact that nearly all other jails of any importance in the State have been modernized, this jail merits the unqualified condemnation of the Commission. The new jail project has been held in abeyance by the board of supervisors of Albany county pending the resumption of normal building conditions following the war period. It would seem that the time has now arrived when this matter should be taken up, a site acquired and plans for a new jail prepared and submitted to this Commission for approval."

This jail is old, unsanitary and never free from vermin. It does not provide for the separation and classification required by the laws of the State. No reasonable excuse can be given for longer maintaining such a school of crime in this community.



Section 92 of the County Law distinctly provides that:

"Persons detained for trial or examination upon a criminal charge shall not be put or kept in the same room with convicts under sentence. Minors shall not be kept in the same room with adult prisoners."

It further provides for the proper separation of civil prisoners, witnesses and women.

Here the convicted criminals are allowed to be with men awaiting trial; minors are permitted to mingle with adults; first offenders and past masters in depravity are in close association and every opportunity is given the man committed for the first time to imbibe a thorough knowledge of a criminal craft. Often a young man, who has led a decent life yields to some sudden temptation and is committed to jail. If he is sent to this jail he is generally compelled to have as companions "the motley crowd of hoboes, drunks, thieves and cut-throats who usually constitute the majority in a jail population." Small wonder if he comes out a physical and moral wreck.

The report of the sheriff for the year ending June 30, 1921, shows that 4 males were held in this jail for over two hundred days during that period and that 9 more were detained for over 100 days. It also states that 156 males under 21 years of age were admitted during that year. The total number of admissions for the year was 859 males and 51 females.

The statement made concerning the old jail on Maiden Lane in 1903 applies with equal force at this time to the present jail viz:

"This old jail\*\*\*\*\* in marked contrast with the other public buildings of the city; with its interior antiquated in all its appointments, dangerous in its construction, unsanitary and illegal in its arrangement; an institution for the manufacture of criminals instead of their reformation, and for the propagation of crime rather than its restraint, a discredit to the county and city, should be replaced by a new and legal jail in keeping with the other edifices and institutions of this ancient, wealthy, and prosperous county which contains the Capital City of the Empire State."

It is but fair to state that the present sheriff appears to be doing all that he can to keep the jail in a sanitary condition, as did some of his predecessors, but he cannot do the impossible. It is clearly time that some definite action be taken by the Board of Supervisors looking to the construction of a new jail on a farm site, where the sentenced prisoners could be employed for the benefit of the county. The abandonment of the present jail and penitentiary, which would permit the sale of the valuable site, which they now occupy, should be an excellent business proposition for the taxpayers. In any event the present illegal and insanitary jail should be abolished.

It is recommended that the State Commission of Prisons take such action as may be necessary to bring to the attention of the Board of Supervisors of Albany County the vital need of immediate action toward the establishment of a new jail on a farm site, adjacent to the city of Albany, the plans for such jail to be submitted to the Commission for its approval in accordance with the laws of the State of New York.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
Commissioner.  
PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
Chief Clerk.

## ALBANY COUNTY COURT HOUSE JAIL

## ALBANY

Inspected December 28, 1922. John J. Allen, sheriff.

This jail is located adjacent to the sheriff's office, on the basement floor of the County Building. There are two departments, one containing five modern cells for adult males and the other has three cells intended for women or minors. Each cell is equipped with niche toilet, lavatory, and wooden bench or bunk, and each department has a shower bath. As the basement of the building is entirely above grade at this point, the jail is light and ventilation seems satisfactory; each room has a large window.

The jail was clean and in excellent condition. It is used only for short periods of detention of prisoners on the day of their trial in court. A private stairway leads directly from the jail to the court room. The sheriff and his deputies have supervision of the jail when in use, and when necessary to detain a woman she is in charge of a matron.

The jail is sanitary, fireproof, and well equipped for the purpose for which it is used.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector.

## ALLEGANY COUNTY JAIL

## BELMONT

Inspected May 19, 1922. Joseph W. Weir, sheriff. Mrs. Weir acts as matron. A turnkey is also employed.

The population at the time of inspection was 2 adult males, held for the grand jury. The greatest number detained here at one time since January 1, 1922, was 5, the lowest 1, and the average 2.

This is a two-story and basement brick jail containing 24 cells arranged in six sections. Each cell is equipped with toilet, lavatory, and steel bunk with mattress, pillow, sheets, pillow slip, and blankets. There is a good shower bath in each section. All the plumbing was in good order.

Prisoners are employed at institutional work about the jail and at the county buildings and grounds.

Inmates receive three meals a day, the food being prepared by the matron.

In the last previous report of inspection it was recommended "that an electric washer be installed". This has been done and is a commendable improvement. A new hot water heater has also been installed in place of the old one which had proven unsatisfactory.

A physician is appointed, subject to call. He does not examine prisoners on admission.

The jail was clean and in excellent condition.

## RECOMMENDATION

That all inmates be examined as soon after admission as possible and any found suffering from communicable diseases be segregated.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

## BRONX COUNTY JAIL

177TH ST. &amp; ARTHUR AVE., NEW YORK CITY, BOROUGH OF BRONX

Inspected December 2, 1922. Edward J. Flynn, sheriff; Thomas H. O'Neill, under-sheriff; E. K. Butler, warden.

The Bronx County Jail is located in a large office building. It is stated that at the present time negotiations are under way for the purchase of the building by the City; otherwise, the County will be obliged to pay a large increase in rent.

The main jail has a force of 14 guards, 2 clerks, 1 cleaner, and 2 cooks.

There are 106 cells in the main jail and separate rooms for witnesses and civil prisoners. Only male adults are confined in this jail.

On the day of inspection there were 31 awaiting trial or examination, 3 awaiting grand jury action, 9 sentenced to other institutions of whom 3 were in the Bellevue Hospital prison ward, 2 civil prisoners, 3 serving time here—one for 11 months and 21 days and one for 6 months—and one witness. All were properly segregated and classified.

The cells are outside type, equipped with sanitary toilets and wash basins. The bunks have sheets, pillow cases and blankets.

Prisoners are exercised on the roof of the building when the weather permits.

The kitchen was examined and found to be clean and sanitary. Meals are served in the cells.

Religious services are held regularly each week.

The whole place was clean and orderly.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

## BRONX COUNTY JAIL ANNEX

161ST ST. &amp; 3D AVE., NEW YORK CITY, BOROUGH OF BRONX

Inspected December 2, 1922. Edward J. Flynn, sheriff; Thomas H. O'Neill, under-sheriff; John Callahan, acting head-keeper.

The annex jail has a force of 11 male employes and 6 females.

Only women and minor male and female prisoners are confined here.

The jail is located in a fine court-house building and has 50 cells with sanitary toilets and wash basins. The equipment of the cells was the same as in the main county jail.

On the day of inspection there were 27 prisoners—17 male minors awaiting trial, or action of the grand jury, 3 women awaiting trial, 2 male minors serving time, and 5 boys sentenced to this jail, one for a term of 11 months and 29 days. The population was up to 37 the preceding week.

The kitchen was found in good order and food is also served in the cells here.

The place was not as cleanly as the main county jail, and with the help available here this should be remedied.

The officer stated that a doctor visited both jails each day. It is recommended that the doctor make a thorough examination of each prisoner as soon after admission as is possible, and if the prisoner is found suffering from any communicable disease that he immediately be segregated from other prisoners.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.



## BROOME COUNTY JAIL

## BINGHAMTON

Inspected June 12, 1922. W. S. Robinson, sheriff; Mrs. Robinson acts as matron and is custodian of the department for females. An undersheriff, a turnkey and three guards are also employed.

The population at the time of inspection was 24, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 10 adult males and 1 female minor; awaiting trial, 6 adult males and 1 male minor; held for grand jury, 4 adult males; awaiting transfer after sentence, 2 adult males. The greatest number detained at one time since January 1, 1922, was 57, the lowest 21, and the average about 35. The male minor was in the same corridor with the other court prisoners, but the sheriff transferred him to another section as soon as his attention was called to the improper classification.

This is a two-story stone jail containing fifty cells. It is divided into three wings, one of which contains two departments of fifteen cells each, while the other two wings each contain two departments of five cells each. The cells are arranged on the central corridor plan with a guards' corridor about the outside. Each cell is equipped with a vitreous toilet and enamel lavatory, two steel bunks, mattresses, pillows with slips, sheets, and blankets. Clean sheets and pillow slips are supplied each inmate on arrival and are changed weekly thereafter. Mattresses and blankets used by an inmate are fumigated immediately upon his discharge from the jail, and in the case of long-term prisoners the bedding is fumigated periodically. There is a shower bath in each section of the jail. Prisoners are required to bathe weekly but may bathe as frequently as they desire.

The laundry is located in the basement of the jail, the equipment consisting of some stationary tubs and some vacuum plungers. Many modern jails are equipped with power washers of sufficient size to efficiently handle all of the laundry work and I believe the installation of such equipment in this jail would be a decided improvement. This is a matter which has been discussed in previous reports of inspection and it is hoped that the Board of Supervisors will soon arrange to provide the necessary equipment.

The kitchen is located in the basement of the jail. The cooking is done by inmates and at present it is very satisfactorily done, as the inmate now assigned to the kitchen is a professional cook. In a jail of this size it would be much more satisfactory to employ a civilian cook as is done in many of the county jails. Prisoners receive three meals a day, the menu being about as follows: Breakfast—bread and tea; dinner—soup, meat, potatoes, bread and water; supper—bread and milk. The inmates interviewed stated that the food was satisfactory and of sufficient quantity.

A jail physician is appointed, subject to call, but he does not examine inmates on their arrival except in cases where the jail officials suspect the prisoner to be diseased.

This is a large jail and frequently large numbers of men are confined therein for long periods—the grand jury meets only three times a year—and it is important that care to prevent the outbreak of disease be exercised at all times. Many of the jails are now equipped with a receiving room where the prisoners are bathed, examined by a physician, and have their clothing fumigated before being permitted to commingle with the other inmates. It is my opinion that a receiving room should be provided in this jail.

Since the last inspection the floors of the jail have been painted gray. Sentenced prisoners are employed at trusty work about the jail and grounds and at the county farm.

The jail was found clean and in good order, showing good care.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That a receiving room be installed and that all inmates be examined by the jail physician as soon after admission as possible and any found to be suffering from communicable diseases be segregated.
2. That prisoners be properly classified in accordance with the provisions of section 92 of the County Law.
3. That modern laundry facilities be installed.
4. That a civilian cook be employed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

## BROOME COUNTY JAIL

## BINGHAMTON

Inspected November 28, 1922. W. S. Robinson, sheriff.

The population on this date was 30, classified as follows:

Serving sentence, 17; held for grand jury, 13. Five of the latter were minors; there were no females.

The maximum number at one time during the year was 76, of whom 35 were Federal prisoners detained during the term of court. At all other times the officials claim that no serious difficulty has been experienced in maintaining a legal separation of the different classes of prisoners.

The purpose of this visit was to ascertain if the recommendations made in the last report of inspection, dated June 12, 1922, had been complied with. Briefly, they were as follows:

Provide receiving room and have all inmates examined by the jail physician.

Install laundry facilities and employ a civilian cook.

Legally classify the prisoners.

The jail was found in the same condition as described in the June report. It was clean and well painted throughout. No special room has been fitted up for examination and cleaning up of prisoners on admission, although the sheriff has the matter under consideration. The physician receives only \$200 a year and is subject to call when his services are needed. Consequently, only those suspected of having communicable diseases are examined for the purpose of segregation and treatment.

Modern laundry facilities have not been installed. This is about the only county jail of its size in the state not so equipped.

No provision has been made for the employment of a civilian cook. It has been the practice for many years in this county to depend upon the services of inmates, which obviously cannot be relied upon at all times. This is a matter deserving the careful consideration of the Board of Supervisors, as other counties have found the employment of a competent cook to be economical and much more satisfactory. Three meals a day are served on week days and two on Sundays.

The same recommendations are again repeated with the additional one—that a tile or concrete floor be laid in the kitchen.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

## CATTARAUGUS COUNTY JAIL

## LITTLE VALLEY

Inspected May 17, 1922. Frank Annis, sheriff. An under-sheriff, a turnkey and a matron are also employed.

The population at the time of inspection was 16, all males, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 10 adults and 1 minor; awaiting trial, 2; held for grand jury, 2; awaiting transfer after sentence, 1 adult. The greatest number of inmates since January 1, 1922, was 48, the lowest 16, and the average 35.

This is a three-story jail containing 42 cells and two large rooms, providing ample opportunity to properly classify inmates. Each cell is equipped with a vitreous toilet and enamel lavatory, two steel bunks, mattresses, pillows, sheets, pillow slips, and blankets. There are six showers and one tub bath in the jail, all of which were in good order.

Prisoners are examined on admission and any found suffering from communicable diseases are segregated. Their clothing is fumigated and stored in lockers and a supply of jail clothing is furnished. The clothing is changed weekly thereafter.

Prisoners receive three meals a day, the food being prepared by inmates. Dinner was being served at the time of inspection and the food appeared to be of good quality, well cooked, and the quantity was liberal. The present inmate cook has had considerable experience in restaurants and the cooking is satisfactory, but as a rule the inmates assigned to the kitchen are inexperienced, the result being that food is wasted and the meals poorly prepared which is liable to undermine the health of the inmates. It would be much better to employ a civilian cook. Many of the counties do so at present and the results justify the expense.

Inmates are employed at trusty work about the jail and county buildings and grounds. They also cultivate a garden of about one acre. Care should be exercised in the selection of trustees and they should be under constant supervision at all times.

The laundry is located in the basement of the jail and consists of some wash tubs and an ordinary washboard. It is surprising that proper laundry facilities have not been installed in this jail which in all other respects is modern and up-to-date. In the last previous report of inspection it was recommended that the authorities "install additional laundry facilities". This recommendation is renewed.

The sheriff stated that trouble had been experienced in keeping contraband articles out of the jail and that he had reason to believe that such articles were being smuggled into the jail through the lower windows. I believe that if the basement windows were screened this difficulty would be largely overcome. The installation of tool-proof bars instead of the present soft iron bars on the window guards is also recommended.

There were large amounts of contraband liquor stored in the cells on the top floor of the jail. The cells are not intended to be used for storage purposes and the authorities should provide a storing room in

The jail was clean throughout.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That modern laundry facilities be installed.
2. That a civilian cook be employed.
3. That the basement windows be screened and that tool-proof window guards be installed.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.



## CAYUGA COUNTY JAIL

## AUBURN

Inspected January 20, 1922. Frank W. Hendrick, sheriff. There are also a night and day jailer, and Mrs. Hendrick acts as matron.

The population on the day of inspection was 17, all males, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 8; awaiting trial, 7; awaiting transfer, 2. One of the sentenced prisoners was a minor and at the time of inspection was mingled with adults, with vacant quarters available in another part of the jail intended for minors. The maximum population at one time during the past fiscal year ending June 30th was 21 males and 2 females; minimum, 2 males.

Since the last inspection the gas plates have all been removed as recommended, otherwise the jail remains in practically the same condition as then described. It is obsolete and has many undesirable features, such as "pit" construction with flat latticed cell fronts of very close mesh, old iron hopper closets, no shower baths, poorly arranged detention rooms with wooden floors, dark cells and unsightly bedding. We observed many cockroaches throughout the institution but the inmates did not complain of bodily vermin. Some of the cells in the pit were littered and not in a clean condition.

In 1917 some changes were made to this jail by order of court: A solid steel partition was placed across the pit for the purpose of affording better means of separation of prisoners; the old wooden stairs were replaced with iron ones; the women's quarters were somewhat remodeled by removing the cells and installing a partition providing two detention rooms. However, there was nothing about these improvements that rendered the jail anything like the modern ones throughout the State, and because of the interior arrangement and structural conditions in general, it will be impossible to ever modernize the present plant. It could be greatly improved by installing open barred cell fronts, modern toilet facilities and shower baths, also up-to-date bedding including sheets or mattress covers and pillow cases which could be frequently washed. The use of white enamelled paint on the interior, including the cells, would materially improve the light. The lower cells are shaded by the balconies and when the heavy latticed doors are closed they are little less than dungeons.

The prisoners receive three meals a day and are unemployed. They are furnished with articles of clothing when necessary, in fact the sentenced men wear overalls and shirts furnished by the county. The laundry and kitchen equipment was said to be adequate.

In consideration of the vast improvement that has been made in our county jail system, it is to be regretted that this bad one remains, and must necessarily be subject to severe criticism year after year by this Commission. Its entire reconstruction is doubtless the only remedy. In the meantime, the following recommendations are made with a view to alleviating the bad conditions as much as possible.

1. Install open barred cell fronts or remove every other one of the present flat latticed bars.
2. Install modern toilets of an approved type throughout, and replace the tubs with showers in the men's jail.
3. Provide mattresses with cases or sheets, and slips for the pillows and keep the bedding as well as all fixtures clean at all times, destroying all vermin.
4. Paint the interior with white enamelled paint.
5. Classify prisoners as required by law.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
Commissioner.

CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

## CAYUGA COUNTY JAIL

## AUBURN

Inspected June 19, 1922. Frank W. Hendrick, sheriff.

The population at the time of inspection was 10, all males, serving sentence. One was a minor.

The purpose of this visit was to ascertain what improvements had been made since the last inspection in January of this year. The jail is being thoroughly renovated and painted throughout and the departments already finished were clean and presented a much better appearance. White enamel paint should be used in the main jail which would materially brighten the interior. This part receives its light from the skylight and the cells under the gallery on the lower tier are dark. The flat grating also adds to the darkened condition of the cells.

Besides the painting and the classification of inmates, both of which are being complied with, it was recommended in the last report as follows:

"Install open barred cell fronts or remove every other one of the present flat latticed bars.

Install modern toilets of an approved type throughout, and replace the tubs with showers in the men's jail.

Provide mattresses with cases or sheets and slips for the pillows, and keep the bedding as well as all fixtures clean at all times."

These recommendations are renewed and it is urgently recommended that they receive the serious attention of the Board of Supervisors of Cayuga County, as this jail at its best is far from modern.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

## CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY JAIL

## MAYVILLE

Inspected May 15, 1922. Charles E. Brown, sheriff. An under-sheriff and a matron are also employed. The matron is custodian of the women's department.

The population at the time of inspection was 18, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 8 adult males and 1 male minor; held for the grand jury, 5 adult males, 1 adult female, and 2 male minors; male lodgers, 1. The lodger was an adult and was confined in the department with minors held for the grand jury. This is a direct violation of section 92 of the County Law. I was informed that it was the practice to house lodgers at the jail, there being no lockup or lodgers' room in the village of Mayville. It is a question whether the sheriff has a legal right to lock a lodger in the cells without a regular commitment. I believe that lodgers should be housed in a separate room set apart for that purpose.

This jail is a two and one-half story brick building containing ten departments, including four rooms with eight cells each for males, a section for women, a dormitory used by the trustees, two cells used as punishment cells, two rooms for civil prisoners and a hospital room. Each cell in the sections for males is equipped with a toilet, two steel bunks with mattresses, pillows, sheets, pillow slips, and blankets. The women's room, hospital and the rooms for civil prisoners are furnished with cot beds and bedding similar to the cells. The toilets in two sections are of a very old pattern, but they are kept in good condition.

There is a bath cell in each of the sections for males and a sink in each corridor. All of the other departments are equipped with adequate sanitary facilities.

The laundry equipment consists of a hand power washer and stationary tubs. The bedding is laundered here, but the personal effects of the inmates are washed in the cell corridors. I believe it would be much better to do all laundry work in the laundry. This is a large jail with an average population of about 20 and the installation of an electric washer large enough to properly handle all the laundry work, both institutional and personal, would be a great improvement.

The kitchen is located in the basement of the jail. Prisoners receive three meals a day, the food being prepared by inmates. Civilian cooks are employed in many of the county jails, which has resulted in a great saving of food and the health of the inmates has been benefited.

Sentenced prisoners are employed at trusty work about the jail and grounds, and they also work a small garden adjacent to the jail. Great care should be exercised in the selection of trustees.

A jail physician is appointed, subject to call, but inmates are not examined on admission except such as the jail authorities suspect of being diseased.

Since the last inspection the interior of the jail has been painted light green, the work having been performed by inmates.

The jail was clean and in excellent condition.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That lodgers be kept in a separate department and that the provisions of section 92 of the County Law be strictly observed.
2. That the inmates be examined by the physician as soon after admission as possible and any found suffering from communicable diseases be segregated.
3. That modern laundry facilities be installed.
4. That a civilian cook be employed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

#### CHEMUNG COUNTY JAIL

##### ELMIRA

Inspected April 14, 1922. F. E. Houts, sheriff. There are also a turnkey, two guards and a matron employed.

The population at the time of inspection was 11, all males, classified as follows: Adults serving sentence, 5; adults held for grand jury, 1; awaiting trial or examination in recorder's court, 3 adults and 2 minors. The prisoners were properly classified. The greatest number at one time since January 1, 1922, was 25, the lowest 7, the average 11.

This jail has been described in previous reports of inspection and remains the same except that the hospital room and the cells used for civil prisoners have been painted a light color and the entire pit section, with the exception of the cell bars, has been painted with white enamel. The bars were painted black. This work has greatly improved the appearance of the jail, although it would have been better to have painted the cell bars white instead of black. The other sections of the jail are in need of painting and it is recommended that the work be done, white enamel paint to be used.

The prisoners are unemployed except at trusty work about the building and grounds. Court prisoners are permitted to exercise in a large



room on the second floor of the jail. The sheriff stated that he was having the old stone yard cleaned up and hoped to be able to arrange to exercise some prisoners in the open.

Prisoners receive three meals a day. The cooking is still being done by an inmate who has had no previous experience at this work. Results are as unsatisfactory as ever and the recommendation—that a civilian cook be employed—so frequently made in the past, is repeated.

I was informed that the jail physician examines all inmates as soon after admission as possible and that any suffering from communicable diseases are segregated.

I understood that there had been less illegal classification than in former years, but there are still occasions when proper separation of prisoners is impossible. It is hoped that with lower building costs the Board of Supervisors will arrange for the building of a new jail which will be adequate for the needs of the county.

The jail was clean and orderly.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

### CHENANGO COUNTY JAIL

#### NORWICH

Inspected February 17, 1922. Leon M. Walworth, sheriff. Mrs. Walworth acts as matron. A jailer and civilian cook are also employed.

The population at the time of inspection was 4, all adult males classified as follows: Serving sentence, 3; held for the grand jury, 1. The greatest number of inmates since January 1, 1922, was 9, the lowest 4, and the average 6.

This is a two-story brick jail containing 16 cells and three special rooms, one of which is used as a chapel, one as a hospital, and the other at present for the storage of confiscated liquor. There are two steel bunks in each cell, supplied with mattresses with covers and pillows and blankets. In the sections used for the detention of women sheets and pillow cases are provided.

Each cell has a toilet and lavatory. Some of the toilets were badly stained and a number of the niche bases were rusted. The baths—four showers and one tub—were found to be in good order. The walls of some of the cells were quite covered with writing and should be repainted with a light colored paint. The beds and floors and side walls were clean.

The kitchen is in the basement of the jail and was clean and in good order. The prisoners receive three meals a day, the ration including meat at least once a day with fish on Friday.

There is a jail yard, but it is not used as the sheriff deems it unsafe to exercise the prisoners in the open unless additional guards are employed.

Some prisoners are employed at trusty work around the county buildings and during the summer some are sent to the county farm where they are engaged at farm work. While at the farm they are in the custody of the Superintendent who is a deputy sheriff.

A physician is employed subject to call and receives \$50 a year for his services. Prisoners are not given a physical examination on admission unless they are suspected of being diseased. It would be possible to equip at small expense a room in the jail to be used as a receiving room. Here all incoming prisoners could be bathed and examined by the phy-

sician before being permitted to mingle with the other inmates and any found to be afflicted with dangerous diseases could be segregated.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That all prisoners be examined as soon after admission as practicable and any found to be suffering from communicable diseases be segregated.

2. That the cells be repainted with a light colored pain.

3. That any stained toilets be re-enameled.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

#### CLINTON COUNTY JAIL

##### PLATTSBURG

Inspected May 20, 1922. W. H. Coffey, sheriff. The sheriff's wife is matron. There are an office deputy, a turnkey, and a night officer.

The population at the time of inspection was 13. One woman was detained as a witness; 1 male minor was held for the grand jury as were 7 male adults; 4 adult males were serving sentence. The highest number detained at any time since January 1, 1922, was 39, the lowest 7, and the average about 20.

The remodeling of the jail was nearly completed. Delay has been caused by the non-arrival of the plumbing fixtures. As soon as they are received the work will be completed.

The bunks and beds were provided with mattresses, blankets, sheets, and pillow slips. These were in good condition.

There are practically no laundry facilities in this jail and apparently no space in which they can be installed.

The prisoners are given three meals a day and the cooking is done in the sheriff's kitchen. The jail was clean.

Attention has been called in previous reports of inspection to the fact that no jail physician has been appointed by the Board of Supervisors. Section 348 of the Prison Law provides in part as follows:

"The board of supervisors of each county, \*\*\*\*\* must appoint some reputable physician, duly authorized to practice medicine, as the physician to the jail of the county. If there is more than one jail they must appoint a physician to each. The physician to a jail holds his office at the pleasure of the board which appointed him."

It will be noted that this is mandatory and that no discretion is given the Board of Supervisors in the matter.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That the Board of Supervisors at once appoint a jail physician in accordance with the law of the State.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

*Commissioner.*

PHILIP G. ROOSA,

*Chief Clerk.*

## CLINTON COUNTY JAIL

## PLATTSBURG

Inspected August 1, 1922. William H. Coffey, sheriff.

On day of inspection 11 inmates were confined, classified as follows: Three sentenced prisoners, all adults; 7 State and United States prisoners held for grand jury or trial;—6 adult males and 1 male minor, of whom 3 were State and 4 were U. S. cases. There were no female or civil prisoners. The highest number of inmates in confinement at any one time during the year was 49.

The jail contains 21 cells for adult males, and four separate rooms for the detention of male and female minors, civil cases, and witnesses. The first floor of the male adult section is used for the detention of cases held for the grand jury or trial, and the second floor for sentenced prisoners.

The jail building and the cells have been undergoing reconstruction for some time. Formerly, all the cells on the first floor opened into a central corridor or cage which commingled the inmates and made classification difficult.

The steel work on the fronts of the cells on the first floor is to be replaced. When completed, the cells on the north side will open into a corridor facing the windows, and the cells on the south side will open onto the central corridor as formerly. The backs of the cells on the south side have open bars admitting light and air.

All the cells on the second floor open into outside corridors. Two large cells on this floor invite overcrowding and one of them is to be divided. All the cells are equipped with new sanitary toilets and lavatories. A shower bath is placed at the end of each corridor on both floors. Four large windows on the north and south sides give good circulation of air. A ventilator pipe connects with the first floor. The cells are 6x8x8 feet with a cot in each cell. Mattresses, blankets, sheets and pillow cases are furnished.

Between the sheriff's office and the cell room on the first floor are two rooms for male minors, one about 18x10 feet and another 12x16 feet. Each room is supplied with a cot bed and bed clothes. The shower bath on this floor is placed across the hall from the detention rooms of the male minors, and any inmate using it must undress before crossing the hall. It is not likely to be used unless some provision is made for hanging clothes or a blanket in the bath room. This possibly could be corrected by hanging a thin door with spring attachment on the outside of the casing of the present door which would leave several inches for hanging clothes between the two doors when the inside one is closed.

The steel work on the cells is reported delayed by the plumbing. When the plumbing is finished the steel work will be renewed. The jail is expected to be finished before fall. The roof has been repaired by six inches of reinforced concrete.

When the reconstruction is completed the jail will be fairly modern. It will still remain small for the present use. When 49 inmates are confined two must be placed in each cell and the balance cared for in other parts of the jail. It, however, will be sanitary and provide a much better classification than formerly.

During the reconstruction period it has been hard to segregate the prisoners. On day of inspection a male minor 18 years of age was mingled with the sentenced male adults. The attention of the sheriff is called to the County Law which forbids commingling adults with minors.

An unusual situation exists since the adoption of the prohibition amendment. Plattsburg being near the Canadian border, is the center of considerable liquor smuggling. Many bootleggers are arrested and confined in this jail, which at times causes overcrowding. The atten-



tion of the United States commissioners and Judges should be called to this condition and cases sent to other county jails.

Notwithstanding the reconstruction work, the jail was found in a cleanly condition. It is recommended:

1. That the reconstruction work be expedited.
2. That more care be taken in the separation of adults and minors.
3. That a place for hanging clothes of inmates using the shower bath off the corridor on the first floor be provided.
4. That the attention of the United States commissioners and judges be called to the overcrowding of this jail by United States prisoners, and that these prisoners be distributed in other jails.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,  
Commissioner.

## COLUMBIA COUNTY JAIL

### HUDSON

Inspected January 24, 1922. Frederick Carter, Jr., sheriff.

On this date the population was 32, all males, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 28; held for grand jury, 3; awaiting sentence, 1. During the past fiscal year ending June 30th the maximum population at one time was 50; minimum 3; average, about 10.

This jail is modern, light, and well ventilated. It has separate quarters for the different classes of inmates and a legal classification is maintained. The jail was clean and in excellent condition, including the sanitary fixtures, except two of the toilets which need repairing or replacing.

In the last report of inspection I recommended an electric washer for the laundry, which is very essential. No county jail is complete without such facilities; it is difficult to wash heavy blankets and clothing without the proper equipment, and everything possible should be done in an institution of this kind which will facilitate a high degree of sanitation and general cleanliness. I was informed that the Board of Supervisors appointed a committee to purchase the necessary laundry machinery, but nothing has materialized. This matter is important and should receive prompt attention.

The bedding consists of mattresses, blankets, sheets, and pillows with cases. The prisoners receive three meals a day and are unemployed except a few trustees. The jail physician examined prisoners on admission for the purpose of segregating those afflicted with infectious or contagious diseases. A civilian cook is employed, but no matron. It was stated that the sheriff's wife acts in such capacity when females are detained. There have been few of such persons during the past year.

The sheriff and his associates are entitled to credit for the manner in which this institution is conducted.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That an electric washer be installed at an early date.
2. That the grand jury section of the jail be repainted.
3. That the two toilets out of commission be repaired or replaced with new ones.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHARLES S. ROGERS,  
Commissioner.

## COLUMBIA COUNTY JAIL

## HUDSON

Inspected June 12, 1922. Frederick Carter, Jr., sheriff.

At the time of my visit the population was 9, classified as follows: Six males serving sentence, 1 awaiting examination, 1 held for grand jury, and 1 female sentenced to the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford.

This is a modern jail, comparatively new, and it is gratifying to be able to state that all the recommendations made in the last report have been complied with. New laundry machinery has been installed, the grand jury section has been painted, and all the toilets put in proper condition.

The whole jail throughout, including the bedding and fixtures, was clean and in first-class condition. Three meals a day are served and some of the sentenced prisoners are employed as trustees.

The sheriff's wife acts as matron when females are detained, and a civilian cook is employed. The Board of Supervisors appoints a jail physician, as required by law, who makes periodic visits to the jail and examines all newly admitted prisoners.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHARLES S. ROGERS,  
Commissioner.

## CORTLAND COUNTY JAIL

## CORTLAND

Inspected April 11, 1922. Frank M. Henry, sheriff. Mrs. Henry acts as matron. An under-sheriff is also employed.

The population at the time of inspection was 6, all adult males classified as follows: Serving sentence, 2; held for grand jury, 2; convicted of misdemeanor and awaiting sentence, 1; awaiting examination, 1.

The greatest number confined here at one time since January 1, 1922, was 11; the lowest 1; the average 4. One juvenile was detained during this period. I was informed that lodgers are also permitted to stay at the jail.

This old jail has been fully described in previous reports of inspection and there is nothing to be added at this time except to state that some plumbing on the second floor was out of order and water had flowed down upon the first floor, flooding the cells and saturating the bedding; consequently, the water was shut off and there was none available for sanitary purposes on the upper floor. It was stated that a plumber had been notified and that he was hourly expected.

The jail was as clean as could reasonably be expected.

A physician is appointed, but he does not examine prisoners on admission.

Prisoners are not employed except at institutional work about the jail and walks. Care should be exercised in the selection of trustees and they should always be under supervision.

Prisoners are given three meals a day, about as follows: Breakfast—potatoes, bread, cookie and coffee; dinner—meat, potatoes, vegetable, bread, cookie and coffee; supper—potatoes, bread, cookie and coffee.

I was informed that it is the practice to accept police prisoners from the city of Cortland without a commitment. This jail is so inadequate that the sheriff has difficulty in making proper classification of the regular county prisoners, and receiving police prisoners adds to his troubles

and causes him to violate the law regarding the separation and classification of prisoners. The legality of this practice is open to question, as the County Law specifies that the county jails shall be used for the detention of persons committed for trial, etc., and confinement of persons convicted of misdemeanors. The city jail is a much more sanitary place of confinement than this jail and I believe that police prisoners should be kept there until after arraignment before the local magistrate.

The old buildings on the site of the proposed new jail are being razed and it was stated that the authorities expected to commence the building of the new jail this spring.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That all prisoners be examined by the physician on admission and that any found suffering from communicable diseases be segregated.

2. That the practice of receiving police prisoners without regular commitment be discontinued.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

#### DELAWARE COUNTY JAIL

##### DELHI

Inspected February 16, 1922. Marshall E. Arbuckle, sheriff. Mrs. Arbuckle acts as matron and is custodian of the women's section. There is also an under-sheriff and a civilian cook who assists the matron in the residence.

The population at the time of inspection was 7, classified as follows: Adult males serving sentence, 1; adult males held for grand jury, 3; male minors held for grand jury, 2; adult male civil prisoner, 1. The greatest number of inmates at one time since the present sheriff assumed office on January 1, 1922, was 8, the lowest 4, and the average 6. The prisoners were properly classified.

This jail is of modern construction, three stories high, and contains twenty cells and two special rooms. There are eight separate departments, permitting proper classification of all the prisoners ordinarily held here.

There is a niche toilet and lavatory in each cell. Two shower baths are located on each of the two lower floors and two tub baths on the third floor. All were found to be in good condition.

The cells are provided with steel bunks with mattresses, pillows, blankets, sheets, and pillow cases. Everything was clean, showing good care, and the interior of the jail was being painted with a light gray paint.

The kitchen is located in the sheriff's residence. Three meals a day are served, and the prisoners interviewed stated that the food was satisfactory and of sufficient quantity.

Necessary articles of clothing such as shirts, underclothing, overalls and shoes are supplied by the county.

The laundry, consisting of two stationary tubs, is located in the basement. The bedding is washed here, the prisoners being required to wash their personal garments in their cells. The installation of a power washer in the laundry to wash the blankets, bedding and personal clothing has been recommended in previous reports of inspection. This recommendation is renewed, and it is also recommended that the laundering of clothing in the cells or baths be discontinued.

The prisoners are not employed except at some trusty work, and the sheriff seems to be exercising care in the selection of trusties.



The grand jury meets three times a year—March, June and October. An extraordinary session of the grand jury was called recently to consider the case of a man charged with murder.

A physician is employed and is subject to call, but prisoners are not given physical examination on admission. It was said that three tramps were received a short time ago and after their discharge it was found that their cells were infested with vermin, necessitating the burning of all the bedding used by them. There is plenty of room in this jail to install a receiving room where prisoners on admission could be examined by the physician, bathed, and have their clothing fumigated. This would assist in keeping the institution clean and prevent the outbreak of disease.

The flushing system for the toilets and the cracked floors which were criticised in the last previous report of inspection remain as reported at that time.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Install receiving room and have physician examine all inmates as soon after arrival as practicable and segregate any found suffering from communicable disease.
2. Repair the floors and provide better flushing system for toilets.
3. Install power washer in laundry.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

#### DUTCHESS COUNTY JAIL

##### POUGHKEEPSIE

Inspected March 30, 1922. Everett R. Davis, sheriff; Homer J. Flagler, jailer. There are also an assistant jailer and a matron.

The population at the time of inspection was 31, all males, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 7 adults; awaiting trial, 8 adults and 2 minors; held for grand jury, 11 adults and 3 minors.

The jail was clean and in good condition with the exception of the toilets which are deteriorating. The section for minors was being repainted.

The beds are furnished with mattresses of salt hay, blankets and pillows. The blankets, it was stated, are washed once in three months. When a man is discharged the blanket he used is brushed off, "disinfected" and reissued. The beds in the women's department are supplied with sheets and pillow slips. In my report for last year I called attention to the fact that the department for males had not been supplied with these articles. The present method of caring for the blankets is insanitary and liable to spread disease, as the prisoners are not examined by the jail physician when they are received. If blankets only are used they should be washed before they are reissued. The most economical and sanitary arrangement is to furnish sheets and pillow cases, which can be readily washed. The jail has a well equipped laundry in the basement of the building.

The prisoners are given three meals a day. The cooking is done by the prisoners under the direction of the matron. It would be much more satisfactory to employ a civilian cook.

The jail physician comes to the jail when called, I was told.

There is a small library.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Board of Supervisors provide sheets and pillow cases for use in the departments for males.

That prisoners be examined by a physician as soon after their entry as possible and if found to be suffering with communicable disease they be properly segregated.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHARLES S. ROGERS,  
*Commissioner.*

## ERIE COUNTY JAIL

## BUFFALO

Inspected October 16, 1922. William T. Waldo, sheriff; Charles P. Leib, jailer. The force consists of 32 employes, including 3 matrons.

On the day of inspection there were 114 inmates, 8 of whom were women. The males were divided as follows: Awaiting action by the grand jury, 71; awaiting trial or examination, 35. There were 7 male witnesses and 1 female witness, all properly segregated. There were 16 minors, all males, awaiting action by the grand jury, all of whom were properly segregated, excepting one boy aged 19 who was found on the corridor with adults. The jailer immediately arranged for his transfer to the section for minors.

The capacity of the jail is 215 and the highest number of prisoners for this year was 123.

The old part of this jail, which now houses women and witnesses, was built in 1876. The new part, containing the men's jail, was built about six years ago.

The place was found clean and in good order, excepting the window ledges which can only be cleaned when the wire screens are taken out. The jailer said that this would be immediately taken care of. New mattresses have been provided throughout the entire jail.

The mess hall, which is also used for religious services and such entertainments as are given, was clean and in good order. The kitchen is in charge of a civilian cook. A different menu is provided for male prisoners, female prisoners, and witnesses, copy of which is attached hereto and made a part of this report.

A doctor visits the jail daily and prisoners are examined by an interne upon admission.

There is a small library which, it is stated, is not much used by the prisoners. Arrangements should be made, if possible, with the Buffalo Public Library for sending a representative here once a week, as is done in some of the New York City prisons, to encourage the prisoners to read good books. Some are held here as long as six months, and such an arrangement with a weekly change of books would be most desirable.

All cells have toilets and wash basins, which were in good condition.

A large jail of this kind should be provided with a modern laundry and disinfecting apparatus. All prisoners' clothes should be disinfected when they enter the jail. All prisoners should be subjected to a thorough physical examination to determine whether or not they have any communicable diseases, and if found suffering from same, should be segregated. Prisoners were found washing their clothes in a sink in the corridor, which is a very bad practice and might result in communicating disease by using a common wash tub.

Additional radiators have been placed in different parts of the jail to add to the heating facilities for the winter.

The women's quarters are excellent, consisting of rooms about 14 x

10 feet, each having a window and being furnished with cot bed with white sheets and pillow cases. The rooms were clean and neat. Baths and toilets are provided in this section.

The witness rooms also were comfortable, with cot beds, well lighted and provided with baths and toilets.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

## ESSEX COUNTY JAIL

### ELIZABETHTOWN

Inspected July 31, 1922. James C. Wolfe, sheriff.

This is a modern jail, having been completed in 1911. The main section contains twenty cells on two floors—ten on the first and ten on the second—arranged back to back with utility corridor between. Each cell has a bunk furnished with mattress, pillow and blanket, a niche toilet, and lavatory. The third floor has not been equipped with cells, but is used for a place of exercise. The other section of the jail contains three floors with separate rooms for women, witnesses, and such other purposes as the sheriff may assign.

The population of the jail at the time of inspection was 19. Six adults and 2 minors were awaiting trial and 8 adults and 3 minors were serving sentence.

I was informed that five of the sentenced prisoners were being employed at a local hotel. They were sent to the hotel in the morning, were given their meals there, and returned to the jail in the evening. Such employment is in violation of Section 29 of Article 3 of the State Constitution, which provides that no person in any "prison, penitentiary, jail or reformatory shall be required or allowed to work, while under sentence thereto, at any trade, industry or occupation, wherein or whereby his work, or the product or profit of his work, shall be farmed out contracted, given or sold to any person, firm, association or corporation."

The sheriff explained that some of the dependents of these men were in need of financial assistance and it had been suggested that it might be possible to get them employment whereby their earnings could be turned over to those in need of assistance. Employment for five of them was therefore secured at the hotel and two others were employed by a contractor doing work on a school house. I explained to the sheriff that such employment was in violation of law and advised him to return the men to the jail at once. He has since reported that all these prisoners were returned to the jail and were put to work painting the interior of the building. During the period of their employment the five prisoners at the hotel earned approximately \$418, and those at the school house, \$36. He states that all of this money was turned over to their dependents.

On the recommendation of the State Commission of Prisons, Essex County purchased a farm on which to employ its prisoners. During the first year the farm was successfully operated at a profit. Then the war came on, the population of the jail fell off, and in 1920 the Board of Supervisors sold the farm, so that the only employment available at the present time is institutional work.

There were no sheets or pillow cases on the mattresses at the time of inspection and some of the mattresses were dirty; in fact, the jail was not as clean as it should have been with labor available.

Since the last inspection, at the recommendation of the Commission, inmates are examined on admittance by the jail physician to determine whether or not they have communicable or contagious disease. One



inmate recently was found to have tuberculosis and was segregated. This is a commendable practice and should be continued.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

That more care be taken to keep the interior of the jail clean.  
That sheets and pillow slips be provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

## FRANKLIN COUNTY JAIL

## MALONE

Inspected May 15, 1922. F. S. Steenberge, sheriff; G. H. Kerry, jailer. Mrs. Steenberge acts as matron.

On the day of inspection there were 16 male prisoners and 6 females, classified as follows:

	Adults		Minors	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Held for grand jury -----	3	2	1	--
Serving sentence -----	9	--	3	--
Held as witnesses -----	--	2	--	1
Awaiting transfer -----	--	1	--	--

The highest number at any time since January 1, 1922, was 37 males and 1 female. The lowest was 15 males and 1 female. The average about 21.

This jail is too small for even its present population and should be enlarged. The law is being violated every day as to classification. The toilets are old style and in bad condition. The jail is now being painted outside and in, and when completed the whole place will have a clean appearance.

The farm of forty acres is now being planted by inmate labor.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

That the jail be enlarged and that new toilets and lavatories of an approved type be installed in the present cells, plans and specifications for enlargement to be submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for approval as required by law. These recommendations should have immediate attention.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

## FRANKLIN COUNTY JAIL

## MALONE

Inspected July 13, 1922.

On this day I visited this jail and found conditions very unsatisfactory. There were 24 men and 3 women in custody. There is no possible chance to classify the prisoners, consequently the sheriff is violating the law every day. In the month of May there were as many as 35 and the lowest since that time was 25.

I shall visit this jail frequently during the next few months and if the population continues as large as it has in the past few months it will be necessary to increase the capacity of this jail to twice its present size.

The jail was clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
*Commissioner.*

### FRANKLIN COUNTY JAIL

MALONE

Inspected November 23, 1922. F. S. Steenberge, sheriff; G. H. Kerry, jailer; the sheriff's wife is matron.

The population at time of inspection was 35 males and 5 females. The maximum number this year was 42 males and 5 females. At one time the population was down to 15 males and 3 females. The average is about 32 males and 4 females.

There are six cells on the ground floor used for grand jury prisoners. At the time of inspection two men were being held in these cells for the grand jury and eight were awaiting trial. The second floor has six cells supposedly for sentenced prisoners. The third floor has two rooms for men and two for women. These rooms for men are separated from the rooms for women by a board partition only. Three women were in these rooms. The other two rooms and the six cells on the second floor housed the balance of the population, consisting of 22 men sentenced and 3 U. S. prisoners. One boy, 17 years old—a U. S. prisoner—was on the third floor. Two women were in two rooms over the sheriff's office.

From the foregoing it can easily be seen that classification is impossible, and the overcrowding causes cots to be used in the corridors. The crowded condition makes the place inadequate and insanitary. No doctor is regularly employed and no examinations of prisoners are made except on call of the sheriff. It was stated that at one time 16 inmates had venereal disease and no attempt was made to segregate them on account of insufficient room.

This is the third inspection of this jail this year and each time the same crowded condition prevailed. On account of this jail being inadequate and insanitary it is recommended that the county authorities be cited to show cause why mandatory proceedings should not be instituted to compel the Board of Supervisors to remedy the illegal and insanitary conditions described.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
*Commissioner.*

### FULTON COUNTY JAIL

JOHNSTOWN

Inspected March 17, 1922. Lee H. Ingram, sheriff. There are also a matron, under-sheriff, cook, and janitor.

At the time of inspection there were 4 inmates, all adult males—3 serving sentence and 1 held for the grand jury.

This jail is modern in design and is well equipped. With the low population during recent years the jail has been adequate to properly house and classify the prisoners. Each cell is provided with niche toilet,

lavatory, steel bunk with mattress, blankets, sheets, and pillows with cases. The kitchen and laundry facilities are adequate and an ample supply of hot water is furnished at all times. The interior of the jail, including the floors, is kept well painted.

The population of the jail has continued small, but during the summer if there are sentenced men some are worked on the county farm. All inmates receive three meals a day, about as follows: Breakfast, oat meal and milk or bread and milk and coffee; dinner, meat, potatoes, tea and bread; supper, beans or spaghetti, bread and tea, and sometimes warmed up potatoes. Clothing is furnished when necessary.

A jail physician is regularly appointed and examines all prisoners coming to the jail to ascertain if any are afflicted with infectious or contagious diseases. This is commendable.

This jail seems to be well managed and is in good condition except that the toilet flush is getting very weak, probably due to the filling up of small supply pipes. This should be remedied. The flushing arrangement is not satisfactory and could be improved at no great expense by installing flushometers with pushbutton flush, as was recently done in the Saratoga County Jail. After this has been done and the toilets kept in a thoroughly sanitary condition, the niche doors, which are causing trouble, could be removed, as they are out of order much of the time and are unnecessary.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

Install flushometers throughout the jail and remove the doors of the niches.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

#### GENESEE COUNTY JAIL

##### BATAVIA

Inspected May 12, 1922. Daniel L. Elliott, sheriff. Mrs. Elliott acts as matron, and there are also a jailer and cook.

The population at the time of inspection was 12, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 5 males and 1 female; held for grand jury, 3 males and 1 female; held for examination, 1 female; awaiting transfer to Elmira, 1. The maximum population during the past year was 23; the lowest, 5.

This is a fine jail of modern design but has only two stories, consequently at times when the population runs high there is a lack of separate quarters to maintain a legal classification of prisoners. The average modern county jail in the State has three floors, the upper containing quarters for females, minors, witnesses, and debtors, and also a hospital room. By placing steel partitions across the second floor additional separate quarters could be provided.

The jail was clean throughout and is well provided with laundry and kitchen equipment. The beds consist of steel bunk with mattress, blankets, pillow, mattress case, and pillow slip. In the department for females white sheets are furnished. Bedding and clothing are said to be washed frequently and all new prisoners receive clean beds. There is a receiving room in the basement where male prisoners are required to bathe and are provided with clean clothing before admission to the cell rooms. The supply of hot water and bathing facilities throughout the jail are said to be entirely adequate. A jail physician is regularly appointed, subject to call, but all inmates are not examined physically.



This should be done for the purpose of segregating those suffering with infectious or contagious diseases.

The inmates receive three meals a day. The bread is baked at the jail and dinner was being served at the time of inspection. It consisted of boiled potatoes, fish, bread and coffee. The food was excellent and the rations ample. Prisoners are supplied with books, magazines, newspapers, etc.

This institution seems to be well managed and the various laws relative to its conduct complied with.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

*Chief Inspector.*

## GREENE COUNTY JAIL

### CATSKILL

Inspected May 9, 1922. Albert W. Pierce, sheriff; Mrs Pierce acts as matron. An under-sheriff is also employed.

The population at the time of inspection was 9, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 8; awaiting trial, 1. The greatest number of inmates at one time since January 1, 1922, was 19, the lowest 9, and the average 15.

This is a three-story jail of modern construction, containing thirty cells arranged in six separate departments, and two large rooms on the third floor used as hospital rooms. There is also a large room in the basement of the jail which is used by the village of Catskill for the detention of police prisoners and housing lodgers. Each cell and hospital room is equipped with a niche toilet and enamel iron lavatory. There are a toilet, shower bath and sink in the police lockup in the basement. There are two shower baths on each floor and a tub bath in each hospital room. With the exception of the lavatory and toilet in one hospital room the plumbing was in good order.

The jail is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. The heating plant is located in the basement of the court house and it was stated that it was found impossible to properly heat the top floor of the jail during the cold weather of last winter. We were told that the installation of a separate boiler in the jail was proposed. This would, no doubt, improve conditions and it is hoped that the Board of Supervisors will arrange to have the plant installed.

The laundry, consisting of a small electric washer and stationary tubs, is located in the basement of the jail. All the bedding is washed here and it was stated that the facilities were adequate. It has been the practice to require the prisoners to wash their personal clothing, using a tub and washboard in the corridors. We believe it would be better to have all laundry work done in the laundry.

Each cell is furnished with steel bunk, mattress, pillow with slip, blanket, and sheet. Clean sheets and pillow slips are supplied each inmate on arrival and the bedding is changed weekly thereafter. The bedding was in excellent condition.

The inmates receive three meals a day, the food being prepared by the matron in the kitchen of the sheriff's residence. The food appeared to be of good quality.

Prisoners are not employed except at trusty work about the jail and grounds. Some of them are serving comparatively long terms and it is to be regretted that there are so few opportunities for employment.

There is a jail yard but it is little used, as the sheriff does not consider it safe to permit the exercising of prisoners in it except under supervision.

A jail physician is appointed, subject to call, but prisoners are not examined on admission. It would be an easy and inexpensive matter to arrange for a receiving room where the inmates could be bathed, and examined by the physician on admission. Any prisoners found to be suffering from communicable diseases could then be segregated. Many counties are following this plan and in addition are fumigating the clothing of prisoners and issuing to them institution clothing which is worn during their stay at the jail.

The jail was clean and in good condition throughout with this exception: The cells and steel work on the first floor (the part most used) were soiled and marked up and in need of painting. This should be done with a light colored paint, white enamel preferred. The prisoners should then be forbidden to paste pictures, etc., on the cell walls.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That all inmates be examined by the physician as soon after admission as possible and any suffering from communicable diseases be segregated.
2. That the steel work on the first floor be painted as indicated above.
3. That the plumbing in the hospital room be repaired.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHARLES S. ROGERS,  
*Commissioner.*

JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

#### HAMILTON COUNTY JAIL

##### LAKE PLEASANT

Inspected July 29, 1922. Henry D. Kellogg, sheriff, Long Lake; Alfred Pelcher, deputy-sheriff, in charge.

Hamilton County has the smallest population of any county in the State. The last census reported 3,970. There were but five prisoners in the county jail during the last fiscal year whose imprisonment totaled but thirteen days. There were no prisoners at the time of inspection.

The jail is on the second floor of a two-story stone building with wooden interior. There are four cells with latticed bar fronts. Each cell has a bunk with mattress, pillow, sheets, pillow slip, and blanket. Buckets in steel receptacles are provided. There is a toilet and bath tub in a bath room adjoining. A room for women is on the same floor, but it is rarely used.

The interior of the jail was clean and in good condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
*Secretary.*

#### HERKIMER COUNTY JAIL

##### HERKIMER

Inspected March 16, 1922. George Firth, sheriff. There is also a turnkey, and the sheriff's wife acts as matron.

The population on the day of inspection was 7, all males, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 3; court prisoners, 4. The highest number at one time during the last fiscal year ending June 30th was 15; lowest, 2.

This jail was fully described in a report dated July 7, 1921. It was found in clean condition throughout and well painted, including the floors. The equipment is reported as satisfactory, and there is an adequate supply of hot and cold water for bathing and institutional work. The beds for the most part presented a tidy appearance. There were a few old mattresses which, the sheriff stated, would be removed as soon as new ones, which have been ordered, arrive. The toilets are modern and appear to be well cared for.

As the population has been quite low during the winter, no trouble has been experienced in maintaining a legal classification of the inmates. They receive two regular meals a day, bathe once a week, and are provided with necessary articles of clothing.

The matron has the custody of the department for females, but there have not been many such inmates since the present sheriff assumed office January 1st of this year. Besides the cells for women there are three rooms on the third floor for minors or other prisoners whom it is desired to separate from the rest of the population. One of these rooms has been used for some time for the storage of confiscated liquor and stolen articles. Some way should be provided for the removal of this material, as the jail is none too large for the legitimate needs of the county.

If some land were provided it is probable that the sentenced inmates could raise sufficient potatoes, beans and other vegetables to supply the jail.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That sufficient land for gardening be provided and sentenced prisoners be employed thereon.
2. That the confiscated articles mentioned be removed from the detention part of the jail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

#### JEFFERSON COUNTY JAIL

##### WATERTOWN

Inspected July 17, 1922. E. S. Gillette, sheriff, assisted by one undersheriff and two turnkeys. Mrs. Gillette is matron.

This jail remains the same as described in former reports of inspection and was found in its usual good condition and clean. On this date the population was 28 men and 2 women. The maximum number this year was 35, the minimum 20, and the average about 30.

The two women were held as witnesses and will be detained until October when the grand jury will be convened. There were 11 male adults held for grand jury and 17 male adults serving sentence. All sentenced men are employed on the farm and around the institutions belonging to the county. The sentenced prisoners are served three meals a day at a table in the room also used as a laundry; the others are served in their cells.

The farm crops are good and enough vegetables will be raised to supply this institution and the Tuberculosis Hospital. All prisoners are compelled to bathe once a week and may oftener if they choose. There are 3 grand jury men working in the kitchen through choice.

The building is called fireproof. The water supply is good and drainage is said to be satisfactory. The whole place has steam heat. The jail is modern in all respects except that there is no way of getting women to their department unless they go through the men's department. This is an objectionable feature and should in some way be obviated and is recommended.



A doctor is employed and comes to the jail on call. It is recommended that all prisoners be examined as soon as possible after admission and any found with a venereal or tubercular disease be segregated.

Certain supplies are purchased from the Prison Department as required by law. The kitchen was found in good order and a prisoner is still doing the cooking. The sheriff informed me that this is quite satisfactory.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner.

## KINGS COUNTY JAIL

### BROOKLYN

Inspected August 10, 1922. Peter J. Seery, sheriff; Charles H. Francisco, warden.

This institution is in charge of the warden, assisted by a deputy warden, bookkeeper, 8 keepers, 3 matrons, 2 cleaners, and 2 cooks. The jail is used entirely for the detention of prisoners in connection with civil proceedings and witnesses.

On the day of inspection there were 13 male prisoners, 7 of whom were United States prisoners held as witnesses, 1 alimony case, 3 contempt, and 2 judgment debtor cases. From January 1, 1922, to date 140 males and 7 females were confined here.

Acting upon the recommendation of the Commission, the entire jail has been repainted and broken plaster and windows repaired. The sheriff advises that he has made a requisition on the Borough President for wire mesh screens to be placed on the outside of all windows, but as yet no action has been taken. Attention was also called in last year's report to the necessity for some simple floor covering in the men's sitting room and the room for women. This has not been provided and is again recommended. Some additional furniture is also needed in these rooms.

Last year it was recommended that the jail physician be required to examine all prisoners on entry to determine whether or not they have any communicable diseases, and if any are found, that they be properly segregated. It was found that the jail physician does not call except when an inmate is sick. The sheriff is urged to immediately make arrangements to have all prisoners committed here examined by the jail physician as soon as possible after being received, and if any are found suffering from communicable diseases that they be immediately segregated from other prisoners.

It must be borne in mind that persons committed here are not charged with crime and should not be treated as criminals but given every consideration to which they are entitled. Among the prisoners were seven members of a crew taken from a boat which brought liquor illegally into this country. The principal in the case was at large and an alleged accomplice had been tried and acquitted; the captain of the ship and one other member were out on bail, but these men, all of whom claimed never to have been arrested before, were still in custody and had been there 57 days. The case of these men is one which merits the attention of the United States authorities.

A complaint was made by some of the prisoners that they were not allowed to exercise in the yard, as is the practice in the jail, but this was disputed by the officers in charge. Every opportunity should be given prisoners detained here to have outdoor exercise. Some are held

for a long time, the records showing that one man was confined for ten months, and close confinement is bound to be injurious to their health.

Complaint was also made as to the food supplied, but the undersigned does not believe this well founded, as indicated by the bill of fare for the week past, which is attached hereto and made a part of this report.

The total cost of the jail for last year is given by the City Comptroller as \$32,501.25, and the total daily cost per inmate was given as \$9.37 of which \$6.34 per day was for personal services, as indicated by the number of employes given above.

The whole question of county jails in Greater New York has been called to the attention of the city authorities and a full investigation of the matter made by the secretary of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and a report of the same, dated December 10, 1921, submitted to the Board. No action has been taken, however, by the city authorities on this general question.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

#### KINGS COUNTY JAIL

##### BILL OF FARE

##### CIVIL PRISON

###### MONDAY:

Breakfast—corn flakes, coffee, bread, butter,  
Dinner—beef stew, coffee, bread, butter,  
Supper—prunes, tea, bread, butter.

###### TUESDAY:

Breakfast—corn flakes, coffee, bread, butter,  
Dinner—ham and cabbage, potatoes, tea, bread, butter,  
Supper—evaporated peaches, tea, bread, butter.

###### WEDNESDAY:

Breakfast—corn flakes, coffee, bread, butter,  
Dinner—pork and beans, coffee, bread, butter,  
Supper—prunes, beans, tea, bread, butter.

###### THURSDAY:

Breakfast—corn flakes, coffee, bread, butter,  
Dinner—corn beef and cabbage, potatoes, coffee, bread, butter,  
Supper—corn beef hash, tea, bread, butter.

###### FRIDAY:

Breakfast—corn flakes, coffee, bread, butter,  
Dinner—fish, potatoes, coffee, bread, butter,  
Supper—chowder, tea, bread, butter.

###### SATURDAY:

Breakfast—corn flakes, coffee, bread, butter,  
Dinner—leg of lamb, potatoes, coffee, bread, butter,  
Supper—evaporated peaches, tea, bread, butter.

###### SUNDAY

Breakfast—corn flakes, coffee, bread, butter,  
Dinner—pot roast, potatoes, coffee, bread, butter,  
Supper—cold beef, prunes, tea, bread, butter.

## KINGS COUNTY COURT HOUSE PENS

SCHERMERHORN ST., BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

Inspected July 28, 1922. Edward Rieglemann, borough president; Delisle S. Green, custodian.

These pens are for the detention of prisoners whose trials are scheduled for the day in the County Court. There is a large room for men with benches around the wall and provided with good toilet and wash basin. The women's section is a smaller room but adequate for the purpose; this room is also equipped with good toilet facilities. Translucent glass has been placed on the window of the women's section, at the suggestion of the Commission. Both rooms were recently repainted and were in a cleanly condition.

Prisoners held over the noon hour are furnished with luncheon from the Brooklyn City Prison.

The custodian advised that a contract has been awarded for providing two cells for prisoners requiring special care in custody. At times there has been trouble in the men's section with the large number of prisoners assembled together, the number at times running as high as 50. Attention has been called in two previous reports of the Commission to the necessity for the installation of cells.

The Borough President should be notified that the plans for improvements at this place should be submitted to the Commission for approval before final installation.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.

## LEWIS COUNTY JAIL

LOWVILLE

Inspected August 29, 1922. W. Burton Roberts, sheriff. Cecile Roberts, matron and cook.

The population on this date was two male adults awaiting action of the grand jury which meets September 18th. The maximum number since January 1st was 6 and for two or three days at a time there were no inmates.

This is an old jail and small, but sufficiently large for the population during the past few years. The plumbing is bad and needs some repairs, and some of the toilets should be replaced by new ones of a type approved by the State Commission of Prisons. The interior of the jail is in need of painting.

The place was clean.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the plumbing be repaired and some of the old toilets replaced with modern jail toilets of an approved type.
2. That the interior of the jail be painted with waterproof white enamel paint.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,  
Commissioner



## LIVINGSTON COUNTY JAIL

## GENESEO

Inspected June 22, 1922. William Mann, sheriff. There are also a turnkey, matron and cook.

At the time of inspection there were 10 prisoners, all held for grand jury. Six were minors and one a female.

This jail is built along modern lines, is fairly well equipped, and has separate quarters for the detention of the different classes of prisoners committed to it. At the time of inspection the minors were mingling with adults in violation of law. The female was detained with her husband, both of whom were minors and were charged with crime. It was stated that they had arrived late the previous night and it was expected they would be out on bail in a very short time.

The jail was in a satisfactory state of cleanliness and well painted. The beds consist of steel bunks, mattresses, blankets, sheets, and pillows with cases. The laundry equipment consists of an electric washer and stationary tubs and the supply of hot water for washing, bathing and cleaning is said to be adequate.

The toilet flush is very weak and unsatisfactory. This can be easily remedied by installing flushometers with adequate supply pipe and should be done to improve the sanitation and avoid further criticism of this otherwise good jail.

The inmates receive three meals a day, and some gardening and institutional work is done by prison labor. The kitchen equipment is said to be satisfactory. White enamel dishes are used. For breakfast the inmates receive oatmeal with milk and sugar, coffee, and bread; dinner—meat potatoes, soup, vegetables, bread; supper—bread and milk and potatoes.

A jail physician is appointed but does not examine all prisoners on admission. A very desirable improvement in the management of this jail would be to fit up a receiving room in the basement where prisoners would be first cleaned up and properly clothed before entering the jail proper, and examined by the physician for purposes of segregating and treating those afflicted with communicable diseases.

While it is claimed that not many arrests are made in Geneseo, the county jail continues to be used for the detention of police prisoners as there is no local lockup. If the county desires to accommodate the village in this way, suitable detention quarters should be fitted up in the basement and no one allowed to enter the main jail until after a hearing and regular commitment. Making the county institution a dumping ground for undesirables is not conducive to good jail management.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That all prisoners be classified and separated strictly in accordance with the provisions of the County Law.
2. That the toilets be provided with flushometers.
3. That a suitable detention room be fitted up for the care of local police prisoners.
4. That a receiving room be provided and all inmates cleaned up and examined by the jail physician.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

## MADISON COUNTY JAIL

## WAMPSVILLE

Inspected April 13, 1922. Ervin E. Cummings, sheriff. There are also a jailer, under-sheriff and matron.

At the time of inspection the population was 15, all serving sentence; two were minors and were properly separated. The highest number at any time during the past winter was 38.

The jail was clean and in good condition throughout. Most of the inmates were at work, caring for the buildings and grounds, spading about the shrubbery, cleaning lawns, shoveling coal, etc. The supply of vegetables raised last year is still holding out. Owing to the small number of sentenced prisoners during the summer only an acre of garden is cultivated.

The bread used by the institution is made here and is excellent. The bedding was clean and in order. The laundry equipment is complete and the supply of hot and cold water adequate. The inmates bathe at least once a week, shower baths being provided in each of the departments for males. Tub baths are furnished in the quarters for females. Few women are detained.

Three meals a day are provided as usual. Articles of clothing are furnished when needed.

The jail physician, who is regularly appointed by the Board of Supervisors, makes frequent calls and examines prisoners and provides for their medical needs.

This jail is modern and well managed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

## MADISON COUNTY JAIL

## WAMPSVILLE

Inspected July 12, 1922. Ervin E. Cummings, sheriff; E. H. Francis, jailer.

This jail is in the rear portion of the same building in which are the sheriff's living apartment and the sheriff's office. The building is a substantial three-story brick structure, modern in all respects, with steam heat and electric lights. The cell rooms are divided as follows: Men's quarters: First floor, 16 cells, second floor, 16 cells. Each floor has an arrangement with the cells in the center tiers of eight each, back to back, with passageway between. The room is large, light, and airy, and there is a wide inner corridor adjacent to the cell doors surrounded by heavy barred iron partitions with several gateways. Immediately outside of the barred partition is a wide outer corridor surrounding the whole cell structure and extending to the outer walls. There are several large iron-barred windows on the outside walls, and modern shower baths are located in each of the four corners of the outer corridor.

Women's Quarters: Third floor, 10 cells. The arrangement on this floor is similar in all respects to the arrangement in the men's quarters.

Each cell (men's and women's quarters) is equipped with folding metal spring bunk, lavatory, and flush toilet, the latter in a niche in the rear wall. Each prisoner is given a clean-filled straw tick and two blankets when admitted, which are taken up on discharge and thoroughly cleaned before re-issue. Two so-called hospital rooms—one for men and one for women—are located in the jail building. At the time of inspection there were 14 male prisoners in the jail. This building was erected in 1909 at the time of the County Court House development at Wampsville.

Have no specific recommendations to make, but will say that I was very favorably impressed with the equipment and the condition in which the jail is maintained. Everything about the premises is scrupulously clean, and the authorities are to be heartily commended.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) W. W. NICHOLSON

*Commissioner.*

### MONROE COUNTY JAIL

#### ROCHESTER

Inspected May 9, 1922. Henry W. Morse, sheriff.

The population at the time of inspection was 42, classified as follows: Held for county court, 22 males and 4 females; held for police court, 12 males; witnesses, 1 male and 1 female; contempt of court, 2 males. Five males and 2 females were minors. The maximum during the year was reported as 52; minimum, 27.

This jail is used for the detention of prisoners awaiting the action of the courts and is situated in the heart of the city of Rochester. It is modern except the "old pit" which is little used. It is well equipped throughout and was in clean condition. The recommendations contained in the last report of inspection have been complied with, viz.—that sheets and pillow slips be provided, and that all prisoners be examined by the jail physician for the purpose of segregating those suffering from communicable diseases. This is commendable.

I regret to report that the law relative to the separation and classification of prisoners was being violated, in that male minors and adults were allowed to commingle in the yard and also in the old "pit" which is used as a mess hall. One boy was only 16 years of age, according to the records, but claimed his age was 15. The different classes were immediately separated and should be kept separate at all times.

The jail yard is enclosed to prevent escapes and is the only one like it at any county jail in the State. The arrangement is an excellent one and might be patterned after by many other counties having jail yards which are not in use because they are considered unsafe.

The department for females is entirely separate from the main jail and is under the exclusive custody of the matron. The quarters are sanitary and the equipment adequate.

The inmates receive three meals a day from the main kitchen which is in charge of civilian cooks. The laundry equipment, bathing facilities and water-heating devices are satisfactory.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

That the law relative to separation of prisoners be strictly complied with.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

*Chief Inspector.*

### MONTGOMERY COUNTY JAIL

#### FONDA

Inspected March 17, 1922. Seely Hodge, sheriff.

The population at the time of inspection was 16, all adult males. Fifteen were serving sentence and one was awaiting trial. The maxi-



mum during the winter was 42, minimum 16. Very few females are detained in this jail, but when there are such inmates they are cared for by the sheriff's wife who is the matron.

This is a large modern jail and has ample room for the proper separation and classification of the maximum population. Each cell is equipped with a niche toilet, lavatory, steel bunk supplied with mattress, blankets, sheets, and pillows with cases. The whole jail was found in clean and sanitary condition, and the walls and steel work are kept well painted. The shower bath which was originally in the corridor of the court prisoners' section has been removed and installed in a cell, to insure greater security. Every part of the jail is well lighted and ventilated.

The kitchen and laundry equipment is modern and said to be entirely adequate. The inmates receive three meals a day. The trustees who do the jail work are permitted to take their meals at a table in the kitchen, where earthen dishes are provided and a little extra food is allowed to the men who render satisfactory services. The other prisoners are fed in the cells or in the corridors.

A jail physician is regularly appointed and visits the jail when his services are required. It should be made the duty of the physician to examine all prisoners coming to the jail for the purpose of segregating those afflicted with communicable diseases.

At times there are few able-bodied sentenced men available for outside work, but it would seem advisable to work a good sized garden somewhere within a reasonable distance from the jail. This is being done with excellent results in some of the other counties.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

#### NASSAU COUNTY JAIL

##### MINEOLA

Dated September 28, 1922.

Inspected September 23, 1922. Charles W. Smith, sheriff; John J. Dunbar, warden.

The records of the Commission give in full detail a description and history of this county jail. It is a modern, well-built and well-equipped jail in every particular, but does not meet the needs of this great county in that substantial additions are necessary so that proper classification and segregation of persons confined here may be had as required by law; also, that proper hospital facilities may be provided as from time to time are needed.

On the day of inspection there were 39 prisoners in the jail. On the date this report was written the number was increased to 44. The tramp room in the basement, which has been the subject of much criticism, is now used for the storage of confiscated liquor.

Time prisoners are worked on a seven-acre garden plot at the rear of the jail and have had splendid results with their crops this year. A large proportion of the garden truck raised is used for feeding the prisoners in the jail.

Meals are served in the cells. Several prisoners were asked about the food and all agreed that it was satisfactory.

The distribution of prisoners on the day of inspection was as follows:

Downstairs right corridor—Males: 1 trial case, 1 grand jury case, and 2 prisoners serving time; separated from them by a board partition

were 3 minors held for the grand jury and 1 awaiting trial before a justice.

Downstairs left corridor—Males: 1 prisoner held for grand jury, 1 serving time, and 1 material witness. On the same corridor, separated by a board partition were 3 minors serving time.

Upstairs left corridor—Males: in the 9 cells there were 11 prisoners held for the grand jury and 2 for trial. In 3 cells prisoners were doubled up.

Upstairs right corridor—Males: 9 prisoners serving time.

Women's Department—One charged with corrupting the morals of a child, held for grand jury, 1 serving time for assault in 2nd degree, and a young girl, aged 17 years, held as a witness against her mother for violation of the liquor laws and for assault upon the girl. The mother was out on bail.

It may be seen from the above that there was a violation of classification and segregation laws in the downstairs right corridor and downstairs left corridor, also in the women's section. The additional number on September 28th made other violations. In all of the corridors, excepting upstairs right, there were persons held for the grand jury and those who had been indicted, being held for trial, commingled. In the downstairs right corridor there were two 16-year old boys held on charges of burglary and disorderly conduct. It is a most unfortunate situation that these young boys should be thus confined in a county jail. The practice has been condemned by the American Bar Association in a recent report, as follows:

"First offenders must be segregated from veteran criminals, for the jails throughout the land today are breeding places for crime, and the young and thoughtless who may often be reclaimed are taught by professional criminals to scorn the restraints of society."

There can be no possible justification for confining a material witness with a prisoner held for the grand jury and one serving time in the same corridor. The practice of doubling up prisoners in the cells, as was found on the upstairs left corridor cannot be too strongly condemned. On this same corridor with the eleven prisoners held for the grand jury, some of whom may not be indicted, was a man then on trial for murder. The question of the safe custody of this man on trial for murder on the corridor with twelve other prisoners was taken up and the warden said he believed the man was safer in company with other prisoners than if placed alone; moreover, there was no corridor available for placing him apart from the other prisoners.

In the women's section there was a woman serving time for assault in the 2nd degree in the same corridor with a 17-year old girl held simply as a witness, with no criminal charge against her. At the time of inspection the woman charged with corrupting the morals of a young girl was seated in the same corridor with the other two women prisoners.

The Commission has, for a long time, done its utmost to correct the conditions existing at this jail. Final disposition of the case is now in the courts. Argument was made that upon the advent of prohibition the changed conditions would reduce the jail population to a point where there would be ample corridors for proper classification and segregation but experience since that time has shown that this argument has not been borne out by facts. In 1920 there were violations of law in classifying prisoners on 126 days out of 274, and there were frequent violations during 1921. During June of this year the lowest number of prisoners was 23, and the highest 31; July, lowest number was 26, and the highest 41; August, lowest number was 27, and the highest 33. As there is to be no grand jury until October, the number is bound to increase until that time.

In the two downstairs corridors an attempt has been made to provide additional separation by building a board partition across each corridor; these changes in the jail were made without the approval of this Commission, and as the partitions are flimsily constructed of boards, would not, in the opinion of the undersigned, have been approved by the Commission and do not comply with sections 91 and 92 of the County Law. Hospital facilities, too, should be provided here, as it is now necessary to take sick prisoners to Nassau County Hospital under guard.

The practice of the towns of Hempstead, North Hempstead and Oyster Bay in sending local lockup prisoners here for detention should be discontinued and other quarters found for them.

The attention of the county authorities should be called to the long time between the grand juries of July and October and their consideration asked as to an additional grand jury between these two months.

The jail was clean and orderly throughout, much to the credit of the warden.

It is recommended that the Board of Supervisors of Nassau County proceed to take the necessary action which will result in the addition of a sufficient number of corridors and cells so that prisoners may be properly classified and segregated as required by law and so that it will not be necessary to double up prisoners in the cells.

It is further recommended that prisoners coming to this jail be examined within twenty-four hours after being received, and if they are found suffering from any communicable disease they be properly segregated from the other prisoners

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

*Commissioners.*

#### NASSAU COUNTY JAIL

##### MINEOLA

Inspected September 30, 1922. Charles W. Smith, sheriff; John J. Dunbar, warden.

This jail was reinspected this day because of its previous crowded condition and the failure to classify and segregate prisoners as required by law. The population was as follows:

	<i>M. Adults</i>	<i>M. Minors</i>	<i>F. Adults</i>	<i>F. Minors</i>
Time -----	14	2	1	
Grand Jury -----	12	3	1	
Trial -----	3			
Examination -----	1	1	1	
Witness -----	1			1
Civil Prisoner -----	1			
Total -----	32	6	3	1-42

In the upper left corridor were 11 grand jury and 2 trial male adults in nine cells—four cells doubled up.

Upper right corridor had 12 time male adults in nine cells—three cells doubled up.

Downstairs left corridor—2 time male adults, 1 witness—separated by board partition 2 minors serving time.

Downstairs right corridor—male adults—one examination, one trial, one grand jury—separated by board partition; male minors—one grand jury, one trial, one examination.



*Women's Department:* Left corridor—1 minor age 17, held as witness with woman 43 held for grand jury on charge of corrupting morals of a girl.

Right corridor—adults—one held for examination and one serving time.

It is to be noted that prisoners were doubled up on two corridors—illegal classification in two male corridors and both female corridors.

The sheriff, in a report attained hereto and made a part of this report, shows that in the female section there was failure to properly segregate and classify prisoners from September 9th to 30th inclusive, and that he was unable to properly segregate and classify male prisoners from September 21st to September 30th.

A civil prisoner was brought in since the last inspection and as there was no place for him a cot was put up in the jail visiting room and he is located there.

Aside from the frequent violations of law in classifying prisoners, the placing of witnesses with prisoners convicted of crime, the mixing of minors with adults is indefensible, and it is unthinkable that the Board of Supervisors of this great county should permit it.

This jail should be enlarged and made to accommodate conditions of the present day and looking into the future. Until such time as the jail is enlarged, male time prisoners sentenced for a month or more should be sent to the Westchester County Penitentiary where there is room and work for them.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

## NEW YORK COUNTY JAIL

70 LUDLOW STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Inspected October 26, 1922. Percival E. Nagle, sheriff; Eugene A. Johnson, warden.

In addition to the warden and deputy warden there are 11 keepers, 3 cleaners, 2 engineers, 1 matron, 1 helper laundress, 2 assistant cooks, 1 prison helper, and 1 physician—a total of 24.

On the day of inspection there were 16 inmates, all males—8 held in alimony cases, 1 conversion, 1 wage earner, 3 body attachments, and 3 National Guardsmen held for violation of orders and rules of the National Guard. One of the inmates was in Bellevue Hospital.

The total number of prisoners confined in the jail from January 1, 1922, to date was 240, only 3 of whom were females. Two of the three soldiers were under 21 years of age. It was stated that the maximum confinement here for soldiers committed was 25 days.

This jail was built in 1861, at one time holding a great many prisoners. Changes in the laws have greatly reduced the number confined here. Up to September, 1904, United States prisoners held on criminal charges were confined here, but since that time have been held at the New York City Prison (The Tombs).

Very little has been done here since the last inspection, with the exception of some plumbing and electrical wiring. The jail, generally, is in very bad condition. It was found that some of the windows were broken and very insecure. Much additional plumbing and electric wiring is needed. The whole place needs to be painted and a white enamel paint to add to the lighting would be most desirable.

There are forty-seven ordinary cells, with dimensions of about 10 x 10 x 11 feet, and five emergency cells.

The sheriff advised that all inmates are examined by the prison doctor to ascertain if they have any communicable diseases, and if so, they are properly segregated.

Toilet paper is not provided here. Arrangement should be made to have it done at once.

It was found that the food supplied here is, at times, not sufficient. At the present time the appropriation for food is about exhausted and arrangements are being made for a new appropriation and provision should be made for better meal service.

Attention has been called from time to time to the very great expense incurred in maintaining this jail with a large force and a very small number of prisoners. The last report made by the Committee on Finance and Budget of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment shows that the total annual cost of this jail is \$42,066.53; average census of inmates, 8.6; average number of employees, 23.5; and the daily per capita cost per inmate, \$13.40. The situation in this and other jails was called to the attention of the city officials in a report on this jail dated August 12, 1921, but so far as could be ascertained no effort has been made to adjust it. From the best advice obtainable it is apparent that the custody of these prisoners cannot be taken away from the sheriff because of the serious Constitutional questions involved, and it will be necessary to maintain a county jail in New York County unless amendments to the Constitution change the situation.

Recognizing the necessity for the continuance of this jail and, with a desire to set up an arrangement which will give it an adequate number of prisoners to warrant the maintaining of it, the undersigned commissioners believe that if the United States prisoners were hereafter confined here instead of at the City Prison, Manhattan, the continuance of the prison would be warranted. It would not be necessary to hire additional help and the increased cost of operation would simply be the additional amount of food necessary. The Tombs has been, for a long time, so greatly crowded that it has been impossible to properly classify and segregate prisoners as required by law and there are almost constant violations of this law because of the conditions there. The removal of the United States prisoners to Ludlow Street jail would give one or more additional corridors which would permit of an improvement in classification and segregation at the Tombs. We are advised that there is no question as to whether the custody of these prisoners could legally be given to the sheriff of the county, and it is therefore recommended that steps be taken for bringing this arrangement about. A conference was had with Sheriff Nagle and he is entirely willing to undertake the custody of United States prisoners as recommended above. If the recommendation is carried out, however, it would be necessary to make extensive improvements in the Ludlow Street Jail so that there would be no commingling of civil and criminal prisoners, and further, in order that the quarters provided might be in accordance with the requirements of law. If such improvements are decided upon, it will be necessary to have the plans submitted to the State Commission of Prisons for its approval.

Copies of this report should be sent to the Mayor and the Commissioner of Correction, in addition to the Sheriff and they should be asked to give consideration to the proposition and advise the Commission on or before January 1, 1923.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioners.

## NIAGARA COUNTY JAIL

## LOCKPORT

Inspected February 10, 1922. A. C. Bigalow, sheriff. The jail staff consists of a jailer, night jailer, assistant night jailer, commissary, janitor, two guards, and a matron.

The population of the jail on the day of inspection was 82, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 46 male adults, 1 female adult, 1 male minor; awaiting trial, 17 male adults, 9 male minors; held for grand jury 3 male adults; Federal prisoners held for court action, 2 male adults, 1 male minor, 1 female adult; debtor, 1 male adult. To house these inmates the jail has fifty-two cells and a hospital room with two beds. It will thus be seen that it is necessary to confine the larger part of the population two in a cell.

There are three floors in the main section of the jail. The adult court prisoners are detained in eleven cells opening into a central corridor on the first floor. Those serving sentence are assigned to the second and third floors, each containing thirteen cells.

In addition to these cells there are five separate departments with three cells each, a so-called solitary cell, and a hospital room with two beds.

The county law was being violated with respect to classification. Among the prisoners was a family of aliens being held temporarily at the request of the Federal authorities. A father and son, a boy of ten, were confined in a cell on the top floor with the sentenced prisoners and the mother was detained in a department with a woman serving sentence. Another Federal prisoner, a male adult held for deportation, had been confined with sentenced prisoners on the top floor for two months. The debtor was also confined in the main section of the jail and not in a separate department, as the law prescribes. One of the six male minors serving sentence was confined with other minors held for court action.

At the same time there were three departments not in use—the hospital room, the solitary cell, and what is known as the lower east wing. The latter department contains three cells one of which has been converted for use as a storeroom. The corridor and one of the cells in this department was used for storing contraband liquor. The other cell was empty. There was a prisoner suffering from injuries received prior to his admittance to the jail who was to be transferred to the hospital room on the day of inspection.

This jail has long been the subject of criticism by reason of the lack of adequate facilities for caring for the large number of prisoners committed to it. Early in 1916 the Board of Supervisors was notified to show cause why proceedings should not be instituted to compel the Board to provide an adequate jail. Various plans were considered and it was finally determined to remodel the old almshouse on the jail farm for the detention of sentenced prisoners the plans for which were approved by the State Commission of Prisons in 1919. The Board, however, failed to make the improvements because of a falling jail population and the proceedings were discontinued in May, 1921 at the request of the supervisors with the understanding that should an increase in population cause illegal conditions in the jail, the county officials would at once proceed to provide the necessary relief, the Commission having been informed in writing that the county was "in position upon short notice to make such changes as may become necessary to meet any requirements that future conditions may demand."

As stated, the population on the day of inspection was 82, but reports from the sheriff show that the number of inmates is gradually increasing. On January 29th there were 91 prisoners in the jail and the average for the month was 79. One additional cell could be provided



by finding another place for the storage of contraband liquor, and this should be done.

The jail was painted and the plumbing put in repair early last year and was in fair condition at the time of inspection, in view of the large population.

The cells are equipped with toilet, lavatory, and two bunks. Mattresses, pillows with slips and blankets are provided. A commissary is employed and three meals a day are served.

A jail physician is employed, but it was stated that he does not examine prisoners upon admittance or soon thereafter to determine whether or not they have contagious or infectious diseases.

The sheriff's wife is employed as matron when there are female inmates in the jail. The jailers, however, carry keys to the department and can enter at any time without the presence of the matron, and the meals are served by the commissary, it was stated, without the matron being in attendance.

The inmates are unemployed during the winter except at institutional work. In the summer, some of the sentenced prisoners work at the county farm.

There is a jail yard but it is not used except, it was stated, female prisoners are allowed in the yard during the summer. While it is a fact that desperate prisoners are at times confined in this jail—there were nine charged with murder at the time of inspection—opportunity should be afforded the better class of prisoners to exercise in the open. Witnesses and debtors, particularly, should not be housed up for long periods in this crowded institution to the detriment of their health when there are facilities for outdoor exercise.

It is recommended:

1. That the Board of Supervisors take immediate steps to provide adequate facilities for legally classifying prisoners committed to the jail.
2. That the sheriff use every effort and all of the quarters in the jail to legally classify the inmates.
3. That no male officers of the jail visit the women's department unless accompanied by the matron.
4. That inmates be examined by the jail physician as soon after admission as possible and that those with infectious or contagious diseases be segregated.
5. That so far as possible the jail yard be used for the exercise of prisoners.
6. That a place be provided for the safe storage of contraband liquor so as to permit the use of the cell and corridor now used for storage, for detention purposes.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,

Secretary.

## NIAGARA COUNTY JAIL

### LOCKPORT

Inspected May 11, 1922. A. C. Bigalow, sheriff.

The inmate population of the jail at the time of inspection was 67, classified as follows:

	Adults		Minors	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Serving sentence -----	36	4	--	--
Awaiting trial -----	13	1	9	--
Held for grand jury -----	2	--	--	--
Witness -----	1	--	--	--
Federal prisoner -----	1	--	--	--

The maximum in March was 91 and since that time it is reported as gradually decreasing! at times it has been down to 60.

The purpose of this visit was to ascertain as to whether or not the sheriff was experiencing difficulty in maintaining a legal classification of prisoners. All were separated as the law directs, with additional cell room for grand jury and sentenced adult males. Fortunately, there were no female minors and only one federal prisoner, and one witness.

One prisoner, who had been shot when arrested, was in the hospital.

It was reported that the doctor saw him several times a day.

The last report of inspection, dated February 10, 1922, recommended that contraband liquor be stored elsewhere than in the cells. This has been removed from the cell and stored in the rear guard's corridor. The other cell in this part is still used for storage of supplies.

The sheriff stated that the matron was the custodian of the department for females, except when absent during meal time, and in order to provide for this emergency two bars have been removed from the barred observation in the door so that food can be passed in without unlocking it.

The jail yard is not being used for the exercise of prisoners, as it is considered unsafe without constant supervision.

Apparently the officials in charge of the jail are endeavoring to separate and classify the prisoners so far as the capacity of the jail will permit. The jail was clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector.

## ONEIDA COUNTY JAIL

### ROME

Inspected March 15, 1922. Fred Meiss, deputy-sheriff in charge. There are also a jailer and matron.

At the time of inspection there were 22 prisoners, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 18 males and 3 females; awaiting trial, 1 male minor. There were also 7 at the jail farm and 1 in the county hospital, all sentenced men.

This old jail remains the same as described in the last report of inspection. It has 30 cells and 4 rooms and is practically a duplicate of the other county jail in Utica except that the floor is of cement instead of flagging, and because it is less used is always reported in a somewhat better condition. At the time of inspection it was clean throughout. The interior is being painted, including the iron cot beds which are being white-enameled.

The jail is badly in need of a new roof. The present leaky condition of the roof keeps the walls and ceiling badly disfigured in many places. While there are toilet and bathing facilities in the different sections of the jail, the bucket system still prevails in the old vault-like cells.

The beds presented a tidy appearance, being supplied with sheets and pillow cases. The laundry and cooking equipment is said to be satisfactory.

Many of the prisoners coming to this jail are transferred from Utica and selections are made with some regard to classification. In this respect neither jail in this county is adequate, but the deputy in charge stated that little trouble had been experienced during the past year in observing a legal separation of the inmates.

Three meals a day are provided and the food is much the same as that served in the Utica jail except that some milk from the jail farm is furnished.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the roof be replaced at an early date.
2. That the walls of the skylight over the stairway be repainted.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

## ONEIDA COUNTY JAIL FARM

## ROME

Inspected March 15, 1922. Arthur W. Pickard, sheriff; Fred L. Meiss, deputy. There is also one guard who is a practical farmer and directs the farm operations and has supervision of the men. The county poor farm and tuberculosis hospital are nearby.

The farm contains about sixty acres of very good land, and crop reports for last season were satisfactory except potatoes which suffered from drought. The large barn on the county poor farm was destroyed by fire and the livestock is being cared for at the jail farm. During the growing season from 8 to 14 inmates from the jail were employed.

At the time of my visit seven inmates were engaged in boiling sap, caring for the stock, cutting wood, and opening up the place for the season. The buildings are old but in fair condition. Everything possible should be done to lessen the danger from fire in these wooden buildings. The quarters for the men are somewhat crude, but life here is largely in the open during the summer and is a vast improvement over jail confinement in idleness.

Last year a telephone line from the farm to the jail in Rome was erected by inmate labor; this was recommended in the last report of inspection.

It would seem that another guard should be employed in order to give better supervision of the men and keep them at work, as well as to relieve the present farmer who, under the present arrangement, is confined to the farm seven days in the week, both night and day.

This jail farm project is a commendable one, and it is gratifying to find it working so successfully in this county.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

## ONEIDA COUNTY JAIL

## UTICA

Inspected March 14, 1922. Arthur W. Pickard, sheriff. There are also a day and night jailer, matron, and an extra man whose duties are in part to guard the men while exercising in the yard.

At the time of inspection there were 35 inmates, all males, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 15; held for grand jury, 14; awaiting sentence, 1; United States prisoners, 2; police court prisoners, 3. Four of the grand jury prisoners were minors. The maximum population during the winter was 80.

This old stone jail with its thirty vault-like cells has been fully described in previous reports of inspection. The cells are of good size and are occupied by more than one prisoner a greater portion of the time. There are no sanitary facilities in the cells, but at the end of the corridor in each section are toilets and shower baths. There are four



additional rooms, used for females, minors, and trusties. These quarters are provided with iron cot beds and baths and toilet facilities are available. The floor in the main jail is of stone flagging, instead of cement as in the other county jail at Rome.

The prisoners receive three meals a day, about as follows: Breakfast—oat meal or rice with corn syrup, bread and coffee; dinner—stew or fish, bread and tea; supper—bread and tea. The court prisoners are allowed to have additional food, provided they have funds with which to purchase it. They are allowed to do certain cooking on small gas burners in the corridors. The gas is said to be turned off at night.

The same illegal condition continues in this jail with regard to separation and classification of prisoners. A greater part of the time when the population is high there are insufficient separate quarters to maintain a legal classification. At the time of inspection the police court prisoners were mingled with those serving sentence. This matter has been discussed in former reports.

The sheriff has done what he could to comply with recent recommendations of this Commission and is apparently trying to keep the jail habitable. The whole interior is being repainted and the cot beds re-enameled. The bedding was in fair condition and the laundry facilities and hot water supply seem to be adequate.

A jail physician is regularly appointed to each of the jails in this county and all prisoners are examined to ascertain if they are suffering from any communicable disease, and a medical record is filed in the office. This is commendable. Female prisoners are usually transferred to the Rome jail, also a number of the sentenced men to work on the jail farm at Rome.

It is obvious that this small jail with its thirty cells and four rooms cannot properly house anything like its maximum population. Efforts have been made to reduce the population but without satisfactory results. The county needs an adequate and modern jail in place of the two present ones, and it has been recommended for years that such new jail be placed on a farm properly located with respect to the court and source of supply of prisoners. This would probably result in a saving to the taxpayers, as only one set of county buildings would be needed instead of two as at present.

#### RECOMMENDATION

That an edequate and sanitary jail be provided which will permit the sheriff to care for the prisoners as the law directs and in a manner becoming to this large and prosperous county.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

*Chief Inspector.*

#### ONEIDA COUNTY COURT HOUSE JAIL

##### UTICA

Inspected March 14, 1922.

This jail is a place of temporary detention of prisoners for a few hours while court is in session. It is located in the basement of the court house and consists of six steel cells facing the brick walls. The cells and corridor are provided with chairs. There are two toilets and two lavatories in adjoining rooms.

The arrangement of this jail is not modern, but was found in good condition. The cells are very dark, which condition could be materially

improved by painting the interior with white enameled paint. This was suggested in a previous report and is again recommended.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

## ONONDAGA COUNTY JAIL

### JAMESVILLE

Inspected December 30, 1922. Isaac Davis, sheriff; superintendent of county penitentiary, in charge of county jail. Charles Livingston; Principal Keeper, Men's department, Harry B. Nicholls; Principal Keeper, Women's department, Miss Susie McGraw; Number of attendants, 2.

This jail is located in the east wing of the Onondaga County Penitentiary. The construction of the building is similar in all respects to the penitentiary building of which it is a part. It is steam heated and electric lighted.

There are 38 steel-barred outside cells in two tiers of 19 each in the men's department. Each cell contains flush closets and wash basins, and two folding bunks with mattresses, blankets and pillows. In a separate department there are 10 cells in two tiers of five each, similarly equipped and reserved for civil prisoners, witnesses, etc. Two cells in this department have been equipped as "padded" cells.

The equipment in the women's department is similar to the men's, but there are only 28 cells in two tiers of 14 each. On this side there are also ten cells reserved for civil prisoners.

Each department has 14 shower baths in its own basement.

Food for the prisoners is prepared in the main penitentiary kitchen and brought into the corridors where it is served on folding tables. Laundry facilities are also furnished from the main building.

On the day of inspection there were 30 male and 9 female prisoners, 21 male and 1 female adult, and 9 male minors are held for the grand jury. Eight female adults are serving sentences.

Male prisoners have no work and no recreation outside the general corridor. Female prisoners have a small amount of sewing work on clothing in a special room provided for that purpose at the east end of the cell block. Immediately above this workroom there is a well-equipped hospital with five beds for female prisoners. Male prisoners needing hospital care are sent to the general penitentiary hospital.

A regular jail physician residing in Jamesville calls each day to give such medical service as may be needed.

Prisoners have newspapers and periodicals of all kinds.

Attendance is constant and the sanitary condition is very good in all respects.

There are evident advantages in the combination of a county jail with a county penitentiary among which must be a considerable saving in cost, due to reduced overhead in both equipment and service, but there must also be inseparable disadvantages in the combination that are both annoying and costly. The very frequent transfer of prisoners between the city jails and the county jail, in order to meet the requirements of progress in trials, is such a factor.

There is a very noticeable air of business efficiency about this whole institution, which is highly commendable.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WALTER W. NICHOLSON,  
Commissioner.

## ONONDAGA COUNTY JAIL

## SYRACUSE

Inspected March 29, 1922. Isaac C. Davis, sheriff; Joseph Hanley, jailer.

There were 15 prisoners awaiting trial, all males.

The jail was clean. Toilets and bowls were apparently well cared for.

The bedding consists of mattresses and blankets. It was in fair condition. Sheets should be provided for sanitary reasons.

The alterations to this jail, which have been contemplated for some time, are now in progress and it is expected will be completed some time during the month of April. This jail is not well lighted and its interior should be painted a light color.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

PHILIP G. ROOSA,

Chief Clerk.

## ONONDAGA COUNTY COURT HOUSE JAIL

## SYRACUSE

Inspected April 22, 1922. Isaac C. Davis, sheriff; Joseph H. Hanley, jailer. There are also three deputies.

At the time of inspection there were 16 inmates—15 males and 1 female; 11 were Federal prisoners. During the month there have been 60 prisoners detained, 3 of whom were females. Thirty-eight were United States prisoners.

The work of installing the new steel bars in the corridors and on the windows, also other minor improvements as per plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons, have been practically completed except the painting.

The new bars are supposed to be tool-proof, the exterior of the bars being of hard steel with a core of softer material. During my visit a demonstration was made testing the steel and by the use of cold chisels and hack saws an inch bar was cut completely off in one hour and about twenty-seven minutes. A few days previous a section of a bar was cut out at both ends by the same method in five hours and 17 minutes, upwards of 900 blows with a one-pound hammer and chisels being required. The saws used were regular hack saws in frame.

All work on the steel has been discontinued temporarily and the matter is being taken up with the contractor in Cleveland who manufactured and installed the new bars.

As this jail is used principally for the detention of court prisoners, the new steel was installed to secure the maximum of safety from escape. It would seem to be up to the Board of Supervisors of this county to see to it that the best tool-proof steel on the market is installed in this jail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

Commissioner.



## ONTARIO COUNTY JAIL

## CANANDAIGUA

Inspected June 16, 1922. George E. Clohecy, sheriff. Mrs. Clohecy acts as matron. A jailer and two guards are also employed.

The population at time of inspection was 8 males, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 5 adults and 1 minor; held for grand jury, 2 adults. The greatest number of inmates at one time during the past year was 34, the lowest 5, and the average about 12.

This is a three-story jail containing four departments for males and two rooms for females, in addition to two large rooms on the third floor which have never been fitted up but which are occasionally used for housing trustees when the jail population is the greatest. Two of the departments for men are built on the central corridor plan while the other two are so arranged that the cells face the windows.

Since the last inspection new toilets and lavatories have been installed in the cells. The toilets are iron, coated heavily with enamel, and are operated by flushometers. The county authorities were desirous of installing toilets of vitreous ware, but were unable to do so without tearing up the interior of the jail as the pipes are imbedded under concrete and steel. At the time of inspection prisoners were employed at painting the floors and other parts of the jail where the walls had become soiled. The women's rooms were also being re-decorated.

The jail contains 34 cells for males, each of which is equipped with toilet and lavatory, two steel bunks, straw ticks, and blankets. The rooms for women are furnished with single beds with bedding and have adequate sanitary facilities. There is a shower on each floor of the men's department and it was stated that there was an adequate supply of hot water at all times.

Each inmate is supplied with a clean blanket and tick on entry, the blankets being cleaned every two weeks thereafter and the ticks refilled occasionally. I believe it would be better to discard the old ticks and provide mattresses, sheets, and pillows with cases as is now done in most of the jails with satisfactory results.

Sentenced prisoners are employed at trusty work about the jail and court house and grounds. They work a garden at the jail which not only affords a supply of vegetables for the use of the sheriff and the jail, but greatly adds to the appearance of the jail and sheriff's residence. A number of prisoners are also employed on the county farm.

Inmates receive three meals a day. The menu is about as follows: Breakfast—hash, bread and coffee; dinner—boiled meat, potatoes, occasionally a vegetable, bread and coffee; supper—soup with bread and coffee. The food is prepared by inmate cooks. The practice is to break in as cook a prisoner serving a comparatively long term and to have him near the end of his term instruct another such long-term man. Many jails now employ a civilian cook and the results have generally justified the expense. It would prove more satisfactory to employ a civilian cook in this jail.

The laundry equipment consists of a hand-power washer and stationary tubs. All of the jail bedding and personal articles of the prisoners are washed here and I believe that the installation of an electric washer would prove to be a decided improvement.

A jail physician is regularly appointed and is subject to call. Prisoners are not examined on admission. There is plenty of room in the basement of the jail for the installation of a receiving room where the incoming prisoners could be bathed, and examined by the physician before being permitted to commingle, with the other inmates, and if found suffering from communicable diseases, be properly segregated. In all the counties where this practice is followed the jail officials are much pleased with the results.

The jail was clean and in good order throughout.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That prisoners be examined by the physician as soon after admission as possible and any found suffering from communicable diseases segregated.

2. That sheets and pillow cases be provided.

3. That a civilian cook be employed.

4. That additional modern laundry facilities be installed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW

*Inspector.*

#### ORANGE COUNTY JAIL

##### GOSHEN

Inspected April 17, 1922. James D. Tweed, sheriff. There are also a deputy sheriff who has charge of the office and represents the sheriff in his absence: and two jailers, one on duty during the day and the other at night, each doing a twelve-hour trick. There is also a matron who has entire charge of the women prisoners, and a cook who is responsible for the jail cooking. In former years, when the cooking was done by the prisoners, it was found that much food was wasted. It has been found by the numerous counties in the State which employ civilian cooks in the jails that it has resulted in considerable savings and better health among the inmates. A superintendent of inmate labor is also employed, who has charge of the prisoners when employed outside the jail.

The population at the time of inspection was 34, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 12 male and 1 female adults, also 2 male minors; awaiting trial, 5 male adults; held for the grand jury, 10 adult and 2 minor males. There was also a boy nine years of age awaiting transfer to the Industrial School at Industry.

The jail was clean and showed good care. It was expected to start the prisoners at repainting the interior the next day.

The beds are provided with mattresses, mattress covers, pillows, and blankets. In the women's department there are sheets and pillow cases. The bedding was worn and some of it needed replacing. It was stated that new blankets had been ordered. Sheets and pillow slips should be provided in all departments, as they are not only more sanitary but more economical.

The prisoners are given three meals a day.

The jailer's record was well kept and up-to-date.

The jail physician visits the jail whenever called. The prisoners are not examined upon entry. They are, however, segregated upon their admission, a special section of the jail being set apart for this purpose. In a report of inspection made February 15, 1921, it was recommended that:

"The Board of Supervisors arrange with the physician for the proper medical examination of all inmates in order that those suffering with tuberculosis and venereal diseases may be segregated."

Apparently no attention has been paid to this recommendation. The same report states:

"The proposed laundry equipment has not yet arrived, al-

though the sheriff stated it was on the road and would be installed in a very short time."

The only "laundry equipment" that had arrived up to the time of this inspection was a very small washing machine, one that might be adequate for family use, but for jail purposes it is practically of no value. In a report of inspection made April 16, 1912, is the following:

"It is expected that before long a laundry and jail kitchen will be installed in the basement: this will be a very desirable addition, as the laundry work can then be done by inmates.

The installation of proper laundry facilities has been consistently recommended by the State Commission of Prisons upon every subsequent inspection, but to date nothing but some small stationary tubs and the little washer mentioned above have been installed. As no sheets are used in this jail it is necessary to wash the heavy jail blankets very frequently, and with the present facilities this cannot be properly done. It might be well for the Board of Supervisors to make some inquiries as to the laundry equipment of some of the other modern county jails and then they will perhaps realize how far behind the times they are. Ten years are a long time to take to install a needed and necessary improvement.

The Board of Supervisors at a meeting held December 21, 1921, adopted a committee report which reads in part as follows:

"That owing to the small amount of produce raised and the excessive cost of raising same, the committee recommends that the jail farm be abolished and other employment be found for the prisoners if possible."

The only employment at present is the care of the county buildings and grounds. The breaking of stone was abolished some time since. The report of the sheriff for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, shows there were 55 males sentenced for terms of thirty days and over; several of these were sentenced to terms of sixty days and over, and six were sentenced to longer terms. I was informed that prisoners are now in custody who have been sentenced to terms as long as nine months. Section 93 of the County Law provides in part as follows:

"Such keeper shall cause each prisoner committed to his jail for imprisonment under sentence, to be constantly employed at hard labor when practicable, during every day, except Sunday, and the board of supervisors of the county, or judge of the county, may prescribe the kind of labor at which such prisoner shall be employed; and the keeper shall account, at least annually, with the board of supervisors of the county, for the proceeds of such labor. Such keeper may, with the consent of the board of supervisors of the county, or the county judge, from time to time, cause such of the convicts under his charge as are capable of hard labor, to be employed outside of the jail in the same, or in adjoining county, upon such terms as may be agreed upon between the keepers and the officers, or persons, under whose direction such convicts shall be placed, subject to such regulations as the board or judge may prescribe; and the board of supervisors of the several counties are authorized to employ convicts under sentence to confinement in the county jails, in building and repairing penal institutions of the county and in building and repairing the highways in their respective counties or in preparing the materials for such highways for sale to and for the use of such counties or towns, villages and cities therein; and to make rules and regulations for their employment; and the said board of supervisors are hereby authorized to cause money to be raised by taxation for the purpose of furnishing material and carrying this provision into effect; and the courts of this state are hereby authorized to sentence convicts committed to detention in the county jails to such hard labor as may be provided for them by the boards of supervisors."



Even if it is a fact that the jail farm did not pay, this does not relieve the county authorities from the responsibility of complying with the law and seeing that the jail prisoners are employed at hard labor. It is better for the inmates of the jail, both morally and physically, to be kept at work. If held in the jail in idleness, visiting with other and often more depraved criminals, the results cannot help being bad. Such idleness also weakens the prisoner and unfits him for work upon his discharge, and consequently he is likely to continue his criminal life. A jail where the prisoners are kept at hard work is not appreciated by a certain class of people who rather enjoy the shelter of a jail and will commit a minor crime to obtain it. Even if the county does not receive a financial benefit from the labor of its prisoners the taxpayers benefit indirectly, when the prisoners are worked hard, as this undesirable class avoid the county and go elsewhere for their maintenance. It would seem that it might be much better to devise some means to make the jail farm pay than to abandon it. Other counties have found farming with jail prisoners a very profitable venture and it would appear that Orange County could do as well. In any event, the Board of Supervisors should at once provide work for the jail prisoners so that the sheriff can carry out the law.

The case of the child mentioned in the first part of this report is an illustration of the great need of proper places of detention for children. This little boy of nine years was committed from the city of Newburgh. It is stated that he would not attend school, although the city court had caused the appearance of his parent, that he had frequently been in the custody of the truant and probation officers, that he had been picked up on the streets at night and housed by the police. He was finally arrested for breaking into a boat house and sentenced to the State Industrial School. There is no matron at the city jail in Newburgh, although sections 90-91 of the General City Law distinctly provide that the mayor of every city containing a population of 25,000 or more shall appoint a police matron. The population of Newburgh in 1920 was 30,366. As there is a matron at the county jail at Goshen the sheriff agreed to care for the boy pending his transfer to the Industrial School. The child showed symptoms of a contagious disease, so that he could not be transferred to the school. At the time of inspection he had been in the jail for almost a month. The sheriff kept him entirely away from the other prisoners and he was looked after by the matron. The sheriff did not wish to take him but did so as it seemed that there was no other course to pursue. I have been in the prison service of the State for many years, but this is the first time I have seen a child of such tender years held in a county jail. The jail officials did the best they could under the circumstances. At the time of inspection the boy was playing on the floor in front of the cells with some pasteboard animals. He was frequently visited by both the matron and the jailers, but of course was alone more or less, as the law provides that a child must be kept separate from other prisoners. The county, as well as the Newburgh city, officials are agreed that the county jail is no place for children of this age. The proper officials of the city and county should now see that proper arrangements are made for the care of children, so that nothing of this kind can occur again. There is no doubt that the taxpayers of both Orange County and the City of Newburgh will endorse any proper action taken by the officials to correct this condition. The people of Orange County are progressive and will approve any legitimate efforts of the authorities that are for the public welfare.

The following recommendations are submitted for the consideration of the Board of Supervisors:

1. That it either reconsider its action of last year's session abolishing the jail farm, or at once provide employment for all the sentenced prisoners.

2. That adequate and proper laundry equipment such as is used in a modern county jail be provided at once.

3. That suitable provision be made so as to make it unnecessary to confine juveniles in the county jail, and that a copy of this report be sent to the officials of the City of Newburgh with the request that they take action so that women and juveniles may properly be cared for in the future.

4. That sheets and pillow cases be furnished throughout the jail.

5. That arrangements be made with the jail physician to give all prisoners a proper medical examination upon entrance.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
Chief Clerk.

## ORLEANS COUNTY JAIL

### ALBION

Inspected May 10, 1922. J. Scott Porter, sheriff. There are also a jailer, and Mrs. Porter acts as matron and has charge of the cooking for the institution.

At the time of inspection there was one inmate—an adult male—serving sentence. During the winter the population has been in the neighborhood of 9 to 12. At times there have been no inmates. On the night previous to the inspection a twelve year old boy was locked in a cell over night. It was stated that the boy was being transferred by a local officer, from the juvenile detention home in Rochester to Father Baker's institution at Lackawanna. The wisdom of using the jail for the detention of this young boy over night is questionable. A jail cell is no place for young children, and detention even in a room of a jail should be the last resort. Just why it was necessary to remove this boy from the detention home and take him to a jail over night and hold him without a commitment does not appear. The State Commission of Prisons has recommended that juvenile delinquents anywhere in the county, whose detention becomes necessary, should be taken to the Humane Society or to some suitable detention home in order to avoid the jails.

This jail was found in clean condition throughout, well painted, and the beds in order and presenting a tidy appearance. A few years ago the old steel bases of the toilet niches were replaced with porcelain and have since been in excellent condition. The cement floor in the lower story is in bad condition. It has been repaired at different times, but is so badly broken and settled in places that cleaning is difficult and flushing with hose is impossible. A new modern jail floor, properly sloped to drains, should be installed on this tier.

A new electric washer has recently been installed; this was in compliance with a recommendation of the Commission. Articles of clothing are furnished to prisoners when needed. The beds are provided with sheets and pillow cases which are frequently washed, and all new prisoners receive clean bedding. The supply of hot water is said to be ample at all times for washing, bathing, cleaning, etc.

The jail officials are familiar with the laws requiring the classification of prisoners and the jail has sufficient separate departments to insure a strict compliance with the provisions of section 92 of the County Law.

Three meals a day are served to inmates, at mess tables in the corridors. The menu is about as follows: Breakfast—potatoes, bread and coffee; dinner—beef or pork, boiled potatoes, bread, vegetables and tea; supper—bread and tea. The court prisoners and those rendering service about the jail receive a little extra.

A jail physician is regularly appointed and is called when his services are required. He receives only \$50 a year and does not examine all inmates for the purpose of segregating those afflicted with communicable diseases. This is being done in many jails and is important in the proper conduct of a penal institution.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That a new floor be laid in the lower tier.
2. That prisoners be examined by the physician for the purpose of segregating those afflicted with infectious or contagious diseases.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

*Chief Inspector.*

## OSWEGO COUNTY JAIL

## OSWEGO COUNTY

Inspected September 21, 1922. Richard W. Schulz, sheriff; W. W. Parsons, jailer; Mrs Richard Schulz, matron.

The population on the day of inspection was 17, classified as follows: One female minor, held as witness; 5 adult males, held for action of grand jury; 9 adult males, serving sentence. The maximum number this year was 46, the minimum 13, average 23.

The jail was found in its usual condition, showing excellent care. In the inspection report of 1921 it was noted that the painting of the whole interior had been started. This work has been progressing and is now nearly completed.

Grand jury prisoners are given exercise in the jail yard.

The jail is modern and has in connection a farm of 100 acres which is worked by inmates under the direction of a civilian farmer. The farm crops of this year are good. The inmates are served three meals a day and the quantity is sufficient and quality good. A boiled dinner was being prepared, consisting of potatoes, cabbage, carrots, and pork. The cook is an inmate and it is said that the cooking is satisfactory. It appeared to be so. The bill of fare is varied by having each day something different from the day previous. Tea, coffee or milk are served with each meal. Each prisoner is given clean blankets when admitted and is required to keep them clean during his stay. The laundry facilities are adequate.

Several reports of inspection have recommended that a refrigerating plant be installed. This has not been done and it is again recommended. It is badly needed and would prove economical and useful, as a larger supply of meat, etc., could be kept on hand and would be in a wholesome condition when served, especially in hot weather.

It is also recommended that screens be placed on the kitchen windows to keep out flies; also, screens should be placed on the dormitory windows where the trustees sleep, as this is adjacent to the kitchen.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

*Commissioner.*

## OTSEGO COUNTY JAIL

## COOPERSTOWN

Inspected February 18, 1922. Fred S. Williams, sheriff. There are



also an under-sheriff, turnkey and civilian cook. Mrs. Williams acts as matron.

The population at the time of inspection was 16, classified as follows: Adult males serving sentence, 9; adult males held for the grand jury, 4; adult females held for the grand jury, 1; male minors serving sentence, 1; male minors held for the grand jury, 1. One adult female serving sentence was assigned by court order to the county farm to assist with the housework. The prisoners were properly classified. The greatest number at one time during the past year was 23, the lowest 9, and the average 14.

This jail is two stories high, with large basement, and has 19 cells, each containing two steel bunks, and a hospital room which is generally used as a detention room for females. Straw ticks and pillows, blankets, sheets and pillow cases are provided for each cell. In the hospital room there is a cot bed.

Each cell is equipped with a self-flushing hopper-type toilet and enameled iron lavatory. Some of the toilets were in bad shape, being very much chipped, and the sheriff stated that new toilets had been ordered for five of the cells. This is in compliance with recommendations made in the report of inspection dated July 18, 1921. Inasmuch as the Commission had not been advised of the type of toilet to be installed, it was suggested to the sheriff that the installation of the toilets be delayed until the Commission had an opportunity to determine whether or not the new toilets were of a type approved by the Commission. There are a toilet and shower bath in the hospital room but no lavatory, a vitreous wash basin being used. There are four shower baths and all were in good order. Prisoners are required to bathe twice a week and may bathe as frequently as they desire.

Three meals a day are served. The food for dinner and supper was being prepared at the time of inspection and appeared to be of good quality.

The laundry is located in the sheriff's residence. It consists of a power washer and stationary tubs. The bedding is laundered here, but the personal articles of the inmates are washed in the cells. I believe that it would be much better to have all of the laundry work done in the laundry by some of the trustees.

Some of the sentenced men are employed in caring for the county buildings and grounds. They do all the necessary painting, fire the boilers, care for the lawns and walks, and do all the janitor work. During the summer some of the inmates are employed at farm work on the county farm.

A physician is appointed and is subject to call. Since February 1, 1922, he has examined all prisoners on admission. There is no receiving room, but a room in the basement of the jail could be easily arranged for such purpose, at practically no expense. This is recommended.

The sheriff is commended on the excellent system of records which he has installed. It is now possible to determine in a few minutes the costs of the several items of jail management for any period.

The jail was clean and in good order. It was stated that the work of repainting the interior of the jail with a white enamel paint is to be commenced in the near future.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

Equip receiving room in the basement of the jail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

## OTSEGO COUNTY JAIL

## COOPERSTOWN

Inspected June 14, 1922. Fred S. Williams, sheriff.

The population at the time of inspection consisted of 10 males and 1 female, all adults serving sentence. At one time there were 22 inmates and the lowest was 5.

This is a two-story jail, built along modern lines, and was found in very good condition throughout. It is soon to be repainted. The toilets are not the modern type most used in county jails and should be replaced with vitreous china toilets with integral seat operated with flushometer. Those in the poorest condition should be taken care of first. It is necessary that the specifications for such toilets be approved by the State Commission of Prisons before installation. When this work is done a lavatory should be installed in the hospital room. This room was occupied by the woman prisoner, who was employed in the kitchen.

The beds were in good condition and the bedding clean, white sheets and pillow cases being used. The jail and equipment in general was clean.

Three meals a day are provided. Dinner was served at the time of inspection, which consisted of beef stew, potatoes and bread and was excellent. The sheriff's wife acts as matron and a civilian cook is generally employed. Some of the prisoners are employed on the county farm and others do trusty work about the jail and grounds.

This jail seems to be well managed and the records well kept.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
*Commissioner.*

CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

## PUTNAM COUNTY JAIL

## CARMEL

Inspected October 18, 1922. Wallace T. Secord, sheriff. Mrs. Secord acts as matron; a jailer is also employed.

The population at the time of inspection was 4, all adult males, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 2; held for grand jury, 1; awaiting trial, 1. The greatest number at any time since January 1, 1922, was 27, the lowest 0, and the average about 5.

This jail is a two-story and basement stone and brick building adjoining the rear of the court house. On the first floor there are three departments—one of five cells, one of three, and another consisting of a large corridor with four bunks, in addition to two cells one of which is padded. On the second floor are four large rooms, each furnished with four steel bunks. These rooms are used mainly for minors and any females who may be obtained. A large room in the basement for the use of lodgers is equipped with bunks, toilet, shower, and lavatory.

In each cell and the aforementioned corridor downstairs are a niche toilet and enameled iron lavatory. A shower bath is located in each department. Each room on the second floor is equipped with a toilet, and there is a shower in two of the rooms.

The cells are furnished with two steel bunks with mattresses, pillows with slips, sheets and blankets. New bedding is supplied each inmate on arrival and he is obliged to wash it weekly thereafter.

There is no employment for prisoners except janitor work about the jail.

Inmates receive three meals a day, the food being prepared by the matron. The menu is substantially as follows: Breakfast—bread and coffee; dinner—meat, potatoes, vegetables, bread, coffee; supper—bread and tea. Prisoners interviewed stated that the food was of good quality and the ration ample.

A jail physician is appointed as required by law and visits the jail when called, but he does not examine prisoners on admission as is now done in many of the county jails with satisfactory results. Under ordinary circumstances one of the rooms on the second floor could be set aside as a receiving room where prisoners could bathe and be examined by the physician before being permitted to mingle with the other prisoners and any found suffering from communicable diseases could be segregated.

I was informed that the grand jury now meets four times a year instead of two as was formerly the case. This remedies a condition which had been criticised by the Commission for several years, namely, detaining prisoners awaiting action by the grand jury for such long periods in a small jail with practically no opportunity for exercise.

The interior of the jail was being painted at the time of inspection—the walls with gray and the steel work with aluminum bronze. The work was being done by inmates and the appearance of the jail was much improved.

The rusted niche toilets, so frequently criticised in the past, have not been replaced. Vitreous toilets should be provided, at least for the cells which are most used.

The laundry work is still done in the cell corridors. This practice has been criticised and the sheriff stated that he was endeavoring to obtain a hand power washer so that all of the work could be done in the basement of the jail. This would be commendable, but the installation of an electric washer large enough to care for the work of the jail could be installed for a reasonable sum.

The jail was clean and in good order.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That prisoners be examined by the physician on admission and any found suffering from communicable diseases be segregated.
2. That the practice of doing laundry work in the jail corridors be discontinued and suitable laundry facilities be installed.
3. That the rusted niche toilets be replaced with vitreous toilets of a type approved by the Commission.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

#### QUEENS COUNTY JAIL

##### LONG ISLAND CITY

Inspected October 6, 1922. John Wagner, sheriff; Charles Kessler, warden, assisted by two male keepers and one matron.

This county jail is maintained for the confinement of civil prisoners, alimony and contempt of court cases. There were four prisoners on hand, all males—two debt cases and two alimony cases. Twenty prisoners had been confined here since January 1, 1922, two of whom were women.

There are three rooms, one used as an office and dining room, one bath and lavatory, and the main room for prisoners equipped with three single beds. Meals are furnished by the City Prison, Queens.



It is impossible to accommodate men and women here at the same time and no women have been sent here when there were male prisoners. With only three beds and four prisoners it was necessary to improvise a bed for a debtor in the office dining room by placing a mattress and spring on an old settee and propping it up with chairs. At times prisoners not charged with crime have been held for six months in these close and uncomfortable quarters with no opportunity to get outdoor exercise.

No improvements of any kind have been made in four years. The whole place is in a dilapidated and run-down condition. There is no table or case for records except the dining room table. There is not a sufficient number of beds or chairs and the entire place needs renovating and painting. In its present condition it warrants nothing but severe condemnation. The place is a disgrace to the county and city.

The whole question of county jails in Manhattan, Kings and Queens was taken up by this Commission with city officials last year, but nothing has been done. All are expensively conducted and bad to an extreme degree in their makeup and appointments.

In a report made by the Secretary of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment dated December 10, 1922, he concluded that the maintaining of county jails is out of proportion to the service rendered and that the number of civil prisoners in the three counties does not warrant a separate jail in each county. In connection with this report was a statement showing the annual cost of this jail to be \$6,067.04 and the daily per capita cost \$103.88.

Copies of this report should be sent to the Mayor, Borough President, and County Judge Humphrey.

The sheriff should be asked to advise the Commission by November 1, 1922, what he will do to improve conditions at this place.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

## QUEENS COUNTY COURT DETENTION PENS

### LONG ISLAND CITY

Inspected October 6, 1922. Hon. Burt J. Humphrey, County Judge; Edward J. Smith, chief clerk.

There are two detention pens just outside the court room for prisoners whose cases are about to be called. One is supplied with benches, the other has none. It was stated by an attendant that both are used at times. The walls of one pen were badly marked up, some of the writing being obscene and nasty.

It is recommended that a communication be sent to the County Judge, calling attention to the need of benches in one pen, the repainting of one pen, the installation of a toilet in the pen most used, and that both pens be scrubbed out and kept clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

## RENSSELAER COUNTY JAIL

### TROY

Inspected March 16, 1922. John F. Williams, sheriff; George Morris, under-sheriff; Edward M. Brown, jailer; Mrs. Louise O'Neill, ma-

tron.

There were 49 inmates in the jail on the day of inspection. Of these 35 male adults were serving sentence, 5 male adults and 8 male minors were awaiting trial, and , female was being held as a witness. The highest number during the present fiscal year was 61, last October, and the lowest 35 in July. The average daily population has been 48. There are 108 cells, so there is ample room to classify the inmates according to law and they were so classified on the day of inspection.

The jail was clean throughout. The greater portion of the interior has been painted a light color and an inmate painter was at work at the time of our visit.

Mattresses are provided and a few straw ticks are in use. There are no mattress covers. Sheets and pillow slips have been purchased, but there is not a sufficient supply on hand to equip all the cots in use. A double blanket is given each prisoner. The blankets are aired daily and washed when soiled. Each prisoner gets a clean blanket when admitted. The institution has ample laundry equipment.

Prisoners when received are bathed and given an outfit of clothing furnished by the county, including gray jumpers, trousers and socks. Their personal clothing is cleaned and stored until their release. A fumigator is to be installed in the near future.

The matron has charge of the women's department and is on duty eight hours during the day. In her absence Mrs. Morris acts as matron but receives no salary.

A physician is employed and comes on call, but inmates are not examined on admittance to determine whether or not any of them have communicable disease. An examination of all inmates by the physician has been recommended in former reports and the recommendation is renewed.

In a report of inspection dated July 1, 1921, this statement was made:

"At the present time there is no provision for exercising prisoners confined in the jail. Many of these are held as long as a year, and unless some good reason appears there should be no question that every prisoner should be exercised in the jail yard for at least an hour each day, weather permitting. The prisoners are entitled to preservation of health while in custody."

In this respect conditions have not changed since the last report was written.

A few of the prisoners are employed in caring for the institution, but most of them are maintained in idleness. So far as possible, all sentenced inmates should work. In the past men have been employed at farm work with satisfactory results and it is suggested that the sheriff endeavor to utilize the services of some of the inmates in this way.

Three meals a day are served —a light breakfast and supper and a substantial noonday meal.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That inmates be examined by the jail physician to determine whether or not they have communicable disease.
2. That so far as possible inmates of the jail be exercised in the jail yard.
3. That efforts be made to provide employment for the sentenced prisoners.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHARLES S. ROGERS,  
Commissioner.

JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
Secretary.

## RICHMOND COUNTY JAIL

## RICHMOND

Inspected October 28, 1922. Henry Rudolph, sheriff; Peter J. Finn, under-sheriff; Thomas V. Murphy, warden. There are five guards and three matrons.

On the day of inspection there were 17 male and 1 female prisoner—10 awaiting jury action, 4 awaiting arraignment in Special Sessions, 3 serving time, and 1 woman awaiting examination. There were no civil prisoners or witnesses. Among the prisoners were 3 boys under 21 years of age, one of whom had just passed his sixteenth birthday; they were awaiting trial. The highest number of prisoners at any one time during the year was 41 in August. Forty-two women had been confined here since January 1, 1922, also several witnesses.

In a previous report a criticism was made of the confinement of enlisted men from the Coast Guard, some of whom were held as long as a year. It was stated that none of this class of prisoners had been held here since last February.

The jail has been fully described in previous reports of the Commission. It consists of three floors and a basement, each floor having 20 cells equipped with toilets, wash basins, folding bunks, mattresses, sheets, and pillow cases. There is a padded cell in the basement which has not been used for a long time.

The lighting and ventilation of the jail are excellent.

Since the last inspection the jail has been painted throughout and considerable repairs made to the plumbing, electric lighting and sewerage. The whole place was found in clean and excellent order, greatly to the credit of the sheriff and his aides.

The county physician visits the jail regularly and examines all prisoners soon after their entry. If any are found suffering from communicable diseases they are immediately segregated.

The laundry and kitchen were found in good condition. A civilian cook is in charge of the kitchen. The food was found to be good and there were no complaints from any of the prisoners.

It would be advisable to have more reading matter here and encourage the prisoners to read good books. It would seem that the sheriff might be able to make arrangements with local libraries to have representatives visit the prison regularly, as is done with great success at the City Prisons of Brooklyn and Queens.

There are two and one-half acres of land adjacent to the jail on which vegetables are raised for use in the jail. Time prisoners are used throughout favorable seasons for this work.

The great need of this jail is for the removal of the old sheds adjacent to the jail and the erection of a jail wall about the section of the land adjacent to the jail, so that prisoners might have an opportunity for outdoor exercise when weather permits. Many of the prisoners here are held for six months or more and there is no opportunity for daily exercise, which is now recognized as necessary humane treatment. The old court house now stands in front unused. This could be torn down and enough material salvaged from the building to erect the wall about the jail yard without very great expense. Copy of this report should be sent to the Borough President of Richmond, urgently recommending that this work be undertaken.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
Commissioner.



## RICHMOND COUNTY COURT HOUSE JAIL

ST. GEORGE

Inspected October 28, 1922. Henry Rudolph, sheriff; Peter J. Finn, under-sheriff.

This jail is located in a fine new court house building recently erected at St. George. It has eight modern cells with modern equipment.

The jail is used only for the temporary detention of prisoners awaiting trial in the Supreme, County and Special Session Courts.

No prisoners are held here over night. As there is no female section, no women have been held here at any time.

It was found in excellent condition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

Commissioner.

## ROCKLAND COUNTY JAIL

NEW CITY

Inspected January 17, 1922. George F. Brown, sheriff, assisted by an under-sheriff, jailer and matron.

The population on this date was 20, all adults, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 8 males; awaiting trial, 4 males and 1 female; held for grand jury, 3 males; witnesses, 4 males. The maximum population thus far this winter was 24.

Show-cause proceedings have been pending against the authorities of this county since July, 1919, because the jail was not equipped with proper sanitary facilities and did not contain separate quarters to legally separate and classify the inmates committed to it. Plans and specifications were submitted to and approved by the State Commission of Prisons providing for the installation of eight modern toilets and lavatories, four showers in the men's department, and a tub bath in the women's quarters; the construction of a fireproof partition separating the department for minors into two separate rooms with two cells each; also the covering of the central corridor with heavy obscure glass which could practically separate the two floors in the main jail.

All this work has been practically completed as planned, and in addition an enlarged water heating apparatus has been installed. It is regretted that the new flushometers are causing trouble, said to be due to inadequate pressure and the accumulation of sediment in the valves which prevent their closing. This can doubtless be overcome by some method of filtration at the source and by installing a compression device in connection with the system. This is highly important and is urgently recommended; otherwise, the object sought will not be achieved and the new facilities will have little more sanitary value than the old ones.

At the time of inspection some interior painting was being done in the rooms for minors and witnesses, and one toilet which was broken is to be replaced. Otherwise, the work as planned is practically completed. Because of the painting, the witnesses above mentioned were temporarily mingling with the court and sentenced prisoners.

The supreme court was in session and one of the inmates charged with murder was on trial. As soon as this case is disposed of it was stated this would relieve the jail of five persons, including the witnesses.

Rockland County has no contract with the penitentiary to which might be committed the longer termed men. Of the present population one inmate was serving sentence of a year, one 5 months, two 6 months, and one 4 months. The Westchester county penitentiary affords much

better facilities for the detention of persons with sentences from six to twelve months or more, and their commitment to that institution would often afford much needed relief to this jail which has such a limited capacity for the legal and proper separation of the different classes of inmates.

A jail physician is not regularly appointed by the Board of Supervisors, as required by Sec. 348 of the Prison Law, and prisoners are not examined to ascertain if they are afflicted with dangerous, infectious or communicable diseases. If so, the jail affords very limited means for their segregation. I am credibly informed that the penitentiary at East View has facilities for the care of such persons and the authorities are willing to receive them, provided the county has a contract with the institution for all longer termed prisoners.

The female inmate mentioned in the foregoing was in charge of the matron. All prisoners receive three meals a day and are furnished with articles of clothing when necessary, at county expense.

The jail was clean and the improvements made are commendable.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That long-termed prisoners be committed to the penitentiary.
2. That a jail physician be appointed as required by law.
3. That the toilet flush be improved.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

#### ROCKLAND COUNTY JAIL

##### NEW CITY

Inspected June 3, 1922. George L. Brown, sheriff, assisted by an under-sheriff, jailer and matron.

The population on the date of inspection was six males, all adults, and four women, all adults. The men were divided as follows: Two serving time, three awaiting trial, and one witness; the women, two waiting action of grand jury, one serving thirty days, and one witness.

The jail has been fully described in previous reports of the Commission. It is an old jail, and although several improvements have been made on the recommendation of the Commission, it is far from satisfactory. On the day of the January inspection there was trouble with the newly-installed plumbing and this trouble continues. The sheriff, however, advised that the water system is to be changed. The supply now comes from a pond and it is proposed to drill artesian wells and secure supply of clear water which will permit of the proper use of the toilet facilities. The painting in progress at the time of the last inspection was completed.

The jail has very limited facilities for the care of women and a very bad situation was found. In one room there was a woman witness and another held for the grand jury—in distinct violation of law. In narrow hall outside of this room a cot was provided for the woman serving thirty days. In another room was a woman held for the grand jury on a charge of murder. The sheriff should be required to submit to the Commission at the earliest possible date some plans for the detention of women under classifications required by law.

In the men's section there was one man held for trial, and in the same corridor with him a witness brought from Elmira Reformatory on the same case. In view of the fact that the witness is a prisoner serving time in a penal institution, there might be doubt as to whether or not he should be held in the same manner as a witness not charged with crime. It must be stated that it is extremely bad policy to have a man charged

with crime and a witness in the same case confined together, thus allowing them to constantly talk over their actions and testimony in the trial. The two men serving time were for periods of one year and eight months respectively.

In January the population of the jail ran as high as 20, with 8 males serving time; and during the past winter the population ran as high as 24. The Commission has previously pointed out that this jail is no proper place for prisoners serving time. It is needed exclusively for those held for the grand jury and for trial.

With the exception of a little work about the grounds to which trustees may be assigned, there is no employment here and no opportunity for outdoor exercise.

It is again earnestly recommended that the sheriff go before the Board of Supervisors and secure authority to make a contract with Westchester County Penitentiary for the commitment of prisoners sentenced to serve time more than sixty days. At the penitentiary they would be regularly employed eight hours a day and given an opportunity for outdoor exercise, and with the low rate charged by the Westchester County authorities it would undoubtedly be an economy for Rockland County to make this contract. The sheriff should be required to report the result of his conference with the Board of Supervisors prior to the next meeting of the Commission on July 7, 1922.

Since the last inspection a jail physician—Dr. Ralph De Baun—has been appointed. He examines all prisoners upon reception and the sheriff should be advised that if any are found suffering from communicable diseases they should be immediately segregated from the other prisoners.

Attention is called to the fact that the roof over this jail is of wood and the trusses supporting it are the same. This should have the careful attention of the Board of Supervisors as to the danger of fire and the results which might follow.

The jail was clean and in good order.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

LEON C. WEINSTOCK,

Commissioners.

## ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY JAIL

### CANTON

Inspected February 27, 1922. C. A. Gibson, sheriff; H. M. Farmer under-sheriff; Mrs. Gibson, matron.

This jail was reconstructed in 1921 in accordance with plans approved by the State Commission of Prisons. The lower floor and cells have not yet been painted on account of the large number of inmates who could not be cared for on the upper floor. This, however, will be done during the next month, as on the day of inspection eleven men were transferred to Clinton Prison and one sent out of the county, leaving a population of 15 males and 1 female, classified as follows: One adult female held for contempt of court; 1 Federal prisoner; 7 male adults serving sentence; 1 male adult held for contempt of court; and 5 male adults and 1 male minor held for the grand jury.

There seemed to be some defect in the concrete floor in one of the upper halls, caused by imperfect work, which, if possible, should be corrected. The attention of the architects—Williams & Johnson of Ogdensburg—should be called to this matter.

The jail was clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner



## ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY JAIL

## CANTON

Inspected May 13, 1922. C. A. Gibson, sheriff.

On the day of inspection there was one female held on a peace warrant and also 29 males classified as follows: Two minors held for trial; 1 adult held for contempt of court; 13 adults held for trial; and 13 adults serving sentence. They were properly segregated.

This jail has been remodeled during the past year in accordance with plans approved by the Commission and is now completed. It was found clean, showing that it is receiving good care.

The prisoners are served three meals a day and sentenced prisoners work on the jail farm and around the county buildings.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) MIAL H. PIERCE,

Commissioner.

## SARATOGA COUNTY JAIL

## BALLSTON SPA

Inspected January 31, 1922. D. D. Snell, sheriff, assisted by an under-sheriff, jailer and matron.

The population at the time of inspection was 12, all males; 11 were serving sentence and 1 held for grand jury. The highest number reported recently was 21; lowest, the present number.

Since the last inspection new flushometers have been installed in connection with each toilet throughout the jail. These were working well and are a decided improvement.

This jail is of modern design and with a few exceptions is fairly well equipped. Unfortunately, the side most used is dark owing to the fact that the north wall of the court house is near the windows on this side and obstructs the light. These dark cells contain rusty and discolored niche toilets and the bedding did not present a tidy appearance. One of the bath cells on this side has large holes rusted through the lower part of the plate steel; One hole is large enough to permit prisoners to crawl through into the utility corridor and to communicate with other parts of the jail. One of the bath cells and several other cells were lined with cobwebs.

It was also stated that these dark cells were infested with vermin, due to its being used for lodgers and police prisoners from the village of Ballston. At the time the authorities of Saratoga county were cited in 1907 in show cause proceedings, it was agreed that lodgers and police prisoners would be excluded and the large cell in the basement would be used for this purpose. This is not being complied with.

The interior of the jail was painted in 1917 but the paint is now badly discolored and literally covered with writing and pencil markings. The jail should be repainted with a white enamel paint suitable for steel and the inmates kept under proper discipline, preventing them from disfiguring the jail.

Recently a prisoner awaiting trial escaped by sawing four of the flat iron window bars. A number of hack saws were found in his cell. The charge was stealing an automobile. He is still at large. Under the present methods of jail management the prisoners are given the liberty of the guards' corridor, next to the windows, which opens the way for passing in contraband articles, such as saws, weapons, drugs, liquor, etc. and to pass out letters. We believe that the prisoners should be kept locked in the prisoners' corridor except such persons as can be trusted, whose duties require their being outside, and such persons should be under proper supervision.

In this respect it is only fair to state that the sheriff and his associates assumed office January 1st this year, and have had a comparatively short time to learn the details of jail management.

The department for females was in fair condition and is said to be little used. A physician is regularly appointed and visits the jail daily, and is said to be making physical examinations of all persons admitted, for the purpose of segregating those afflicted with communicable diseases.

The laundry facilities and hot water supply are said to be adequate. The kitchen was clean and in order. The jailer in charge stated that two meals a day were served; that the prisoners would not get up until nine thirty and so did not get breakfast until about ten o'clock and consequently dinner was not served until four o'clock. This is an unusual condition. In most county jails prisoners are given three meals a day and the time of arising in the morning is not optional with them. The interval between four o'clock and ten the following day is unreasonably long. Breakfast consists of hash, bread and coffee, and occasionally oat meal; dinner, pea soup, or vegetable soup, stew, bread and tea.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the jail be thoroughly renovated and painted with white enamel paint, including the outside wall of the court house in front of the dark cells, which, of course, will require outside oil paint.
2. That the bath cell be repaired.
3. That lodgers and police prisoners not regularly committed be excluded from the jail proper.
4. That prisoners be excluded from the guards' corridors and detained in the prisoners' corridors as suggested in this report, and kept under proper discipline.
5. That regular meal hours be observed and that a light supper be added.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
*Commissioner.*

CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

#### SARATOGA COUNTY JAIL

##### BALLSTON SPA

Inspected April 19, 1922. D. D. Snell, sheriff. There are also an under-sheriff, jailer and matron. A civilian cook is employed at present.

The population at the time of inspection was 7, all males, classified as follows: Adults held for the grand jury, 2; adults serving sentence, 4; minors serving sentence, 1.

A marked improvement is noticeable in the appearance and management of the jail. Since the last inspection the jail has been painted throughout with light colored paint. The walls and the interior of the cells have been painted cream color and the floors, stairways and cell bars battleship gray. The north wall of the courthouse, which is close to one side of the jail, has been painted white. This improves the light in the cells on this side of the jail. All the painting was done by inmates.

The shower bath cells have been improved by building a brick and cement dish around the bases of the partitions and extending about 15 inches from the floor.

A receiving room is being equipped on the second floor of the jail. As soon as this is completed it is the intention of the jail authorities to cause all incoming prisoners to bathe, have their clothing fumigated, and issue to them institutional clothing of khaki or similar material.

The old mattresses have been destroyed and considerable rubbish which had accumulated in the basement has been removed, and the entire jail was neat and clean.

These improvements were recommended by the Commission and the officials are to be commended for so promptly carrying out the recommendations and for the excellent condition in which the jail was found.

A room adjoining the department for women has been fitted up as a finger print room. All persons arrested for felonies will be measured and their finger prints taken.

The locking system is to be overhauled by an expert whose arrival is expected daily.

Each cell in the main jail is furnished with mattress, pillow with slip, and blankets. Sheets are provided in the women's department. The bedding was clean.

It was stated that the police prisoners and lodgers are kept in the basement of the jail in the section set apart for use as a lockup for the village of Ballston Spa, no prisoners being received except on regular commitment.

Working prisoners receive three meals a day, those not employed out two—breakfast at 8.30 A.M. and dinner at 2.30 P.M. Employed prisoners eat in a dining room adjoining the kitchen, others in their cells. It was stated that the daily meat ration is one pound per person. Dinner was being prepared at the time of inspection and the food appeared to be of excellent quality and well cooked. It was stated that sufficient bread is given with the dinner to enable the unemployed prisoners to retain some for supper if they so desire. It was suggested to the sheriff that this practice might cause the jail to become untidy. It was further suggested that a smaller amount of food be given at noon and a light meal added for supper. The sheriff stated that he would plan to do this in the future.

The large room in the basement used as a lockup by the village of Ballston Spa has not been painted. This room contains a large cage, about 20 x 50 feet, furnished with inclined wooden sleeping benches, mattresses and blankets. There are two self-flushing toilets, a bath tub and wash trays in the cage. One toilet was out of order.

This room is said to be used jointly by police prisoners and lodgers. Housing these classes in a room which is really a part of the jail building makes the problem of keeping the jail free from vermin exceedingly difficult. The sheriff stated that he is responsible for keeping this room clean.

It does not seem fair to the county at large to be obliged to furnish and maintain gratis a lockup for Ballston Spa, and it is recommended that the village authorities paint this room and the cell, repair the plumbing, and furnish suitable jail bunks and mattresses with sanitary waterproof covers.

It is recommended that a copy of this report be forwarded to the village authorities with the request that the lockup be improved in accordance with the foregoing recommendations.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
*Commissioner.*

JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*



## SCHENECTADY COUNTY JAIL

## SCHENECTADY

Inspected January 26, 1922. Daniel Manning, sheriff. There are also a deputy sheriff and three guards. Mrs. Manning acts as matron and is the custodian of the department for females.

The population on this date was 26, all males, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 13; held for the grand jury, 7; held for examination, 6. The total number of admissions during the year 1921 was 682 males and 42 females; the maximum at one time was 42.

This is a modern four-story jail with 88 cells and is fully equipped throughout. Each cell has modern sanitary facilities and the steel bunks are provided with mattresses, blankets and sheets, and pillows with cases. The building is heated by steam supplied from the main heating plant in the court house, but the jail is equipped with an independent water heating system for the baths, etc.

On admission the prisoners are bathed and provided with institutional clothing and their own clothing sterilized and put in proper condition for use upon their discharge. This method insures freedom from vermin and materially aids in keeping the jail in the high state of cleanliness in which it was found.

The inmates were separated and classified as the law requires. They receive three meals a day and are required to bathe once a week. Some work of a trusty nature is performed by a few of the inmates and the prisoners are required to keep every part of the jail clean and in order.

A jail physician is regularly appointed and calls at the jail daily. The kitchen is in charge of a regular civilian cook; the food was excellent. A liberal amount of reading matter is supplied to the inmates.

This jail is one of the excellent ones in the State. The whole interior is kept thoroughly painted and every part, including the windows, walls, bedding, and toilet fixtures, was scrupulously clean, and discipline and order prevail among the inmates. The sheriff and his assistants are deserving of special commendation for the manner in which this institution is conducted.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,

Commissioner.

## SCHENECTADY COUNTY JAIL

## SCHENECTADY COUNTY

Inspected June 27, 1922. Daniel Manning, sheriff. There are also a deputy sheriff, matron, civilian cook, and three guards or turnkeys who work on eight-hour shifts.

At the time of inspection the population was 37, all males, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 28 adults; held for grand jury, 5 adults, awaiting trial, 4 minors. The highest population thus far this year was 38.

This jail contains 88 steel cells on four floors and is entirely modern. It was found in its usual excellent condition, being scrupulously clean and well painted throughout. Each cell is furnished with an iron cot with clean bed linen and blankets, sanitary toilets, and wash basins. The jail is well provided with shower baths, laundry and kitchen equipment, and there is an independent water heating system in the basement.

The prisoners were all separated and classified in accordance with the provisions of the county law. They are provided with three meals a day. Some of the sentenced inmates perform some work of a trusty

nature in the care of the jail but there is no regular system of employment.

A receiving room is maintained where incoming prisoners are bathed and provided with institutional clothing before entering the main jail. This is a commendable practice and materially assists in keeping the jail in the excellent condition in which it was found.

A jail physician is appointed by the Board of Supervisors as required by law and makes daily calls at the jail. Inmates are provided with books, magazines and newspapers.

Special commendation is due the sheriff and his assistants for the excellent manner in which this institution is conducted.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
*Commissioner.*

## SCHOHARIE COUNTY JAIL

### SCHOHARIE

Inspected February 15, 1922. William Granby, sheriff. Mrs William Granby acts as matron and cook. A jailer is also employed.

There were two inmates at the time of inspection, both adult males held for the grand jury. The greatest number of inmates during the past year was 5; the lowest, none; the average, 3.

This is an old stone jail, two stories in height, and contains three departments, one consisting of five cells on the first floor used for grand jury cases, and a department of three cells on the second floor for sentenced males. The detention room containing two cells is also located on the second floor. The jail was clean and in good order.

There is a self-flushing toilet in each cell on the first floor and in the exercise corridor in both sections on the second floor, and an iron lavatory in each corridor. The only bath in the jail is on the first floor enclosed in steel. At the time of inspection the hot water supply was out of order, the sheriff being obliged to carry hot water from his apartments to the jail when the prisoners desired to bathe. This plumbing should immediately be repaired.

There are but few females detained, only one during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, and I was informed that when any are held they use the bath in the sheriff's residence under the supervision of the matron.

Each cell is furnished with a steel bunk, mattress and pillow, together with sheets, pillow cases and blankets. Clean bedding is supplied to each inmate on arrival and weekly thereafter.

The inmates receive three meals a day, the food being prepared in the sheriff's kitchen. The prisoners stated that the food was of good quality and ample quantities were served.

The laundry is located in a separate building and consists of a washing machine and stationary tubs.

In compliance with a recommendation in the report of inspection dated May 11, 1921, a septic disposal plant has been installed. The sheriff stated that there had been no trouble with the sewage nor any offensive odors from that source since the installation of the plant.

The matter of resurfacing the cracked floors of the jail has not been attended to as recommended. The floor in the detention room was in particularly bad condition.

A physician is appointed and is paid a small annual salary. I was informed that he examines all prisoners on admission and that any found suffering from communicable diseases are segregated. He makes no regular visits but is subject to call.

The chairs in the prisoners' corridor are in very poor condition and it was stated that the purchase of new ones was being considered. I believe that heavy wooden or steel benches are much to be preferred, in that they are more permanent and cannot be used as weapons by dangerous prisoners.

There was a prisoner in the jail who had been arrested too late to permit of his case being considered by the January grand jury and there will be no regular session of the grand jury until June. If he is indicted at that time he will undoubtedly be tried at the December term of court. To confine a person in this small jail for such a long period without opportunity for employment or exercise seems an unnecessary hardship. This subject has been discussed in previous reports but no changes have been made.

#### RECOMMENDATION

1. Re-surface the floors and repair the hot water system.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,  
*Inspector.*

#### SCHUYLER COUNTY JAIL

##### WATKINS

Inspected April 22, 1922. Frank L. Millen, sheriff; C. M. Durland, chairman, Board of Supervisors

This inspection was made to determine whether or not the repeated recommendations of the State Commission of Prisons as to conditions of this jail had been complied with. It was found that absolutely nothing has been done and the jail remains unfit for the detention of prisoners, unsafe for the proper custody of prisoners, so constructed that proper classification of prisoners is impossible, and the women's section a fire trap.

The authorities of the county were cited before the Commission at its meeting in September, 1916, but positive action on the part of the Commission was delayed from time to time because of the war and the following abnormal prices for building construction. In 1920 the Commission, on an understanding with Arthur J. Peck, then chairman of the Board of Supervisors, put off the jail requirements for another year, and at that time he personally agreed to urge the Board to make substantial improvements as asked for by the Commission. During 1921, and on this understanding, the show-cause proceedings then pending were discontinued.

Since the last regular inspection it was found that the County has gone to a large expense in rebuilding and redecorating the sheriff's house, absolutely nothing has been done to the jail. The supervisors stated that the cost was from \$2,000 to \$3,000, but a local paper states that the cost will be from \$5,000 to \$6,000.

On the day of inspection an interview was had with Chairman Durland of the Board of Supervisors and he promised to get the Jail Committee of the Board together and write the Commission on or before May 1st. No advice has been received from Chairman Durland.

No prisoners had been in the jail since March 24th but fourteen had been confined there since January 1st. One prisoner was held in this wretched place from April 27, 1921, to January 17, 1922, when he was taken to Auburn Prison.

It is recommended that the show-cause proceedings be reopened and the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors notified that unless positive



and affirmative action is taken prior to June 1st the matter will be turned over to the Attorney-General for such action as he may determine to be warranted in the case.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

### SCHUYLER COUNTY JAIL

#### WATKINS

Inspected July 15, 1922.

Reinspection of this jail was made on this date to determine whether or not anything had been done to improve conditions which have been criticised by the Commission for some time past. It was found that although the county had remodeled the sheriff's residence at a large expense, nothing had been done to the jail.

At the time of the visit there were six men in confinement—two had been arrested a month ago and will be held here until the grand jury meets in September; another was held for examination before a justice of the peace and if held for the grand jury will also be required to stay here until September; and three men were serving thirty days for intoxication. In the corridor with these three men there was one prisoner held for the grand jury, which is a clear violation of law requiring classification and segregation of prisoners. The man held for examination before a justice of the peace was confined in the women's section which, as has been pointed out before, is a fire trap and dangerous for the confinement of prisoners.

The matter of conditions at this jail should be taken up for consideration by the Commission at its next meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,  
*Commissioner.*

### SENECA COUNTY JAIL

#### WATERLOO

Inspected June 20, 1922. Burt E. Smalley, sheriff. Mrs. Smalley acts as matron, but there is at present no regular jailer in charge in the absence of the sheriff.

At the time of inspection the population was 6, all adult males, classified as follows: Held for the grand jury, 4; awaiting trial, 1; serving sentence, 1. The maximum during the year was 19; minimum, 0.

This is one of the most modern and well equipped county jails in the State and was found in excellent condition throughout. The defective roof mentioned in former reports has been repaired. Some of the toilets do not flush properly, but this is said to be due to little use in parts of the jail which are seldom occupied. The beds consist of steel bunks with mattresses, blankets, pillows and sheets, and pillow cases. The laundry facilities and hot water supply are adequate, and a receiving room is maintained where new arrivals receive a cleaning up before entering the main jail, except in the absence of the sheriff who at present is obliged to act as jailer.

All inmates are by law entitled to adequate protection and the sheriff must "safely keep" all prisoners committed to his care. The conduct and supervision of the jail is only a part of the sheriff's work; he has various official duties in and out of the county and it is imperative that he

should have a competent jailer so that the jail is never left without proper supervision when prisoners are in custody.

The inmates receive three meals a day: Breakfast—oatmeal with sugar, bread and coffee; dinner—meat, potatoes, or soup and vegetables, bread and coffee; supper—bread, coffee, and warmed up potatoes. A small garden is worked by inmates and some few assist in caring for the lawns and county buildings, including the care of the jail.

A jail physician is appointed and calls at the jail when sent for. No provision has been made for his examination of prisoners for the purpose of segregation and treatment of those suffering with communicable diseases. This has been recommended in former reports.

Articles of clothing are provided when needed, and purchases of certain supplies are made from the prisons as required by law. Reading matter, such as library books and daily papers, are furnished to the inmates.

In this county the grand jury meets only twice a year—in March and September—which means a very long period of detention before trial for some prisoners who cannot secure bail.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That a jailer be appointed at once.
2. That all inmates be examined by the physician as soon as feasible after admission.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
Chief Inspector.

#### STEUBEN COUNTY JAIL

##### BATH

Inspected June 15, 1922. Lynn W. Kellogg, sheriff. The sheriff's mother acts as matron when females are detained. A turnkey and cook are also employed.

The population at the time of inspection was 12, all males, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 6 adults and 3 minors; awaiting trial, 2 adults; held for grand jury, 1 adult. The greatest number confined here at one time since January 1, 1922, was 28, the lowest 12, and the average 17. Prisoners were properly classified.

This is an old brick jail of the pit type. The pit, which is used for the detention of sentenced adults, contains 17 cells, some of which are furnished with two bunks. The cells facing the corridor above the pit are arranged in two departments—one of seven cells and four cells in the other. These departments are used for adult and minor male court prisoners respectively. In addition, there are four large rooms set aside for men, two rooms for women, and the old hospital room now used to house sentenced male minors. Prisoners in need of hospital treatment are sent to a hospital under guard.

Each cell is equipped with a vitreous toilet and lavatory, all of which were found in good order, the plumbing having recently been overhauled, as was recommended by the State Commission of Prisons. The cells are furnished with steel bunks, straw ticks, pillows with covers of denim, and blankets. Some of the ticks are becoming much worn and must soon be replaced. A regular jail mattress would be much more satisfactory and the use of them would greatly improve the appearance of the cells. Sheets should also be provided, as is done in most jails with satisfactory results.

Sentenced prisoners are employed about the jail and county buildings and grounds. At the time of inspection several were engaged in painting the interior of the jail a light color. They were working under the supervision of a civilian and the appearance of the jail was being much improved. This was also recommended in the last report of inspection and it is gratifying to note that the Board of Supervisors is cooperating with the Commission and endeavoring to make the jail as habitable as possible.

Inmates receive three meals a day, the food being prepared by a civilian cook, assisted by prisoners. The menu is substantially as follows: Breakfast—oatmeal with milk and sugar, bread and coffee; dinner, boiled meat and gravy, potatoes, bread and coffee; supper—bread and one pint of milk.

Employed prisoners receive extra rations at supper, food not used at dinner being served to them in addition to the regular supper. Dinner was being served at the time of inspection; the food appeared to be of good quality and the portions very liberal. The bread, which is baked at the jail, is excellent. Some trouble has been experienced with the oven, but the building committee intends to have it overhauled and repaired.

The laundry is located in a building to the rear of the jail and is equipped with hand power washers and tubs.

A jail physician is appointed, but he examines only suspected cases on admission. Arrangements should be made to examine all inmates as soon after admission as possible to permit of the segregation of those suffering from communicable disease.

The jail was found clean and in good order.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That all inmates be examined by the physician as soon after admission as possible and any found suffering from communicable diseases be segregated.

2. That jail mattresses be substituted for the straw ticks and that sheets and pillow cases be provided.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.

#### STEBEN COUNTY JAIL

##### BATH

Inspected October 14, 1922. Lynn W. Kellogg, sheriff; Frank Bartlett, under-sheriff; Mrs. Frank Potter, matron

At the time of inspection there were 8 male prisoners in this jail, 3 held for the grand jury, 3 serving time, 1 awaiting examination, and 1 alimony prisoner who had been there a week. No women were confined. The highest number of prisoners for the year was 29 in February.

There were 2 minor males—1 held for the grand jury and 1 held for examination. In the pit of the jail there was 1 alimony prisoner, and 3 time prisoners were also located there. It was pointed out to the under-sheriff that the man held for alimony was not charged with crime and should not have been confined with prisoners held for trial or grand jury. He promised to have him taken out of this section at once.

During the year the interior of the jail has been painted and, generally speaking, was found to be clean and in good order.

The old practice of using straw mattresses still continues in this jail. It is recommended that the county make arrangements to provide regular jail mattresses which can be purchased from the State Prison Department.



The kitchen of the jail is greatly in need of improvements; the old baking oven is about worn out and the range is in such bad shape that all cooking is now done on gas plates. It is recommended that a new range and baking oven be provided in this jail. It is again recommended that a proper ventilating apparatus be provided for the kitchen. This was promised by the Jail Committee last year, but has not been furnished. The need of a modern laundry and disinfecting apparatus at this jail should be looked into by the Sheriff and proper request made to the county authorities.

Attention is again called to the necessity of making the jail yard safe, so that prisoners held any considerable length of time may be given an opportunity for outdoor exercise. Prisoners are sometimes held here up to a year, and many are held as long as six months.

There was a strong odor in the kitchen which, it was explained, came from a large amount of wines and liquors stored in the cellar beneath the kitchen. It was stated that the quantity consists of six large truck loads. There was also a truck load of 165 cases of beer stored in the room set aside for civil prisoners. The Secretary of the Commission should be directed to take up immediately with the proper authorities the matter of disposing of this large amount of confiscated wine and liquor.

Because of the small number of prisoners on hand, no farm has been worked during the past summer. The sheriff should go into the question carefully as to whether or not he will be in shape to resume farming with time prisoners next year.

It is recommended that the Sheriff make prompt arrangements with the jail physician to examine all prisoners upon admission, and if found suffering from communicable diseases they should be immediately segregated from other prisoners.

The food was examined and found to be wholesome and in proper quantity and there were no complaints from the prisoners in regard to the meals.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY,

SARAH L. DAVENPORT,

*Commissioners.*

## SUFFOLK COUNTY JAIL

### RIVERHEAD

Inspected March 22, 1922. John F. Kelly, sheriff; Albert F. Wiggins, warden. Mrs. Kelly acts as matron. There are also employed a keeper, turnkey, guard and civilian cook.

There were 25 inmates at the time of inspection, classified as follows:

	Male		Female	
	Adults	Minors	Adults	Minors
Serving sentence -----	14	--	--	--
Held for trial of grand jury -----	1	3	1	--
Awaiting sentence -----	2	1	--	--
Sentenced and awaiting transfer --	1	1	--	--
Civil prisoners -----	1	--	--	--

The prisoners were properly classified and separated.

This is a modern jail containing 145 cells in thirteen departments, a hospital room containing four beds, a chapel, and a small room used for civil prisoners.

Each cell is equipped with steel bunk, niche toilet and lavatory. Mattresses and pillows with sheets, pillow slips and blankets are furnished each cell. Clean bedding is supplied each inmate on arrival and weekly thereafter.

The jail contains 12 showers and 2 baths, all of which were in good order. Court prisoners are required to bathe twice a week, and employed prisoners bathe at will.

The kitchen is located in the basement. The equipment is up to date and the kitchen was neat and clean. Prisoners are fed three times a day, and those interviewed stated that the food was satisfactory. The laundry is also in the basement. All clothing and bedding is washed here and then hung in the sun to dry, thereby permitting the clothes to bleach and air.

Sentenced prisoners are employed at institutional work about the jail and county buildings and grounds and at the county farm.

All prisoners are bathed, and examined by the physician on admission and any found suffering from communicable diseases are segregated. Inmates who appear to be defective mentally are examined by psychiatrists and if the examination discloses that they are mentally defective they are transferred to Napanoch.

Institutional clothing is furnished all inmates. This is a commendable practice.

Except that some of the toilets have become much stained the jail was neat and clean.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

## SUFFOLK COUNTY JAIL

### RIVERHEAD

Inspected July 12, 1922. John F. Kelly, sheriff. There are also a warden, three guards, matron, and cook.

At the time of inspection there were 22 inmates, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 14 males and 1 female; held for grand jury, 6 males of whom 2 were minors; civil prisoner, 1. The maximum population during the year ending June 30, 1922, was 44 males and 2 females; minimum, 13 males and 1 female. The total commitments to this jail during the same period were 264 males and 8 females. Fifty-two were under 21 years of age. There have been no escapes during the year.

This is a large modern jail and was clean and well painted throughout. On the first floor are thirty cells used for court prisoners. On the second floor is a cell block or cage containing 84 cells arranged in three tiers with gallery in front of each tier. The department for females and minors is separate and consists of thirty cells on three floors. There are also a hospital room, chapel, and receiving room where prisoners are detained on admission until they have been examined by the physician, bathed, and provided with the institutional clothing.

The floors of this jail are in excellent condition, apparently having been constructed of first-class material. The beds consist of steel bunks provided with mattresses, blankets, sheets, and pillows with cases. The laundry facilities are modern and the supply of hot water is said to be always adequate. Each department is furnished with a shower bath or tub and the inmates are required to bathe frequently; those who are employed, we were informed, bathe nearly every day.

Six of the sentenced prisoners were employed on the county farm at Yaphank. They are taken there by train in the morning, returning to

the jail at night. Dinner and supper are served at the farm. Other prisoners perform services of a trusty nature about the jail and grounds, and a few grand jury prisoners, at their own request, were wheeling coal from a pile in the yard to the basement.

The laws relative to the separation and classification of prisoners, the purchase of prison-made goods, and the appointment of a jail physician are complied with. Three meals a day are served and a considerable amount of food and other supplies are kept on hand. There is a large refrigerator in the basement and a supply of fresh meat and other articles are kept in stock. The kitchen equipment is said to be adequate. A civilian cook is employed, assisted by inmates who are permitted to take their meals at a table in the basement.

A matron is employed who resides away from the jail. It was stated that she calls two or three times a day when there are female prisoners, but the department for women is without her supervision during the night, and frequently she is not present at meal time. This makes it necessary for guards, or trustees in charge of guards, to take food to the women's department. During the present sheriff's administration, we were informed, the matron does not have possession of the keys and is not the custodian of the department for females, as the sheriff has directed that no one shall visit that department except when accompanied by a male officer of the institution. All keys are kept in the lock box in the office. The sheriff has a set of 22 printed rules for this jail which are posted in various places and are for the most part commendable, but the arrangement with regard to the custody of the women's quarters might lead to serious irregularity. Rule 8 of the "Rules for the Management of Jails", adopted by the State Commission of Prisons and supplied to all sheriffs, reads as follows:

"A matron should be employed in each of the county jails, who should have the exclusive custody of the department for females, subject, of course, to the direction of the sheriff. The key should be in her possession and no males should be allowed to enter such department unaccompanied by the matron."

Religious services are held weekly and an abundance of reading matter is supplied. Discipline is enforced by means of solitary confinement on restricted diet for a short period. The warden stated that it was seldom necessary to resort to such punishments.

Besides the regular jail record a diary of events is kept and entries are made from day to day. This is unusual in institutions of this kind and would seem to be worthy of emulation in other county jails. A record of visitors is also kept showing the name, address, time of arrival, and departure.

Some psychiatric examinations of inmates have been made which resulted in their commitment to the Institution for Defective Delinquents at Napanoch. The necessary assistance for this work was provided by the State Hospital at Kings Park.

This jail is equipped with iron hopper, niche toilets with direct flush. They are becoming rusty and discolored and the flush is inadequate. This difficulty is being experienced in many jails where this type of toilet is in use. Vitreous toilets with integral seats and flushometer flush are much more satisfactory. The flush of the toilets at present is very weak. This could be remedied by installing a larger supply pipe with flushometer. The condition of the bowls can be improved by the frequent use of white enamel paint especially adapted to the purpose.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the matron carry the keys and have the custody of the department for females.



2. That the toilets in use be re-enameled and the flush improved as above indicated.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN F. TREMAIN,  
*Secretary.*

CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,  
*Chief Inspector.*

### SULLIVAN COUNTY JAIL

#### MONTICELLO

Inspected December 11, 1922. George D. Pelton, sheriff. Mrs. Pelton acts as matron, and there are also an under-sheriff and deputy sheriff.

At the time of inspection the population was 4, all males awaiting trial. The maximum during the year was reported as 15; minimum, 3. A total of five females were admitted, two being only 14 and 15 years of age, respectively. This is deplored, and it is hoped that the new children's court law will be effective in providing suitable quarters for juveniles outside of jails.

This is a modern fireproof jail containing 12 cells on the first floor, 12 on the second, and the third floor has two detention rooms, a consultation and visiting room, and quarters for the jailer and storage. The equipment is modern and was found in good condition. The laundry and kitchen are located in the basement of the jail, but the cooking is done in the sheriff's residence across the street from the jail.

Owing to the scarcity of coal the upper floors of the jail are not heated or used during the winter unless the population should run high. Care should be exercised in the matter of maintaining a legal classification of prisoners, and on this account it will probably be necessary at times to heat the upper compartments.

Some of the sentenced prisoners are usually employed as trustees, assisting with the jail work, cleaning walks, and during the summer in caring for the lawns about the county buildings.

The jail was clean and in order.

A physician is regularly appointed but does not examine all inmates on admission.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
*Commissioner.*

### TIOGA COUNTY JAIL

#### OWEGO

Inspected April 13, 1922. Arthur E. Hunt, sheriff. Mrs. Hunt acts as matron. An under-sheriff is also employed.

The population at the time of inspection was 14, all adult males, classified as follows: Serving sentence, 11; awaiting trial and held for grand jury, 2; awaiting transfer, 1.

The prisoners were properly classified in so far as being assigned to quarters was concerned, but the sentenced prisoners had the run of the first two floors of the jail and were thus permitted to enter the corridors and converse with the court prisoners. This is a direct violation

of section 92 of the County Law. The sheriff stated that he did not believe it proper to confine the prisoners to the exercise corridors and for that reason they were permitted to exercise in the guards' corridor. The practice of permitting prisoners to use the guards' corridor leads to abuses and should not be tolerated. In all modern jails the prisoners' corridor is considered adequate for indoor exercising purposes. He suggested that the erection of a door at the head of the stairs connecting the first and second floors would prevent commingling.

This is a three-story modern brick jail containing 13 departments. All the bars between the guards' corridors and the exercise corridors are of tool-proof steel. The floors are concrete and there is steam heat and electric light. The jail is well lighted and ventilated.

Each cell is equipped with a niche toilet, some of which were badly stained, lavatory, steel bunk with mattress, pillows, sheets, pillow slips, and blankets. Clean slips and sheets are supplied each inmate on arrival and are said to be changed weekly thereafter. Blankets are said to be laundered once in three months. I believe that the blankets used by a prisoner should not be issued to another until they have been thoroughly sterilized. This is recommended.

There are five shower baths and one tub bath in the jail. Two of the showers were out of order, but it was stated that the parts to make the necessary repairs were expected daily. Hot water for the jail is supplied from a large tank in the basement. Prisoners are required to bathe weekly.

Institutional clothing is furnished long-term prisoners and out-going prisoners are said to be provided with necessary articles of clothing.

Prisoners receive three meals on week days and two on Sundays. The food is prepared in the sheriff's kitchen and the prisoners interviewed stated that the meals were satisfactory.

Prisoners are employed at institutional work about the jail and at farm work at the county farm, a few miles from the jail.

A jail physician is appointed subject to call, but prisoners are not examined on admission. There is sufficient room in this jail to permit the installation of a receiving room where prisoners on admission could be bathed, examined by a physician, and provided with clean clothing before entering the jail proper.

The Commission has recommended for several years that a laundry be installed in this jail, but nothing has been done to provide the much needed equipment.

Since the last inspection the windows in the detention rooms have been made translucent and the lower sash fastened so as to prevent raising the window. This is commendable, as the public is now unable to gaze into these rooms when they are occupied.

The jail was clean and in good order.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That prisoners be kept segregated as provided by the provisions of section 92 of the County Law.

2. That a receiving room be equipped and all prisoners examined by physician on admission and any afflicted with communicable diseases be segregated.

3. That a laundry be installed in the basement of the jail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

*Inspector.*

## TOMPKINS COUNTY JAIL

## ITHACA

Inspected April 12, 1922. Fay Skilling, sheriff. Mrs. Skilling acts as matron. An under-sheriff and turnkey are also employed.

The population at the time of inspection was 9, all males, classified as follows: Adults serving sentence, 2; adults awaiting trial, 5; minors awaiting transfer to the New York State Reformatory, 2. The greatest number detained here at one time since June 30, 1921, was 29, the lowest none, and the average 6.

The prisoners were not classified in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 92 of the County Law. All of the adults were confined in the pit, while the minors were on the second floor, each having a separate department containing two cells. There are no doubt times when proper classification in this jail is impossible, but an effort should be made to properly classify the prisoners whenever the population permits. The two minors were convicted of the same crime and they could have been confined in the same department which would have permitted placing the sentenced men in a separate section.

I was informed that the sheriff makes it a practice to detain some of the juveniles committed to the jail in his residence rather than in the jail detention rooms.

Each cell is equipped with an enamel iron toilet and bunk with bedding. The toilet flush is weak. There is a washbowl in each corridor. There are four detention rooms, each furnished with vitreous toilet, washbowl, cot bed with bedding, pillow, sheets, slips, and blankets. Blankets and quilts are used as mattresses. The practice in all modern jails is to use a regular jail mattress. One of these is less expensive than several blankets and by the use of them the cells can be kept much more orderly.

Prisoners receive three meals a day, the food being prepared by the turnkey assisted by some prisoners. The prisoners interviewed stated that the food was satisfactory and plentiful.

There is no employment except trusty work around the jail and grounds. When the officers have time to supervise them the prisoners are permitted to exercise in the jail yard. Because of the fact that the jail yard is at present used principally for the storage of barrels which had contained contraband liquor and its ingredients, the exercise is limited to pitching quoits.

A jail physician is appointed subject to call, but he does not examine prisoners on admission.

Since the last inspection the interior of the jail has been painted white. It was given two coats of flat white and one coat of white enamel. The floors were painted gray and varnished. All the painting was done by inmates. This is in accordance with recommendations of the Commission. The painting has brightened the jail and the sheriff is to be commended for the excellent manner in which the work was performed.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That prisoners be classified in accordance with the provisions of section 92 of the County Law.
2. That all prisoners be examined by the jail physician on admission and any found to be suffering from communicable diseases be segregated.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) JAMES McC. SHILLINGLAW,

Inspector.



## ULSTER COUNTY JAIL

## KINGSTON

Inspected April 27, 1922. William H. Kolts, sheriff; Tunis H. Haulenbeek, under-sheriff. There are also day and night jailers, and the wife of the night jailer is matron.

There were 8 prisoners at the time of inspection, all males. Six adults and 1 minor, 19 years of age, were serving sentence and 1 adult was held for the grand jury. The highest number detained at any one time since January 1, 1922, was 26 and the lowest, the population at the time of inspection. The average during the same period was about 20.

The jail was fairly clean.

The bedding consists of mattresses, blankets, sheets, and pillows with slips. These were all in good condition with the exception of the mattresses. New ones are needed.

Some parts of the jail need repainting, as the paint is scaling off. The lighting system is in poor condition. Many of the fixtures have been broken off and the switchboards are in a bad state of repair. The radiators are also in need of paint.

The prisoners were all in the guards' corridor with the exception of two in the kitchen and had complete run of the main jail. The man held for the grand jury was with the other prisoners and the minor was in the kitchen with an adult. The placing of the man held for the grand jury and the association of the minor with the adult are both direct violations of section 92 of the County Law, with which the jail officials are familiar. There is also no reason why the prisoners should be given the run of the jail. They should be kept either in their cells or in the prisoners' corridor. The guards' corridor is for the use of the jail officials and not for the prisoners. This corridor separates the prisoners' corridor from the windows and when the prisoners are permitted to be in the outer corridor they have full access to the windows and can communicate with people on the outside. It also places more opportunity for escape in the hands of the inmate. Prisoners are not sent to jail for the purpose of having a pleasant time; they are sent there for safe keeping and should be well treated, but not indulged. There is apparently little, if any, discipline in the jail and unless conditions in this line are corrected there will probably be trouble for the officials. We were further informed that the police prisoners were not placed in the cells in the basement, constructed and intended for that purpose, but were confined with the other prisoners.

The laundry equipment of the jail consists of three stationary tubs in the basement and a small hand washing machine on the main floor. This is inadequate when there are any great number of prisoners.

The kitchen was very clean. The prisoners are given three meals a day. We examined the dinner and found the ration ample and of good quality. The same arrangement of feeding prisoners by the sheriff is continued, and the cooking is done by inmates.

The jail physician was said to be in the jail every day, but does not examine prisoners upon their admission.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the sheriff be advised that the continued violation of section 92 of the County Law will no longer be tolerated.
2. That the sheriff instruct the jailers that the prisoners must be kept out of the guards' corridors, and that police prisoners must be kept separate from the regular jail prisoners.
3. That the electric lighting system be put in proper condition.
4. That new mattresses be provided.

5. That the radiators and such parts of the jail interior that need it, be repainted.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CHARLES S. ROGERS,  
*Commissioner.*

PHILIP G. ROOSA,  
*Chief Clerk.*

### WARREN COUNTY JAIL

#### LAKE GEORGE

Inspected October 10, 1922. Fred R. Smith, sheriff. There are also an under-sheriff, cook, and matron.

On the day of inspection the population was 10 —7 serving sentence and 3 awaiting trial.

This is a modern jail, containing 22 cells and 2 separate rooms on two floors. On one side of the jail each cell has a toilet, and each of the other departments and rooms has one toilet.

The inmates receive three meals a day served at mess tables in the corridor. There is no regular employment besides the work of trustees. Owing to the small number of sentenced men coming to this jail very little could be accomplished with prison labor.

A jail physician is employed, but prisoners are not examined on commitment to the jail.

The jail was clean and is apparently well managed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,  
*Commissioner.*

### WASHINGTON COUNTY JAIL

#### SALEM

Inspected February 17, 1922. Thomas A. Harrington, sheriff: J. W. Arnold, under-sheriff. The under-sheriff's wife acts as matron and there are also a turnkey and civilian cook.

The inmate population at the time of inspection was 6, all adult males serving sentence. The maximum population thus far this winter was 12, minimum 1. The total number of admissions during the last fiscal year was 59 males and 1 female. The average population has been about 7.

During the year two juveniles were detained for short periods. I was credibly informed that detention quarters for juveniles in charge of a matron have been provided at the court house in Hudson Falls. This is commendable and it is hoped that it will no longer be necessary to confine children in the jails of this county.

This jail is modern in design and was found in good condition throughout. It is well equipped with laundry, kitchen, and toilet facilities. At the time of inspection the weather was extremely cold, but the occupied quarters of the jail were comfortable. The interior of the jail is painted white and presented a very light and sanitary appearance. Some of the cells most used become soiled and will need repainting this year. The use of enamel paint especially suitable for steel would probably give better results, as it could be washed.

The bedding consists of hair mattresses, blankets, and pillows. No sheets or pillow slips have ever been used. Their use in most of the modern jails has been satisfactory and besides adding to the sanitation they preserve the mattresses and blankets. It is a simple matter to wash sheets and pillow slips each week, as there is usually plenty of inmate help to do the work.

The county provides the prisoners with any necessary articles of clothing, and the under-sheriff in charge stated that all inmates were properly clothed before appearance in court, and warmly dressed if transferred in cold weather.

Three meals a day are now provided. This is in compliance with a recommendation made by this Commission, it having been the practice for many years to serve only two meals. Equalizing the intervals between meals and adding a light supper is considered a more satisfactory plan and is in vogue in most county jails in the state. The per capita cost for board of prisoners during the past fiscal year was \$2.89.

It has been the plan in this jail to call a physician when his services are required. Section 348 of the prison law makes mandatory the appointment by the Board of Supervisors of a jail physician. This law should be complied with: it would probably not involve additional expense.

The prisoners are provided with reading matter, such as books and newspapers. There is no employment for sentenced men except trusty work. Some gardening could be done if land were provided.

The grand jury meets in January, April and September.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That a jail physician be regularly appointed by the Board of Supervisors.
2. That sheets and pillow cases be provided.
3. That some land be provided and worked by the sentenced inmates.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector.

#### WASHINGTON COUNTY COURT HOUSE JAIL

##### HUDSON FALLS

Inspected January 27, 1922. G. Harding, chief of police.

This jail is used for the detention of county prisoners during the terms of court held in Hudson Falls, and also as a lockup for the village.

There are five modern cells for men, a separate room with three cells for women, and a separate room with one cell for minors. Quarters for lodgers have been fitted up in another part of the basement. Each department is well equipped for the purpose and the jail is well heated and lighted. Ventilation is fair, considering that it is situated in the basement of the court house.

Two night men are employed and it is said that the building receives supervision during the night when occupied.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CECILIA D. PATTEN,

Commissioner



## WAYNE COUNTY JAIL

## LYONS

Inspected April 14, 1922. B. E. Valentine, sheriff; Jerry Collins, jailer. The sheriff's sister acts as matron when there are female prisoners.

At the time of inspection there were two prisoners, both held for examination. The highest number at any time during the winter was 5, and for three months last summer there were no inmates. There are seldom any women prisoners.

This is a one-story stone jail with old stone cells arranged in double tiers, placed back to back, twelve cells on a side facing the windows. This, of course, affords only two separate classifications.

Everything possible has been done to make the old jail habitable. A few years ago toilet rooms with modern equipment were installed on each side, and by the use of an automatic water heater the supply of hot water is always adequate. The beds are furnished with good clean bedding and some of the mattresses are provided with waterproof casings.

The jail was thoroughly clean and in order and the interior is about to receive a coat of paint.

The inmates receive three meals a day and the food supplied is excellent. A civilian cook is employed and the bread is made at the institution.

The only employment provided is of the nature of trusty work about the building and grounds. Because there are no sentenced prisoners, a considerable portion of the time during the summer season, no land is worked.

The village of Lyons does not maintain a lockup for the detention of persons under arrest and a few police prisoners are being brought to the county jail.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector.

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY JAIL

## WHITE PLAINS

Inspected August 5, 1922. George J. Werner, sheriff; John H. Hill, warden. There are three assistant wardens, seven guards, and three matrons.

The county jail is used for male prisoners awaiting action by the grand jury, being held for trial, witnesses, and local prisoners from the city of White Plains. All women prisoners under the above-named classes are held here, and in addition, women sentenced to serve time and who may, under the law, be committed here. Males sentenced to ordinary county jail terms are sent to the Penitentiary at East View.

On the day of inspection there were 34 prisoners, as follows: Six female adults—2 serving time and 4 awaiting the grand jury; 1 female minor serving time; 22 male adults held for the grand jury; 2 male minors held for the grand jury; 1 male witness; and 2 civil prisoners. Three time prisoners had been discharged from the jail on that day.

On the same corridor there was a nineteen and-a-half year old girl with two women awaiting grand jury action and one awaiting trial.

For the year 1921 county prisoners received at the jail were as follows: Male adults, 1,118; male minors, 215; female adults, 72; female minors, 7; total, 1,412. During the same period the number of White Plains local prisoners received and confined here was: Male adults, 466;

male minors, 88; female adults, 23; female minors, 2; a total of 579. From January 1, 1922, to July 31, 1922, the number of county prisoners detained here was: Male adults, 791; male minors, 143; female adults, 74; female minors, 22; a total of 1,030. Local White Plains prisoners received during the same period were as follows: Male adults, 217; male minors, 20; female adults, 15; female minors, 2; a total of 254.

A special report of this jail, made in October, 1921, showed the average number of prisoners daily as 67.61. On February 27, 1922, the number of prisoners was 51. During June, 1922, the lowest number of county prisoners was 29, and the highest, 48. During July, 1922, the lowest number of county prisoners was 26, and the highest, 38. During August, 1922, the lowest number of county prisoners was 30, and the highest, 50.

This jail, which was built in 1853, has been fully described in previous reports of the Commission and will not be repeated here. The male section has 76 cells, equipped with wash basins. There is a bath on each four tiers. It was in cleanly and orderly condition and greatly to the credit of the warden.

The women's section was orderly and cleanly, but does not meet the needs of the county as a place of confinement for women serving jail sentences, as will be shown hereafter.

The location of the jail is in the heart of the city of White Plains and there is no possible opportunity for prisoners to get out of doors at any time while in custody. Every modern jail now constructed provides a yard where prisoners are allowed to exercise daily, weather permitting. Here, there is no such opportunity, and men who are charged with crime but not convicted are sometimes held for months without any opportunity for outdoor exercise, to the great detriment of their health. It was shown that during a recent time one man was held here eleven months.

The cells are not provided with sanitary toilets, which are now accepted as necessary in every well-conducted jail or other institution. There are not even toilets on the corridors of the male jail, making it necessary to use the buckets day and night. Only one other—the smallest county in the State with a population of 3,970 and no prisoners on hand in July—has such a situation. Cortland County, which had an old jail without toilets, is now building a new jail with proper toilet facilities. Albany County is now taking steps to replace its old penitentiary and jail with a modern one which will be properly fitted out with sanitary toilet facilities. The history of the inspection of this jail by the Commission shows that ever since 1903 the Commission has been urging this county to provide proper sanitary facilities, but without avail.

The women's section is in close quarters, which makes it practically impossible to properly classify and segregate prisoners as required by law. At various times it has been found that convicted prisoners, witnesses, minors and those held for grand jury or trial have been confined together. Holding of prisoners here for a long time in these close quarters without any opportunity for outdoor exercise is inhuman and unhealthy.

The construction of the men's jail does not permit of proper classification and segregation as required by law, for whenever prisoners are allowed on the main floor there is bound to be a mixture of all classes. It is particularly unfortunate that with the large number of minors confined here there is no separate section in which they may be confined. All recent studies in relation to minors and first offenders show the absolute necessity of keeping them in separate rooms from the old and hardened offenders. In a recent report of the American Bar Association the Committee on Law Enforcement, among other recommendations, made the following:

"First offenders must be segregated from veteran crimi-

nals, for the jails throughout the land today are breeding places for crime,, and the young and thoughtless, who may often be reclaimed, are taught by professional criminals to scorn the restraints of society."

The records show for 1921, 120 male and 8 female minors between the ages of 16 and 18 were confined in the jail. There were 14 in February, 13 in March, 18 in August, 18 in October, and 15 in November. From January 1st to July 31, 1922, there were 46 male and 5 female minors between these ages confined, the highest number being for the month of April, when there were 10.

The use of this jail as a lockup prison for the city of White Plains is all wrong and should be discontinued at once, and the City, with its large population and large number of prisoners, as shown above, should be required to maintain its own city prison or jail. These prisoners should not be commingled with those committed to the county jail, many of them being minors, first offenders, and those charged with petty offenses, which are quickly disposed of when brought into court, and they should not be confined in the county jail. It was stated that frequently prisoners brought in in an intoxicated condition cause considerable disturbance during the night. If the County persists in continuing this jail, White Plains prisoners should be confined elsewhere.

The County of Westchester has an enviable record in social welfare generally, but is greatly lacking in the proper care of delinquent children. It is hoped that the operation of the Children's Court law will take care of the situation which is bad throughout the county where it has been found that children have been locked up in city and village jails, and many between the ages of 16 and 18 who were sent to this jail should have been taken care of in a children's house of detention. Governor Miller, in his message in connection with this law, said:

"It is much better to spend the public money on the child than on the convict. I do not believe that the people of any county will begrudge the small expense required to maintain these courts, but wholly apart from the humanitarian aspect of the case, money rightly spent on the child will be returned many fold."

It is urged by the sheriff that the number of confinements in this jail, notwithstanding that the population has been quadrupled since the jail was built, has been greatly lessened because of sending male time prisoners to the penitentiary. However, the figures during the time that the penitentiary has been open, show that at times its capacity has been taxed, having in mind the necessity of segregating adult and minor prisoners.

Objection is made to the moving of the jail from this location because of the inconvenience to attorneys, etc., caused by prisoners not being in close proximity to the court. It has been the experience of other counties that no great inconvenience has resulted by placing the jails in open country, and this large county might continue the present jail in a small way for the detention of prisoners whose cases are being tried in court or are about to be tried. This plan has been worked out successfully in Richmond, Onondaga and Washington counties.

The failure to hold a grand jury in this large county regularly during the summertime causes many prisoners who are not indicted or tried to be held during the hot summer months. It is again suggested that the courts take into consideration the holding of an additional grand jury during the summer months.

The matter of conditions in the Westchester County Jail has received the attention of the Commission from time to time for upwards of twenty years during which time the county has grown largely and is



now one of the richest and most important in the State. In view of the friendly and cooperative spirit displayed by the present sheriff, it would seem unnecessary to prepare a case for action by the Attorney-General, and it is recommended that at a subsequent convenient meeting the Sheriff and Jail Committee of the Board of Supervisors be requested to meet with the Commission and discuss the whole situation. In the meantime, it is recommended that the Board of Supervisors be advised that the Commission believes it should take immediate action to eliminate the confinement of White Plains local prisoners in the county jail.

Attached hereto and to be filed with this report are extracts of minutes of the Commission from October 13, 1896, to September 19, 1921.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN S. KENNEDY.

*Commissioner.*

## WYOMING COUNTY JAIL

### WARSAW

Inspected June 23, 1922. N. M. Conger, sheriff. There are also a turnkey, matron and cook.

At the time of inspection there were two prisoners, both adult males, awaiting grand jury. It was stated that the maximum population during the year was five and at times there were no prisoners.

It is gratifying to be able to report that at last the property adjacent to the jail has been purchased by the county and the shed which was built against the jail windows on one side, removed. This permits the sunlight to enter the jail and makes it much brighter and more sanitary.

This is a small two-story jail, not entirely fireproof. It is one of the earlier jails of the State, erected somewhat in accordance with modern plans. The cells are without niches and have a toilet and lavatory in each. The toilets have frequently been painted but were discolored and presented a rather unsightly appearance. They need thorough cleaning with acid and should be re-enameled. It would be better to install modern vitreous china jail toilets with integral seat and flushometer flush, particularly in the cells most used.

Since the last inspection the cement floor on the lower tier has been relaid or repaired, and last year the jail was painted inside and out and is now in very good condition. The large detention room used at one time for females has not been in use for a considerable period except for storage purposes. It would be better to house all material of this kind in quarters other than the portions of the jail intended for detention puposes. The room has become more or less of a catchall and detracts from the otherwise good appearance of the institution.

The inmates receive three meals a day. There are so few sentenced inmates that no system of employment can be maintained.

The supply of hot water is said to be adequate and the laundry facilities satisfactory for the present needs of the jail. The bed clothing was clean and in good condition.

### RECOMMENDATION

That modern toilets of an approved type be installed.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

*Chief Inspector.*

## WYOMING COUNTY JAIL

## WARSAW

Inspected December 30, 1922. N. M. Conger, sheriff. There are also an undersheriff and turnkey; Mrs. Conger is matron.

The number of inmates on day of inspection was 11, all male adults—2 were sentenced to Auburn Prison, 5 held for trial, and 4 under sentence. The highest number during the year ending June 30, 1922, was 9; the average, about 4; at times there were no prisoners.

The jail is a two-story brick building in the rear of the sheriff's residence and close to the court house. The first floor contains a modern cell block, with a prisoners' corridor enclosed in steel bars and a guards' corridor on each side. Male adults held for the grand jury or for trial are confined on the south side, and sentenced male adult prisoners on the north side. The cell room has large windows on each side and at the end.

Only five cells are available for prisoners on each corridor. The sixth cell has been made into a bath room. Each cell is 6 x 7 x 8 feet, containing a niche toilet, lavatory and bed. The beds were clean, each equipped with mattress, pillow, white sheets and pillow slips, and a blanket. The prisoners receive three meals a day at small tables in the prisoners' corridors. I questioned the prisoners and no complaint was received as to the quality and quantity of the food.

I found two men held for trial mingled with sentenced prisoners. This is a violation of law and the turnkey stated it was due to congestion of the jail. There were vacant rooms on the second floor which could have cared for any unlawful mingling on the first floor.

On the second floor is a women's room, 8 x 12 feet, on the south side. It is equipped with a bath, toilet, lavatory, and cot bed. There were two large cell rooms, each about 15 x 12 feet, on the north side, containing sanitary toilet, lavatory and bed. They were reported to be for male minors and civil prisoners; they were not in use.

The whole interior of the jail is in need of repainting.

The jail is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. It was cleanly throughout and had every appearance of being well kept up by the sheriff.

If at any time prisoners arrested in the village of Warsaw congest the jail, the county authorities should see to it that the village take care of its cases of arrest like other localities in the county. The village apparently has plenty of room in its lockup and should not be permitted to create conditions wherein county officials will be forced to violate the law of classification of prisoners in the county jail.

It is recommended:

1. That the county authorities do not permit the jail to be overcrowded by local prisoners of the village of Warsaw unless regularly held for the grand jury.

2. That in case the cells for prisoners held for the grand jury or trial, or the cells for sentenced prisoners, be filled and it becomes necessary to place either class elsewhere, and the rooms on the second floor be vacant, either excess be removed to the second floor and not mingled on the first floor in violation of law.

3. That the jail be repainted throughout.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) FRANK E. WADE,

Commissioner.

## YATES COUNTY JAIL

PENN YAN

Inspected June 21, 1922. Edward T. Watkins, sheriff. There is a jailer, and the sheriff's wife acts as matron and cook.

At the time of inspection there was only one inmate, an adult male, serving time. The total number of admissions since January 1, 1922, was 17, five of which were minors. There have been no female inmates this year.

This is a modern two-story jail, well equipped and in good condition throughout, except the first tier which is most used and will soon need repainting. White enamel paint is being used with excellent results in many of the jails throughout the State and would materially brighten the interior of the jail, particularly on the lower floor which is somewhat darkened by shade trees close to the building and also by the fine mesh screens on the windows.

The beds are provided with mattresses, blankets, sheets and pillows with cases and, together with the floors and toilet fixtures throughout, were clean. Since the last inspection the residence and office have been renovated and papered. The food openings recommended in the last report have not been installed in the bars separating the guards' and prisoners' corridors. This is an important matter and should receive the attention of the Board of Supervisors. The present arrangement necessitates unlocking the corridor doors at meal times and increases the danger of escape as well as assault upon keepers.

The inmates receive three meals a day and some work of a trusty nature is performed about the building and grounds. A jail physician is regularly appointed, subject to call when his services are required, but does not make physical examination of all inmates. On account of the prevalence of infectious diseases such examinations are recommended in all county jails, for the purpose of segregation and treatment of those afflicted.

In this county the grand jury meets only twice a year—in May and November—making the stay of certain prisoners very extended before trial.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the food passes be installed as suggested in the last report.
2. That the steel work and walls of the first floor be repainted, preferably with white enamel.
3. That the physician examine prisoners as soon after admission as feasible.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CLIFFORD M. YOUNG,

Chief Inspector.



## OTHER REPORTS OF INSPECTION

Reports of inspections of city jails and lockups outside of the city of New York, and district prisons, police stations and magistrates' court pens in New York City, have been made as indicated. Copies of any of these reports may be had upon application to the Commission.

### DISTRICT PRISONS—City of New York

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	<i>Inspected by</i>
3rd District Prison	2nd Av., & 2nd St., Manh.	Nov. 29	Comr. Kennedy
4th " "	153 E. 57th St., Manh.	Jan. 20	Comrs. Kennedy, Weinstock and Solomon
4th " "	157 E. 57th St., Manh.	Dec. 18	Comrs. Kennedy and Weinstock
5th " "	121st St., & Sylvan Place, Manh.	Mar. 18	Comr. Solomon
5th " "	121st St., & Sylvan Place, Manh.	Dec. 13	Comr. Kennedy
6th " "	Brook Av., & 162nd St., Bronx	Oct. 3	Comr. Kennedy
7th " "	317 W. 53rd St., Manh.	Feb. 27	Comr. Solomon
7th " "	317 W. 53rd St., Manh.	Dec. 15 & 18	Comrs. Kennedy and Weinstock
8th " "	181st St., & Boston Road, Bronx.	Dec. 29	Comr. Kennedy
12th " "	1130 St. Nicholas Av., Manh.	Dec. 28	Comr. Kennedy

### Magistrates' Court Pens—City of New York

#### BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

Court House Pens	Center & Franklin Sts.	Feb. 14	Comr. Solomon
1st District	110 White St.	Aug. 7	Comr. Kennedy
1st "	170 E. 121 St.	Dec. 13	Comr. Kennedy
2nd "	10th St., & 6th Av.	Nov. 28	Comr. Kennedy
3rd "	2nd Av., & 2nd St.	Nov. 29	Comr. Kennedy
4th "	151 E. 57th St.	Dec. 18	Comrs. Kennedy and Weinstock
7th "	314 W. 54th St.	Dec. 15 & 18	Comrs. Kennedy and Weinstock
9th " Women's Day Court	10th St., & 6th Av.	Nov. 28	Comr. Kennedy
Traffic Court Detention Pens	301 Mott St.	Aug. 7	Comr. Kennedy

## BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	<i>Inspected by</i>
1st District	318 Adams St.	Aug. 11	Comr. Kennedy
5th "	Williamsburg Bridge Plaza	Aug. 14	Comr. Kennedy
6th "	495 Gates Av.	Aug. 18	Comr. Kennedy
7th "	35 Snyder Av.	Aug. 8	Comr. Kennedy
8th "	Coney Island	Aug. 21	Comr. Kennedy
9th "	5th Ave., & 23rd St.	Aug. 14	Comr. Kennedy
10th "	133 New Jersey Av.	Aug. 25	Comr. Kennedy
Court of Special Sess'ns	171 Atlantic Av.	Sept. 5	Comr. Kennedy
City Magistrates' Court	402 Myrtle Av.	Aug. 19	Comr. Kennedy
Family Court	327 Schermerhorn St.	Aug. 19	Comr. Kennedy
Traffic Court	182 Clermont Av.	Aug. 19	Comr. Kennedy
Night Court for Women	318 Adams St.	Aug. 11	Comr. Kennedy

## BOROUGH OF QUEENS

1st District	115 5th St., Long Island City	Aug. 29	Comr. Kennedy
2nd "	Flushing	Sept. 16	Comr. Kennedy
3rd "	Far Rockaway	Sept. 4	Comr. Kennedy
4th "	Jamaica	Sept. 18	Comr. Kennedy
5th "	Ridgewood	Sept. 5	Comr. Kennedy

## BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

6th District	Brook Av., & 162nd St.	Oct. 3	Comr. Kennedy
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## BOROUGH OF RICHMOND

1st District	La Fayette Av., New Brighton	Nov. 27	Comr. Kennedy
2nd "	Stapleton	Oct. 28	Comr. Kennedy

## POLICE STATIONS—City of New York

## BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	<i>Inspected by</i>
Police Headquarters	240 Center St.	Mar. 10	Comr. Solomon
Police Headquarters	240 Center St.	Dec. 27	Comr. Kennedy
13th Pre. Police Sta.	118 Clinton St.	Aug. 4	Comr. Kennedy
14th " " "	135 Charles St.	July 25	Comr. Kennedy
15th " " "	321 E. Fifth St.	July 27	Comr. Kennedy
23rd " " "	138 W. 30th St.	July 24	Comr. Kennedy
26th " " "	347 W. 47th St.	Aug. 8	Comr. Kennedy
31st " " "	153 E. 67th St.	Aug. 9	Comr. Kennedy
37th " " "	229 W. 123rd St.	Mar. 15	Comr. Solomon
37th " " "	229 W. 123rd St.	Aug. 16	Comr. Kennedy
39th " " "	177 E. 104th St.	Mar. 14	Comr. Solomon
39th " " "	177 E. 104th St.	Aug. 10	Comr. Kennedy
40th " " "	Amsterdam Av., & 152nd St.	Aug. 16	Comr. Kennedy

## BOROUGH OF THE BRONX

46th Pre. Police Sta.	160th St., & 3rd Av.	Sept. 19 & Oct. 3	Comrs. Kennedy and Weinstock
49th " " "	1925 Bathgate Av.	Sept. 19	Comr. Weinstock
53rd " " "	3016 Webster Av.	Dec. 16	Comrs. Kennedy and Weinstock
56th " " "	229th St., & White Plains Av.	Sept. 20	Comr. Weinstock

## BOROUGH OF RICHMOND

65th Pre. Police Sta.	West Brighton	Oct. 28	Comr. Kennedy
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## BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

67th Pre. Police Sta.	Coney Island	Aug. 21	Comr. Kennedy
68th " " "	5th Av., & 86th St.	Sept. 21	Comr. Kennedy
70th " " "	Bay 22nd St., & Bath Av.	Sept. 20	Comr. Kennedy
72nd " " "	Ave. U & 15th St.	Sept. 22	Comr. Kennedy
74th " " "	154 Lawrence Av.	Sept. 22	Comr. Kennedy
76th " " "	4th Av., & 43rd St	Aug. 31	Comr. Kennedy
79th " " "	67 Sixth Av.	Aug. 31	Comr. Kennedy
83rd " " "	484 Liberty Av.	Aug. 25	Comr. Kennedy
85th " " "	2 Liberty Av.	Aug. 25	Comr. Kennedy
88th " " "	653 Grand Av.	Sept. 19	Comr. Kennedy
93rd " " "	74 Poplar St.	Sept. 1	Comr. Kennedy
95th " " "	627 Gates Av.	Aug. 18	Comr. Kennedy
96th " " "	298 Classon Av.	Aug. 18	Comr. Kennedy
101st " " "	2 Lee Av.	Aug. 30	Comr. Kennedy
103rd " " "	263 Bedford Av.	Sept. 15	Comr. Kennedy
104th " " "	45 Herbert St.	Aug. 30	Comr. Kennedy

## BOROUGH OF QUEENS

109th Pre. Police Sta.	84 4th St., Long Island City	Aug. 29	Comr. Kennedy
113th " " "	42 N. Prince St., Flushing	Sept. 16	Comr. Kennedy
118th " " "	Richmond Hill	Sept. 18	Comr. Kennedy
123rd " " "	Rockaway Beach	Sept. 4	Comr. Kennedy



# CITY JAILS AND TOWN AND VILLAGE LOCKUPS OUTSIDE OF NEW YORK CITY

## ALBANY COUNTY

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	<i>Inspected by</i>
1st Pre. Police Sta.	Albany	Mar. 23	Comr. Rogers
2nd " " "	Albany	Mar. 23	Comr. Rogers
3rd " " "	Albany	Mar. 23	Comr. Rogers
4th " " "	Albany	Mar. 23	Comr. Rogers
5th " " "	Albany	Mar. 23	Comr. Rogers
City Jail	Cohoes	Oct. 13	Comr. Patten
Village Lockup	Green Island	Nov. 16	Comr. Patten
City Jail	Watervliet	Oct. 13	Comr. Patten

## ALLEGANY COUNTY

Town & Village Lockup	Andover	May 20	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Town & Village Lockup	Angelica	May 19	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Village Lockup	Belmont	May 19	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Village Lockup	Bolivar	May 18	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Village Lockup	Canaseraga	May 20	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Village Lockup	Cuba	May 19	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Town Lockup	Fillmore	May 19	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Town Lockup	Friendship	May 19	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Village Lockup	Wellsville	May 20	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Town Lockup	Whitesville	June 14	J. McC. Shillinglaw

## BROOME COUNTY

City Jail	Binghamton	June 12	J. McC. Shillinglaw
City Jail	Binghamton	Nov. 28	C. M. Young
Village Lockup	Deposit	Nov. 10	C. M. Young
Village Lockup	Endicott	Nov. 28	C. M. Young
Village Lockup	Johnson City	Nov. 28	C. M. Young

## CATTARAUGUS COUNTY

Village Lockup	Cattaraugus	May 17	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Town Lockup	Delevan	May 18	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Village Lockup	Franklinville	May 18	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Town Lockup	Gowanda	May 16	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Town & Village Lockup	Little Valley	May 17	J. McC. Shillinglaw
City Jail	Olean	May 18	J. McC. Shillinglaw
City Jail	Olean	Oct. 30	Comr. Wade
City Jail	Salamanca	May 17	J. McC. Shillinglaw

## CAYUGA COUNTY

City Jail	Auburn	Jan. 20	C. M. Young
Village Lockup	Aurora	June 19	C. M. Young
Village Lockup	Moravia	Jan. 18	C. M. Young

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	<i>Inspected by</i>
Village Lockup	Port Byron	Apr. 13	C. M. Young
Village Lockup	Union Springs	June 19	C. M. Young
Village Lockup	Weedsport	Apr. 12	C. M. Young

## CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY

Village Lockup	Celoron	May 16	J. McC. Shillinglaw
City Jail	Dunkirk	May 15	J. McC. Shillinglaw
City Jail	Dunkirk	July 28	Comr. Wade
Village Lockup	Falconer	May 16	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Village Lockup	Fredonia	May 15	J. McC. Shillinglaw
City Jail	Jamestown	May 16	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Town Lockup	Portland	May 15	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Village Lockup	Sherman	May 15	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Town & Village Lockup	Westfield	May 15	J. McC. Shillinglaw

## CHEMUNG COUNTY

City Jail	Elmira	Apr. 14	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Village Lockup	Elmira Heights	Apr. 14	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Village Lockup	Horseheads	Apr. 14	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Village Lockup	Van Etten	Apr. 14	J. McC. Shillinglaw

## CHENANGO COUNTY

Village Lockup	Afton	Feb. 17	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Village Lockup	Bainbridge	Nov. 10	C. M. Young
Village Lockup	New Berlin	Nov. 27	C. M. Young
City Jail	Norwich	Feb. 16	J. McC. Shillinglaw
City Jail	Norwich	July 13	Comr. Nicholson
Village Lockup	Oxford	July 13	Comr. Nicholson
Village Lockup	Sherburne	Nov. 27	C. M. Young
Town Lockup	South New Berlin	Nov. 27	C. M. Young
Town Lockup	South Otselic	May 5	J. McC. Shillinglaw

## CLINTON COUNTY

Town Lockup	Au Sable Forks	Nov. 17	P. G. Roosa
Village Lockup	Champlain	May 16	Comr. Pierce
Town Lockup	Dannemora	May 19	Comr. Pierce
Town Lockup	Lyon Mountain	Nov. 17	P. G. Roosa
Village Lockup	Mooers	May 16	Comr. Pierce
City Jail	Plattsburg	May 17 & 20	Comr. Pierce and P. G. Roosa
Village Lockup	Rouses Point	May 17	Comr. Pierce

## COLUMBIA COUNTY

Village Lockup	Chatham	Oct. 31	C. M. Young
Village Lockup	Kinderhook	May 18	Comr. Rogers
Village Lockup	Philmont	Oct. 19	C. M. Young
Village Lockup	Valatie	May 18	Comr. Rogers

## CORTLAND COUNTY

City Jail	Cortland	Apr. 11	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Town & Village Lockup	Homer	Apr. 11	J. McC. Shillinglaw

## DELAWARE COUNTY

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	<i>Inspected by</i>
Village Lockup	Franklin	Nov. 9	C. M. Young
Village Lockup	Hancock	Nov. 10	C. M. Young
Village Lockup	Margaretville	June 26	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Village Lockup	Sidney	Feb. 16	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Village Lockup	Stamford	Nov. 9	C. M. Young
Village Lockup	Walton	Feb. 16	J. McC. Shillinglaw

## DUTCHESS COUNTY

Town Lockup	Amenia	Oct. 17	J. McC. Shillinglaw
City Jail	Beacon	Oct. 6	C. M. Young
Town Lockup	Dover Plains	Oct. 17	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Village Lockup	Fishkill	Oct. 6	C. M. Young
Village Lockup	Millbrook	Oct. 17	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Village Lockup	Pawling	Oct. 18	J. McC. Shillinglaw
City Jail	Poughkeepsie	Mar. 30	Comr. Rogers
Town Lockup	Rhinebeck	Oct. 5	C. M. Young
Village Lockup	Tivoli	Oct. 6	C. M. Young
Village Lockup	Wappingers Falls	Oct. 5	C. M. Young
Town Lockup	Wingdale	Oct. 18	J. McC. Shillinglaw

## ERIE COUNTY

Town Lockup	Akron	June 29	Comr. Wade
Village Lockup	Alden	June 28	Comr. Wade
Village Lockup	Blasdell	May 11	C. M. Young
Police Headquarters	Buffalo	Nov. 18	Comr. Wade
1st Pre. Police Sta.	Buffalo	Nov. 18	Comr. Wade
2nd " " "	Buffalo	Nov. 23	Comr. Wade
3rd " " "	Buffalo	Jan. 13	Comr. Kennedy
3rd " " "	Buffalo	Feb. 11	Comr. Weinstock and J. F. Tremain
3rd " " "	Buffalo	Nov. 24	Comr. Wade
4th " " "	Buffalo	Jan. 13	Comr. Kennedy
4th " " "	Buffalo	Nov. 23	Comr. Wade
5th " " "	Buffalo	Feb. 11	Comr. Weinstock and J. F. Tremain
5th " " "	Buffalo	Nov. 24	Comr. Wade
6th " " "	Buffalo	Jan. 13	Comr. Kennedy
6th " " "	Buffalo	Feb. 11	Comr. Weinstock and J. F. Tremain
6th " " "	Buffalo	Nov. 24	Comr. Wade
7th " " "	Buffalo	Nov. 23	Comr. Wade
8th " " "	Buffalo	Feb. 11	Comr. Weinstock and J. F. Tremain
8th " " "	Buffalo	Nov. 23	Comr. Wade
9th " " "	Buffalo	Feb. 11	Comr. Weinstock and J. F. Tremain
9th " " "	Buffalo	Nov. 23	Comr. Wade
10th " " "	Buffalo	Jan. 13	Comr. Kennedy
10th " " "	Buffalo	Feb. 11	Comr. Weinstock and J. F. Tremain
10th " " "	Buffalo	Nov. 24	Comr. Wade
11th " " "	Buffalo	Feb. 11	Comr. Weinstock and J. F. Tremain
11th " " "	Buffalo	Nov. 23	Comr. Wade
12th " " "	Buffalo	Feb. 11	Comr. Weinstock and J. F. Tremain



<i>Institution</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	<i>Inspected by</i>
12th " "	Buffalo	Nov. 23	Comr. Wade
13th " "	Buffalo	Feb. 11	Comr. Weinstock and J. F. Tremain
13th " "	Buffalo	Nov. 24	Comr. Wade
14th " "	Buffalo	Feb. 11	Comr. Weinstock and J. F. Tremain
14th " "	Buffalo	Nov. 24	Comr. Wade
Special Report on Re- pairs to Pre. Police Sta.	Buffalo	Feb. 11	Comr. Weinstock and J. F. Tremain
Village Lockup	Depew	June 23	Comr. Wade
Village Lockup	Gardenville	June 26	Comr. Wade
Village Lockup	Hamburg	June 22	Comr. Wade
Town Lockup	Kenmore	June 25	Comr. Wade
City Jail	Lackawanna	June 21	Comr. Wade
Village Lockup	Springville	June 27	Comr. Wade
City Jail	Tonawanda	May 11	C. M. Young
Village Lockup	Williamsville	June 24	Comr. Wade

## ESSEX COUNTY

Town Lockup	Crown Point	June 30	Comr. Patten
Village Lockup	Keeseville	July 31	J. F. Tremain
Village Lockup	Lake Placid	July 13	Comr. Pierce
Lockup	Mineville	June 30	Comr. Patten
Village Lockup	Port Henry	June 29	Comr. Patten
Village Lockup	Ticonderoga	Nov. 22	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Town Lockup	Willsboro	June 29	Comr. Patten

## FRANKLIN COUNTY

Village Lockup	Chateaugay	May 16	Comr. Pierce
Town Lockup	Dickinson Center	Aug. 9	Comr. Pierce
Village Lockup	Fort Covington	Nov. 27	Comr. Pierce
Town Lockup	Malone	May 16	Comr. Pierce
Town Lockup	Santa Clara	Aug. 9	Comr. Pierce
Town Lockup	Saranac Lake	July 12	Comr. Pierce
Village Lockup	Tupper Lake	July 11	Comr. Pierce

## FULTON COUNTY

Town Lockup	Broadalbin	Sept. 1	J. F. Tremain
City Jail	Gloversville	Mar. 17	C. M. Young
City Jail	Johnstown	Mar. 17	C. M. Young
Village Lockup	Northville	July 29	J. F. Tremain

## GENESEE COUNTY

City Jail	Batavia	May 12	C. M. Young
Village Lockup	Le Roy	June 22	C. M. Young

## GREENE COUNTY

Village Lockup	Coxsackie	Jan. 27	Comr. Rogers
Village Lockup	Tannersville	June 26	J. McC. Shillinglaw

## HAMILTON COUNTY

Town Lockup	Indian Lake	July 29	J. F. Tremain
Town Lockup	Long Lake	July 29	J. F. Tremain

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	<i>Inspected by</i>
<b>HERKIMER COUNTY</b>			
Village Lockup	Dolgeville	Sept. 27	Comr. Pierce
Village Lockup	Frankfort	May 3	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Village Lockup	Ilion	Sept. 25	Comr. Nicholson
City Jail	Little Falls	June 29	J. F. Tremain
Village Lockup	Middleville	Sept. 26	Comr. Pierce
Village Lockup	Newport	Sept. 26	Comr. Pierce
Town Lockup	Thendara	Sept. 26	Comr. Pierce
Village Lockup	West Winfield	May 3	J. McC. Shillinglaw

**JEFFERSON COUNTY**

Village Lockup	Alexandria Bay	Aug. 22	Comr. Pierce
Village Lockup	Antwerp	Aug. 4	Comr. Pierce
Village Lockup	Cape Vincent	Aug. 22	Comr. Pierce
Village Lockup	Carthage	Aug. 30	Comr. Pierce
Village Lockup	Chaumont	Aug. 21	Comr. Pierce
Village Lockup	Clayton	Aug. 22	Comr. Pierce
Lockup	Deferiet	Aug. 31	Comr. Pierce
Village Lockup	Dexter	Aug. 21	Comr. Pierce
Village Lockup	Philadelphia	Aug. 4	Comr. Pierce
Village Lockup	Sacket Harbor	Aug. 21	Comr. Pierce
Village Lockup	Theresa	Aug. 4	Comr. Pierce
City Jail	Watertown	July 17	Comr. Pierce

**LEWIS COUNTY**

Village Lockup	Copenhagen	Aug. 30	Comr. Pierce
Village Lockup	Croghan	Aug. 29	Comr. Pierce
Village Lockup	Harrisville	Aug. 12	Comr. Pierce
Village Lockup	Lyons Falls	Sept. 25	Comr. Pierce
Village Lockup	Port Leydon	Sept. 25	Comr. Pierce

**LIVINGSTON COUNTY**

Village Lockup	Avon	June 22	C. M. Young
Village Lockup	Caledonia	June 22	C. M. Young
Village Lockup	Dansville	July 22	Comr. Pierce and P. G. Roosa
Village Lockup	Lima	Dec. 20	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Village Lockup	Mount Morris	June 21	C. M. Young

**MADISON COUNTY**

Village Lockup	Canastota	May 4	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Village Lockup	Canastota	July 12	Comr. Nicholson
Village Lockup	Cazenovia	May 5	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Village Lockup	Chittenango	Apr. 15	C. M. Young
Village Lockup	De Ruyter	May 5	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Village Lockup	Hamilton	Apr. 14	C. M. Young
Village Lockup	Morrisville	Apr. 14	C. M. Young
City Jail	Oneida	Aug. 23	Comr. Nicholson
Lockup—State Police Barracks	Oneida Castle	Apr. 13	C. M. Young

**MONROE COUNTY**

Village Lockup	Brockport	May 10	C. M. Young
Village Lockup	Churchville	Dec. 21	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Town Lockup	Fairport	Dec. 19	J. McC. Shillinglaw

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	<i>Inspected by</i>
Village Lockup	Hilton	Dec. 19	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Village Lockup	Honeoye Falls	Dec. 20	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Town Lockup	Mumford	June 22	C. M. Young
City Jail	Rochester	May 9	C. M. Young
2nd Pre. Police Sta.	Rochester	Dec. 27 & 28	Comr. Nicholson
3rd " " "	Rochester	Dec. 27 & 28	Comr. Nicholson
4th " " "	Rochester	Dec. 27 & 28	Comr. Nicholson
5th " " "	Rochester	Dec. 27 & 28	Comr. Nicholson
5th " " "	Rochester	Dec. 27 & 28	Comr. Nicholson
(Charlotte Branch)	Rochester	Dec. 29	Comr. Nicholson
6th " " "	Rochester	Dec. 27 & 28	Comr. Nicholson
Town Lockup	Scottsville	Dec. 19	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Village Lockup	Spencersport	Dec. 19	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Village Lockup	Webster	Dec. 20	J. McC. Shillinglaw

## MONTGOMERY COUNTY

City Jail	Amsterdam	May 9	J. F. Tremain
Town & Village Lockup	Fort Plain	July 15	C. M. Young
Village Lockup	St. Johnsville	July 17	C. M. Young

## NASSAU COUNTY

Town Lockup	Bellmore	Sept. 30	Comr. Kennedy
Village Lockup	Freeport	Sept. 30	Comr. Kennedy
City Jail	Glen Cove	Sept. 30	Comr. Kennedy
Town Lockup	Hempstead	Sept. 30	Comr. Kennedy
Town Lockup	Hicksville	Sept. 30	Comr. Kennedy
Town Lockup	Lawrence	Sept. 30	Comr. Kennedy
City Jail	Long Beach	Sept. 30	Comr. Kennedy
Town Lockup	Lynbrook	Sept. 30	Comr. Kennedy
Town Lockup	Oyster Bay	Sept. 30	Comr. Kennedy
Village Lockup	Port Washington	Sept. 30	Comr. Kennedy
Village Lockup	Rockville Center	Sept. 30	Comr. Kennedy
Village Lockup	Sea Cliff	Sept. 30	Comr. Kennedy

## NIAGARA COUNTY

Town Lockup	La Salle	May 11	C. M. Young
City Jail	Lockport	May 10	C. M. Young
2nd Pre. Police Sta.	Lockport	May 11	C. M. Young
Village Lockup	Middleport	May 10	C. M. Young
City Jail	Niagara Falls	May 11	C. M. Young
City Jail	No. Tonawanda	May 11	C. M. Young
Town Lockup	Ransomville	Sept. 27	Comr. Wade
Village Lockup	Wilson	Sept. 28	Comr. Wade

## ONEIDA COUNTY

Village Lockup	Boonville	Sept. 26	Comr. Pierce
Town Lockup	Camden	May 31	Comr. Pierce
Village Lockup	Clayville	Sept. 26	Comr. Nicholson
Village Lockup	Forestport	Sept. 26	Comr. Pierce
Village Lockup	New Hartford	Mar. 15	C. M. Young
Village Lockup	Oriskany Falls	Mar. 16	C. M. Young
City Jail	Rome	Mar. 15	C. M. Young
Town Lockup	Sylvan Beach	May 4	J. McC. Shillinglaw
City Jail	Utica	Mar 14	C. M. Young



<i>Institution</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	<i>Inspected by</i>
Town Lockup	Vernon	Mar. 15	C. M. Young
Village Lockup	Waterville	Mar. 16	C. M. Young

## ONONDAGA COUNTY

Village Lockup	Baldwinsville	Apr. 11	C. M. Young
Village Lockup	Baldwinsville	June 28	Comr. Nicholson
Town Lockup	Camillus	Apr. 11	C. M. Young
Village Lockup	East Syracuse	Apr. 10	C. M. Young
Village Lockup	East Syracuse	Nov. 28	Comr. Nicholson
Village Lockup	Elbridge	Apr. 12	C. M. Young
Village Lockup	Jordan	Apr. 12	C. M. Young
Village Lockup	Jordan	Sept. 30	Comr. Nicholson
Village Lockup	Liverpool	Apr. 11	C. M. Young
Village Lockup	Liverpool	Nov. 28	Comr. Nicholson
Lockup	Long Branch Park	Sept. 7	Comr. Nicholson
Village Lockup	Manlius	Apr. 11	C. M. Young
Village Lockup	Marcellus	Apr. 12	C. M. Young
Village Lockup	Skaneateles	Apr. 12	C. M. Young
Village Lockup	Solvay	Apr. 10	C. M. Young
City Jail	Syracuse	Apr. 11	C. M. Young
Lockup—State Fair Grounds	Syracuse	Sept. 7	Comr. Nicholson
Village Lockup	Tully	Apr. 10	J. McC. Shillinglaw

## ONTARIO COUNTY

City Jail	Canandaigua	June 16	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Village Lockup	Clifton Springs	June 17	J. McC. Shillinglaw
City Jail	Geneva	June 20	C. M. Young
Village Lockup	Naples	Dec 21	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Town Lockup	Phelps	June 17	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Town Lockup	Victor	June 16	J. McC. Shillinglaw

## ORANGE COUNTY

Town Lockup	Central Valley	Apr. 18	P. G. Roosa
Village Lockup	Chester	Apr. 18	P. G. Roosa
City Jail	Middletown	Apr. 19	P. G. Roosa
Village Lockup	Monroe	Apr. 20	P. G. Roosa
Village Lockup	Montgomery	Apr. 19	P. G. Roosa
City Jail	Newburgh	Jan. 16	C. M. Young
City Jail	Port Jervis	Apr. 18	P. G. Roosa
Lockup	Tuxedo	Apr. 18	P. G. Roosa
Village Lockup	Unionville	Apr. 22	P. G. Roosa
Village Lockup	Walden	Apr. 20	P. G. Roosa
Village Lockup	Warwick	Apr. 19	P. G. Roosa
Village Lockup	Warwick	Sept. 7	Comr. Kennedy
Town & Village Lockup	Washingtonville	Apr. 19	P. G. Roosa

## ORLEANS COUNTY

Village Lockup	Albion	May 10	C. M. Young
Town & Village Lockup	Holley	May 10	C. M. Young
Town Lockup	Kendall	July 25	Comr. Pierce
Town Lockup	Lyndonville	July 24	Comr. Pierce
Village Lockup	Medina	May 10	C. M. Young

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	<i>Inspected by</i>
<b>OSWEGO COUNTY</b>			
Village Lockup	Cleveland	May 4	J. McC. Shillinglaw
City Jail	Fulton	Sept. 21	Comr. Pierce
Village Lockup	Lacona	July 19	Comr. Pierce
Town Lockup	Mexico	Sept. 22	Comr. Pierce
City Jail	Oswego	Sept. 22	Comr. Pierce
Village Lockup	Parish	July 19	Comr. Pierce

**OTSEGO COUNTY**

City Jail	Oneonta	Feb. 17	J. McC. Shillinglaw
City Jail	Oneonta	June 13	Comr. Patten and C. M. Young
Village Lockup	Richfield Springs	Nov. 29	C. M. Young

**PUTNAM COUNTY**

Town & Village Lockup	Brewster	Oct. 18	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Town Lockup	Cold Spring	Oct. 30	C. M. Young

**RENSSELAER COUNTY**

Village Lockup	Castleton	Oct 19	C. M. Young
Village Lockup	Hoosick Falls	June 26	Comr. Patten
Village Lockup	Nassau	June 16	Comr. Rogers
City Jail	Rensselaer	Jan. 16	J. McC. Shillinglaw
City Jail	Rensselaer	June 16	Comr. Rogers and C. M. Young
Village Lockup	Schaghticoke	June 24	Comr. Patten
1st Pre. Police Sta.	Troy	May 4	Comr. Rogers, J. F. Tremain and C. M. Young
2nd " " "	Troy	May 4	Comr. Rogers, J. F. Tremain and C. M. Young
3rd " " "	Troy	May 4	Comr. Rogers, J. F. Tremain and C. M. Young
4th " " "	Troy	May 4	Comr. Rogers, J. F. Tremain and C. M. Young

**ROCKLAND COUNTY**

Village Lockup	Hillburn	Dec. 18	Comr. Patten
Village Lockup	Nyack	Jan. 17	C. M. Young
Village Lockup	Piermont	Jan. 17	C. M. Young
Village Lockup	South Nyack	Jan. 17	C. M. Young
Village Lockup	Suffern	Dec. 18	Comr. Patten
Town Lockup	Tappan	Jan. 17	C. M. Young

**ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY**

Town Lockup	Benson Mines	July 11	Comr. Pierce
Town Lockup	Canton	Feb. 27	Comr. Pierce
Village Lockup	Edwards	July 10	Comr. Pierce

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	<i>Inspected by</i>
Town Lockup	Fine	July 10	Comr. Pierce
Village Lockup	Gouverneur	Aug. 22	Comr. Pierce
Village Lockup	Massena	Jan. 31	Comr. Pierce
Village Lockup	Massena	Aug. 10	Comr. Pierce
Village Lockup	Morristown	Aug. 15	Comr. Pierce
Village Lockup	Norwood	Jan. 30	Comr. Pierce
City Jail	Ogdensburg	Aug. 16	Comr. Pierce
Town Lockup	Oswegatchie	July 11	Comr. Pierce
Town Lockup	Piercefield	July 11	Comr. Pierce
Village Lockup	Potsdam	May 15	Comr. Pierce
Town Lockup	Raymondsville	Aug. 10	Comr. Pierce
Town Lockup	Russell	July 28	Comr. Pierce

## SARATOGA COUNTY

Town & Village Lockup	Corinth	Mar. 29	Comr. Patten
City Jail	Mechanicville	Apr. 10	Comr. Patten
City Jail	Saratoga Springs	Mar. 16	Comr. Patten
Town Lockup	Waterford	Apr. 29	Comr. Patten
Town Lockup	Waterford	Oct. 31	J. McC. Shillinglaw

## SCHENECTADY COUNTY

City Jail	Schenectady	Jan. 26	Comr. Patten
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## SCHOHARIE COUNTY

Village Lockup	Richmondville	Dec. 5	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Village Lockup	Sharon Springs	Feb. 15	J. McC. Shillinglaw

## SENECA COUNTY

Village Lockup	Seneca Falls	June 20	C. M. Young
Village Lockup	Waterloo	June 20	C. M. Young

## STEUBEN COUNTY

Village Lockup	Addison	June 13	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Village Lockup	Addison	Oct. 13	Comr. Kennedy
Village Lockup	Avoca	June 15	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Village Lockup	Canisteo	June 14	J. McC. Shillinglaw
City Jail	Corning	Apr. 22	Comr. Kennedy
City Jail	Corning	July 15	Comr. Kennedy
City Jail	Corning	Oct. 14	Comr. Kennedy
Village Lockup	Hammondsport	June 15	J. McC. Shillinglaw
City Jail	Hornell	June 13	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Town & Village Lockup	Painted Post	June 13	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Town & Village Lockup	Painted Post	Oct. 13	Comr. Kennedy
Village Lockup	Prattsburg	June 15	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Village Lockup	Savona	June 15	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Village Lockup	Wayland	June 16	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Town & Village Lockup	Woodhull	June 13	J. McC. Shillinglaw

## SUFFOLK COUNTY

Village Lockup	Amityville	Mar. 20	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Town Lockup	Babylon	Mar. 20	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Town Lockup	Bay Shore	Mar. 20	J. McC. Shillinglaw



<i>Institution</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	<i>Inspected by</i>
Town Lockup	Bridgehampton	Mar. 21	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Town Lockup	Central Islip	Mar. 23	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Town Lockup	East Hampton	Mar. 21	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Village Lockup	Greenport	Mar. 22	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Town Lockup	Huntington	Mar. 24	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Town Lockup	Islip	Mar. 20	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Town Lockup	Lindenhurst	Mar. 20	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Town Lockup	Mattituck	Mar. 22	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Village Lockup	Northport	Mar. 23	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Town Lockup	Orient	Mar. 22	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Town & Village Lockup	Patchogue	Mar. 21	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Town & Village Lockup	Patchogue	July 13	J. F. Tremain and C. M. Young
Town Lockup	Port Jefferson	Mar. 23	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Village Lockup	Sag Harbor	Mar. 21	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Town Lockup	Sayville	Mar. 20	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Town Lockup	Shelter Island	Mar. 22	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Town Lockup	Smithtown Branch	Mar. 23	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Village Lockup	Southampton	Mar. 21	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Town Lockup	Southold	Mar. 22	J. McC. Shillinglaw

## SULLIVAN COUNTY

Village Lockup	Liberty	Dec. 11	Comr. Patten
Village Lockup	Wurtsboro	Dec. 12	Comr. Patten

## TIOGA COUNTY

Village Lockup	Newark Valley	Apr. 13	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Village Lockup	Owego	Apr. 13	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Village Lockup	Spencer	Apr. 14	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Village Lockup	Waverly	Apr. 13	J. McC. Shillinglaw

## TOMPKINS COUNTY

Village Lockup	Dryden	Apr. 12	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Town & Village Lockup	Groton	Apr. 11	J. McC. Shillinglaw
City Jail	Ithaca	Apr. 12	J. McC. Shillinglaw
City Jail	Ithaca	Aug. 31	Comr. Nicholson
Village Lockup	Trumansburg	Apr. 12	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Village Lockup	Trumansburg	Aug. 31	Comr. Nicholson

## ULSTER COUNTY

Village Lockup	Ellenville	Dec. 9	Comr. Wade
City Jail	Kingston	Apr. 28	Comr. Rogers
City Jail	Kingston	Oct. 5	C. M. Young
Town & Village Lockup	Marlborough	June 28	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Village Lockup	New Paltz	June 28	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Village Lockup	Pine Hill	June 27	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Town Lockup	Saugerties	May 9	Comr. Rogers and J. McC. Shillinglaw

## WARREN COUNTY

City Jail	Glen Falls	July 24	Comr. Patten
Town Lockup	North Creek	Feb. 28	Comr. Patten

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	<i>Inspected by</i>
<b>WASHINGTON COUNTY</b>			
Village Lockup	Fort Ann	Dec. 29	Comr. Patten
Village Lockup	Fort Edward	Jan. 27	Comr. Patten
Town & Village Lockup	Granville	Nov. 23	J. McC. Shillinglaw
Town & Village Lockup	Whitehall	Nov. 23	J. McC. Shillinglaw

**WAYNE COUNTY**

Town Lockup	Clyde	Apr. 13	C. M. Young
Village Lockup	Newark	Apr. 13	C. M. Young
Town Lockup	Ontario Center	Dec. 29	Comr. Nicholson
Village Lockup	Palmyra	May 12	C. M. Young
Village Lockup	Red Creek	Nov. 21	Comr. Nicholson
Town Lockup	Savannah	Apr. 13	C. M. Young
Village Lockup	Sodus	Nov. 21	Comr. Nicholson
Town Lockup	Williamson	Dec. 29	Comr. Nicholson
Village Lockup	Wolcott	Nov. 21	Comr. Nicholson

**WESTCHESTER COUNTY**

Village Lockup	Ardsley	Oct. 21	Comr. Kennedy
Town Lockup	Bedford Hills	Oct. 31	C. M. Young
Town Lockup	Chappaqua	Oct. 25	Comr. Patten
Village Lockup	Dobbs Ferry	Oct. 21	Comr. Kennedy
Town Lockup	Harrison	Oct. 21	Comr. Kennedy
Village Lockup	Hastings-on-Hudson	Oct. 21	Comr. Kennedy
Village Lockup	Irvington	Oct. 21	Comr. Kennedy
Village Lockup	Larchmont	Oct. 21	Comr. Kennedy
Village Lockup (Special Report)	Mamaroneck	Oct. 21	Comr. Kennedy
Town Lockup	Mamaroneck	Oct. 21	Comr. Kennedy
Village Lockup	Mt. Kisco	Aug. 12	Comr. Kennedy
City Jail	Mt. Vernon	Nov. 18	Comr. Kennedy
City Jail	New Rochelle	Dec. 16	Comr. Kennedy
Town Lockup	North Pelham	Oct. 21	Comr. Kennedy
Town Lockup	North Pelham	Dec. 16	Comr. Kennedy and Weinstock
Village Lockup	North Tarrytown	Jan. 10	Comr. Kennedy
Village Lockup	North Tarrytown	Sept. 2	Comr. Kennedy
Village Lockup	Ossining	July 6	Comr. Wade
Village Jail	Peekskill	Oct. 30	C. M. Young
Village Lockup	Pelham Manor	Oct. 21	Comr. Kennedy
Village Lockup	Pleasantville	Oct. 25	Comr. Patten
Village Lockup	Port Chester	Oct. 21	Comr. Kennedy
Village Lockup	Rye	Oct. 21	Comr. Kennedy
Village Lockup	Tarrytown	Jan. 10	Comr. Kennedy
Village Lockup	Tarrytown	Sept. 2	Comr. Kennedy
Village Lockup	Tuckahoe	Oct. 21	Comr. Kennedy
Town Lockup	Verplanck	Oct. 30	C. M. Young
Town Lockup	Waverly	Oct. 21	Comr. Kennedy
City Jail	Yonkers	July 8	Comr. Kennedy

**WYOMING COUNTY**

Village Lockup	Arcade	Oct. 30—31	Comr. Wade
Town & Village Lockup	Attica	Dec. 23	Comr. Wade
Town Lockup	Bliss	Dec. 29	Comr. Wade

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	<i>Inspected by</i>
Town Lockup	Castile	Dec. 22	Comr. Wade
Village Lockup	Perry	Dec. 22	Comr. Wade
Village Lockup	Silver Springs	Dec. 23	Comr. Wade
Village Lockup	Warsaw	Dec. 30	Comr. Wade

## YATES COUNTY

Town Lockup	Dundee	June 20	C. M. Young
Village Lockup	Penn Yan	June 21	C. M. Young





# STATISTICS

**PRISON POPULATION OF THE STATE ON SEPTEMBER 30TH OF EACH YEAR FROM 1913 TO 1915,  
INCLUSIVE, AND ON JUNE 30, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921 AND 1922.**

INSTITUTION	STATE PRISONS									
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Auburn.....	1,445	1,416	1,546	1,472	1,247	1,341	1,224	1,202	1,291	1,479
Clinton.....	1,382	1,430	1,400	1,443	1,224	1,311	1,169	969	1,207	1,380
Great Meadow.....	612	598	916	989	682	522	421	829	562	829
Sing Sing.....	1,281	1,511	1,539	1,582	1,355	1,100	1,153	1,179	1,162	1,227
Total.....	4,720	4,955	5,401	5,486	4,509	4,274	3,967	3,879	4,222	4,915
	REFORMATORIES									
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Eastern New York (1).....	413	463	376	328	193	233	233	205	**	....
New York State.....	1,298	1,216	1,279	948	741	679	775	777	987	1,110
*New York City.....	320	396	455	360	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total.....	2,026	2,077	2,110	1,676	934	902	1,008	982	987	1,110
	REFORMATORIES AND REFUGES FOR WOMEN									
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
†State Farm for Women.....	....	....	66	75	87	30	....	....	....	....
New York State Reformatory for Women.....	470	426	371	349	406	201	348	229	164	262
Western House of Refuge.....	238	227	224	188	210	329	170	165	179	185
Total.....	708	653	661	612	702	560	518	394	343	447

\*New included with New York City Institutions

(1) Discontinued as a reformatory May 31, 1921.

†Discontinued



PRISON POPULATION OF THE STATE ON SEPTEMBER 30TH OF EACH YEAR FROM 1913 TO 1915,  
INCLUSIVE, AND ON JUNE 30, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921 AND 1922.

COUNTY	PENITENTIARIES									
	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Albany.....	197	217	198	166	172	80	84	29	86	64
Erie.....	494	645	767	770	903	369	408	153	355	300
Monroe.....	303	362	335	273	329	108	131	77	132	172
New York.....	1,135	1,343	1,354	980	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Onondaga.....	359	398	374	839	392	144	171	70	242	117
Westchester.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	124	92	.....	64	133	122
Total.....	2,488	2,965	3,028	2,478	1,920	793	794	393	948	775
Institution for Defective Delinquents.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	320
COUNTY JAILS, AND NEW YORK CITY INSTITUTIONS										
Charged with crime and awaiting trial.....	1,704	1,972	1,796	888	1,177	1,321	471	498	464	†
Convicted of crime.....	3,128	3,935	4,063	4,614	5,656	3,849	614	3,187	2,461	†
Detained as witnesses.....	65	78	61	41	54	25	27	15	15	†
Returned as debtors.....	21	43	51	33	25	33	17	....	14	†
Total.....	4,918	6,028	5,971	5,426	6,912	5,228	1,029	3,700	2,868	†
							629	949	3,414	4,410

\* NOW INCLUDED IN NEW YORK CITY INSTITUTIONS

† COUNTY JAILS

† NEW YORK CITY INSTITUTIONS

**TOTAL PRISON POPULATION OF THE STATE**  
ON SEPTEMBER 30th, 1912 TO 1915 INCLUSIVE, AND ON JUNE 30th  
1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921 AND 1922.

1913.....	14,861	1918.....	11,767
1914.....	16,678	1919.....	11,016
1915.....	17,171	1920.....	9,146
1916.....	15,343	1921.....	10,863
1917.....	14,977	1922.....	12,993

**SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ACTUAL COMMITMENTS DURING**  
**THE YEARS 1913 TO 1922 INCLUSIVE.**

	1913	1914	1915	**1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
State Prisons.....	1,629	1,843	2,094	1,337	1,434	1,570	1,424	1,496	1,799	2,165
State Farm for Women.....	....	....	79	33	25	3	....	....	....	....
New York State Reformatory.....	1,338	1,247	1,226	645	605	633	773	687	717	928
*New York City Reformatory.....	590	745	763	336	...	....	....	....	....	....
Penitentiaries.....	13,234	18,467	19,173	14,998	15,441	9,138	8,502	3,641	6,723	6,324
State Reformatory & House of Refuge for Women.....	338	357	313	252	340	290	277	168	228	422
County Jails	84,437	95,368	97,462	60,723	111,506	16,722	15,517	8,167	12,150	12,943
*New York City Institutions	....	....	....	....	....	61,016	58,682	44,974	52,780	59,670
Total	101,611	118,027	121,110	78,325	129,352	89,382	85,175	59,008	73,947	82,452

\*Now included with New York City Institutions.

\*\*Previous to 1918 were included with county jails.

\*\*\*For nine months ending June 30, 1916.

**WOMEN PRISONERS**

**NUMBER IN CUSTODY JUNE 30, 1922**

State Prisons.....	96
Reformatory and House of Refuge.....	447
Penitentiaries.....	48
County Jails.....	53
New York City Institutions.....	421
Total.....	1060

**NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922**

State Prisons.....	40
Reformatory and House of Refuge.....	422
Penitentiaries.....	347
County Jails.....	1673
New York City Institutions.....	16,231
Total.....	18,613

Showing the Total Number of Prisoners in Custody September 30, 1912, June 30, 1921, and June 30, 1922.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	1912.			1921.			1922.		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Auburn Prison.....	1,306	130	1,436	1,208	83	1,291	1,383	96	1,479
Clinton Prison.....	1,282	..	1,282	1,207	..	1,207	1,880	..	1,880
Great Meadow Prison.....	507	..	507	682	..	682	1,829	..	1,829
Sing Sing Prison.....	1,421	..	1,421	1,162	..	1,162	1,227	..	1,227
†Eastern New York Reformatory.....	451	..	451	..	..	..	..	..	..
New York State Reformatory, Elmira.....	1,237	..	1,237	987	..	987	1,110	..	1,110
Institution for Defective Delinquents.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	320	..	320
Western House of Refuge, Albion.....	..	208	208	..	179	179	..	185	185
New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford.....	..	(1) 479	479	..	164	164	..	262	262
Albany County Penitentiary.....	156	7	163	84	2	86	62	2	64
Monroe County Penitentiary.....	471	53	524	333	22	355	275	25	300
†New York County Penitentiary.....	283	36	319	119	13	132	163	9	172
Onondaga County Penitentiary.....	1,040	70	1,110	..	..	..	..	..	..
Westchester County Penitentiary.....	346	36	382	253	9	262	110	7	117
County Jails.....	1,665	103	1,768	904	45	949	963	53	1,016
New York City Institutions.....	2,678	794	3,472	3,124	290	3,414	3,989	421	4,410
Total.....	12,893	1,929	14,822	10,056	807	10,863	11,933	1,060	12,993

†Discontinued as a reformatory May 31, 1921

‡Now included with New York City Institutions.

(1) Includes infants



# STATE PRISONS

## Total Number of Prisoners in Custody June 30, 1921, and June 30, 1922.

	1921			1922		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Auburn.....	1,208	83	1,291	1,383	96	1,479
Clinton.....	1,207	..	1,207	1,380	..	1,380
Great Meadow...	562	..	562	829	..	829
Sing Sing.....	1,162	..	1,162	1,227	..	1,227
Total.....	4,139	83	4,222	4,819	96	4,915

## Number of Prisoners Received and Discharged during the Year Ending June 30, 1922.

	Received			Discharged		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Auburn.....	999	40	1,039	824	27	851
Clinton.....	936	..	936	763	..	763
Great Meadow..	758	..	758	491	..	491
Sing Sing... ..	1,613	..	1,613	1,548	..	1,548
Total... ..	4,306	40	4,346	3,626	27	3,653

## Number of Prisoners Transferred to State Hospitals during the Year Ending June 30, 1922.

	Male	Female	Total
Auburn.....	8	1	9
Clinton.....	21	..	21
Great Meadow.....	6	..	6
Sing Sing.....	13	..	13
Total.....	48	1	49

## Number of Prisoners who died during the Year Ending June 30, 1922.

	Male	Female	Total
Auburn.....	9	..	9
Clinton.....	13	..	13
Great Meadow.....	3	..	3
Sing Sing.....	26	..	26
Total.....	51	..	51

## Greatest Number of Prisoners in Custody at any time during the Year Ending June 30, 1922.

	Male	Female	Total
Auburn.....	1,383	96	1,479
Clinton.....	1,461	..	1,461
Great Meadow.....	869	..	869
Sing Sing.....	1,228	..	1,228
Total.....	4,941	96	5,037

## Least Number of Prisoners in Custody at any time During the Year Ending June 30, 1922.

	Male	Female	Total
Auburn.....	1,145	81	1,226
Clinton.....	1,202	..	1,202
Great Meadow.....	426	..	426
Sing Sing.....	1,075	..	1,075
Total.....	3,848	81	3,929

**Average Daily Number of Prisoners in Custody During the Year  
Ending June 30, 1922.**

	Male	Female	Total
Auburn.....	1,240	85	1,325
Clinton.....	1,353	..	1,353
Great Meadow.....	591	..	591
Sing Sing.....	1,184	..	1,184
Total.....	4,368	85	4,453

**Number of Prisoners Paroled during the Year Ending June 30, 1922.**

	Male	Female	Total
Auburn.....	186	21	207
Clinton.....	164	..	164
Great Meadow.....	391	..	391
Sing Sing.....	217	..	217
Total.....	968	21	989

**Number of Prisoners Sentenced to Life Imprisonment in Custody June 30, 1922.**

	Male	Female	Total
Auburn.....	13	2	15
Clinton.....	113	--	113
Great Meadow.....	22	--	22
Sing Sing.....	10	--	10
Total.....	158	2	160

**Number of prisoners electrocuted during the year ending June 30, 1922.**

**18 Males at Sing Sing Prison.**

**Cell Capacity of Institutions — Number of Cells (all single).**

Auburn (men's prison).....	1,282
Auburn (women's prison).....	125
Clinton.....	1,192
Great Meadow.....	1,168
Sing Sing.....	*932
Total.....	4,699

\*Dormitory 315 additional capacity.

**SHOWING THE CRIMES FOR WHICH THE PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE  
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922, WERE CONVICTED.**

	Auburn		Clinton Gt. Mead. S. Sing			Total	
	M	F	M	M	M	M	F
Abandonment.....	..	..	2	2	7	11	..
Abandoning child.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Abduction and attempts.....	6	..	3	5	2	16	..
Accessory to murder 1st degree.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Aiding prisoner to escape.....	1	..	1	..	1	3	..
Arson and attempts.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Arson, first degree.....	2	1	3	2	..	7	1
Arson, 2nd degree.....	3	1	..	1	..	4	1
Arson, 2nd degree, 2nd offense.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Arson, third degree.....	3	1	1	1	..	6	1
Arson, 3rd degree, 2nd offense.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Assault, first degree and attempts.....	20	..	9	16	16	61	..
Assault, 1st degree, 2nd offense.....	..	..	4	..	..	4	..
Assault, 1st & 2nd degrees.....	..	..	1	1	..	2	..
Assault, second degree and attempts.....	49	2	34	61	107	251	2
Assault, 2nd degree & attempt burglary 3rd degree.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Assault, 2nd degree & escaping.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Assault, second degree, second offense.....	..	..	5	1	..	6	..
Assault, 2nd degree & riot.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Bigamy.....	9	..	5	9	11	34	..
Bigamy & perjury.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Bigamy, 3rd offense.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Blackmail.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Bribery.....	..	..	..	1	4	5	..
Burglary, 1st degree and attempts.....	10	..	9	1	11	31	..
Burglary, 1st & 2nd & G. L. 2nd.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Burglary, 1st & grand larceny 1st deg.....	2	..	1	..	1	4	..
Burglary, 1st deg. & grand larceny 2nd.....	1	..	2	..	..	3	..
Burglary, 1st degree & petit larceny.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Burglary, 2nd degree and attempts.....	7	..	10	10	19	46	..
Burglary, 2nd degree, 2nd offense.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Burglary, 2nd deg. & grand larceny 1st.....	2	..	1	..	..	3	..
Burglary, 2nd & grand larceny 2nd deg.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Burglary, 2nd & petit lar. 2nd offense.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Burglary, 3rd degree and attempts.....	121	..	121	129	239	610	..
Burglary, 3rd degree, second offense.....	..	..	8	8	..	16	..
Burglary, 3rd degree 2 charges.....	..	..	1	..	1	2	..
Burglary 3rd, 2 charges and escape.....	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
Burglary 3rd, attempt & escape.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Burglary 3rd & grand larceny.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Burglary 3rd, 2 charges, grand larceny 2nd, 2 charges.....	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Burglary 3rd & grand larceny 1st.....	17	..	20	21	13	71	..
Burglary 3rd & G. L. 1st, 5 charges.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Burglary 3rd & grand larceny 2nd.....	27	..	28	23	16	94	..
Burglary 3rd & G. L. 2nd, 2nd offense.....	..	..	2	2	..	4	..
Burglary, 3rd degree, grand larceny 2nd & C. R. S. P. 1st.....	6	..	..	1	3	10	..
Burglary 3rd & C. R. S. P. 1st.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Burglary 3rd, G. L. 1st & C. R. S. P. 1st.....	2	..	1	1	1	5	..
Burglary 3rd, grand larceny 2nd offense.....	..	..	1	1	..	2	..
Burglary 3rd & att. grand larceny 1st.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Burglary 3rd & grand larceny 3rd.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Burglary, 3rd degree and petit larceny.....	8	..	9	16	1	33	..
Burglary, 3rd degree, petit larceny and receiving stolen property 2nd.....	2	..	1	..	..	3	..
Burglary 3rd, petit lar. & grand lar. 2nd.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Burglary 3rd & assault 1st.....	2	..	1	..	..	3	..
Burglary 3rd, grand lar. 2nd & escaping.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Burglary 3rd & att. & grand larceny 2nd.....	..	..	1	1	1	3	..
Burglary, 3rd degree, after conviction.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Burglary 3rd & petit larceny 2nd offense.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Burglary 3rd, att. rob. petit larceny.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Carrying concealed weapons.....	5	1	..	..	..	6	1
Carrying concealed weapons, after con- viction.....	..	..	..	11	..	11	..
Carrying dangerous weapons.....	..	..	24	..	39	63	..
Carrying dangerous weapons & escaping.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Criminal anarchy.....	2	2	1	4	..	7	2
Common gambler.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Compulsory prostitution.....	..	..	3	1	2	6	..
Damaging building with explosive.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Escaping prison or custody.....	..	..	5	1	3	9	..
Extortion and attempts.....	4	..	6	2	10	22	..
Extortion and attempts, 2nd offense.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Forgery, 2nd degree and attempts.....	24	2	19	15	23	81	2



## Showing Crimes for Which, etc., (Continued)

	Auburn		Clinton Gt. Mead. S.Sing			Total	
	M	F	M	M	M	M	F
Forgery, 2nd deg. & grand larceny 2nd	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Forgery, 2nd & G. L. 2nd, 2nd offense...	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Forgery, 2nd degree and bigamy.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Forgery, 3rd degree and attempts.....	2	..	2	4	15	23	..
Grand larceny and attempts.....	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
Grand larceny, 1st degree and attempts..	63	3	68	45	114	290	3
Grand larceny, 1st 2nd offense.....	..	..	3	4	..	7	..
Grand larceny, 1st and 2nd degrees.....	1	..	..	3	..	4	..
Grand larceny, 1st and C. R. S. P. 1st...	5	..	..	1	..	6	..
Grand larceny, 1st and escaping.....	1	..	1	..	..	2	..
Grand larceny, 2nd and attempts.....	128	15	128	127	280	663	15
Grand larceny, 2nd & attempt G. L. 2nd	..	..	..	6	2	2	..
Grand larceny, 2nd degree, 2nd offense..	..	..	5	..	..	11	..
Grand larceny 2nd, 4th offense.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Grand larceny, 2nd and assault 2nd.....	..	..	2	1	..	2	..
Grand larceny, 2nd and escaping.....	2	..	2	..	..	4	..
Grand larceny, 2nd & violation Sec. 1293	1	..	..	1	..	2	..
Grand larceny, 2nd and petit larceny...	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Grand larceny, 2nd and C. R. S. P. 1st...	..	..	2	..	1	3	..
Grand larceny 2nd, R. S. P. & violation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sec. 1897.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Grand larceny, 3rd and attempts.....	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Incest & attempts.....	2	..	1	3	1	7	..
Injuring property with explosives and	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
endangering lives.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Kidnapping and attempts.....	1	..	1	..	..	2	..
Maiming.....	1	..	..	1	..	2	..
Manslaughter, 1st degree and escaping	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Manslaughter, 1st degree.....	52	4	40	34	53	179	4
Manslaughter, 1st degree and C. C. W.	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Manslaughter, 1st degree & assault 2nd	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
& riot & attempted escape.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manslaughter, 2nd deg. and attempts...	5	1	5	7	7	24	1
Manslaughter, 2nd & grand larceny 1st..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Murder, 1st degree and attempts.....	1	1	4	..	22	27	1
Murder attempted, 2nd offense.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Murder, 2nd degree and attempts.....	51	1	23	9	38	121	1
Murder, 2nd degree & attempted escape	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
Murder, 2nd degree and assault 2nd...	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Murder, 2nd degree and escaping.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Obtaining money under false pretenses	..	..	1	..	1	2	..
Perjury.....	1	1	1	..	1	3	1
Petit larceny 2nd offense.....	1	..	..	..	1	2	..
Placing explosives near building.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Possessing burglar's tools.....	..	..	6	4	17	27	..
Possessing firearms, not citizen of U. S.	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Possessing narcotics.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Rape, 1st and attempts.....	19	..	7	8	6	40	..
Rape 1st, attempt 3 charges.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Rape, 1st 2nd offense.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Rape, 1st & 2nd and incest.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Rape, 2nd degree and attempts.....	29	..	15	16	13	72	..
Rape, 2nd degree and 2nd offense.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Rape, 2nd degree and assault 2nd.....	..	..	..	1	1	2	..
Receiving stolen property after conviction	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Receiving stolen property 1st degree...	30	1	9	11	28	78	1
Receiving stolen property 2nd degree..	..	..	..	..	7	11	..
Riot.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Robbery, 1st degree and attempts.....	112	1	118	52	134	416	1
Robbery, 1st degree, 2 charges.....	..	..	2	..	1	3	..
Robbery, 1st & 2nd degrees.....	1	..	..	1	..	2	..
Robbery, 1st degree, 4th offense.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Robbery, 1st & attempts 2nd offense...	..	..	9	2	..	11	..
Robbery, 1st deg., 2nd offense & perjury	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Robbery, 1st and assault 1st & G. L. 1st.	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Robbery, 1st deg., 2 charges & perjury..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..
Robbery, 1st degree, 4 charges.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Robbery, 1st degree, 6 charges.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Robbery, 1st degree, 4 charges, burglary	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3rd and grand larceny 2nd.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Robbery, 1st deg. and assault 1st deg....	..	..	1	..	..	2	..
Robbery, 1st deg. and assault 2nd deg....	..	1	1	..	2	2	1
Robbery, 1st deg. & grand larceny 1st.	6	..	2	1	2	11	..
Robbery, 1st & grand larceny 1st & 2nd.	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Robbery, 1st degree, burglary 3rd and	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
grand larceny 2nd.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Robbery, 1st & G. L. 2nd, 4th offense...	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Robbery, 1st deg. & grand larceny 2nd...	2	..	..	1	5	8	..
Robbery, 1st deg. and assault 2nd deg....	1	..	3	2	3	9	..

## Showing Crimes for which, etc., (Continued)

	Auburn		Clinton		Gt. Mead.	S. Sing	Total	
	M	F	M	M	M	M	M	F
Robbery, 1st deg., assault 2nd deg. and grand larceny, 2nd.....	..	..	2	..	1	3	..	..
Robbery, 1st degree & burglary 3rd deg.	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Robbery, 1st deg., riot & attempt escape	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Robbery, 1st degree & perjury.....	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..
Robbery, 2nd degree and attempts.....	43	..	35	17	73	173	..	..
Robbery, 2nd degree, grand larceny and assault 2nd degree.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Robbery, 3rd degree and attempts.....	24	..	46	23	59	157	..	..
Robbery, 3rd degree, 7 charges .....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Sodomy and attempts.....	13	..	9	1	14	42	..	..
Violating penal laws.....	46	..	..	5	1	52	..	..
Not given.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Total .....	999	40	936	753	1,457	4,150	40	..

SHOWING TERMS OF SENTENCE OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1922.

	Auburn		Clinton		Gt. Mead.	S.Sing	Total	
	M	F	M		M	M	M	F
1 year.....	12	..	9		7	28	56	..
1 year and 2 months.....	1	..	1		..	2	4	..
1 year and 3 months.....	1	..	3		4	7	15	..
1 year and 4 months.....	1	..	2		1	1	5	..
1 year and 6 months.....	9	..	7		5	16	37	..
1 year and 8 months.....	2	..	..		2	2	6	..
1 year and 9 months.....	1	1	2		1	2	6	1
2 years.....	33	..	34		32	63	162	..
2 years and 2 months.....	2	..	2		1	3	8	..
2 years and 3 months.....	1	..	2		1	4	8	..
2 years and 4 months.....	..	..	1		2	3	6	..
2 years and 5 months.....	..	..	..		..	2	2	..
2 years and 6 months.....	26	..	54		43	92	215	..
2 years and 6 months and \$500 fine.....	..	..	1		..	..	1	..
2 years and 8 months.....	1	..	..		..	..	1	..
2 years and 11 months.....	..	..	1		1	..	2	..
3 years.....	29	1	20		25	45	119	1
3 years and 2 months.....	..	..	1		..	..	1	..
3 years and 3 months.....	2	..	1		..	1	4	..
3 years and 4 months.....	..	..	2		..	1	3	..
3 years and 5 months.....	..	..	..		1	..	1	..
3 years and 6 months.....	15	..	7		11	20	53	..
3 years and 7 months.....	1	..	..		..	..	1	..
3 years and 8 months.....	1	..	1		..	..	2	..
3 years and 10 months.....	1	..	..		1	..	2	..
4 years.....	25	2	26		18	36	105	2
4 years and 1 month.....	..	..	2		..	..	2	..
4 years and 3 months.....	1	..	1		..	1	3	..
4 years and 4 months.....	..	..	..		..	1	1	..
4 years and 5 months.....	..	..	3		..	2	5	..
4 years and 5 months. and \$1000 fine....	..	..	1		..	..	1	..
4 years and 6 months.....	9	..	12		8	15	44	..
4 years and 8 months.....	..	..	1		2	..	3	..
4 years and 10 months.....	..	..	2		2	..	4	..
4 years and 11 months.....	..	..	1		1	..	2	..
5 years.....	83	..	74		59	97	313	..
5 years and \$1000 fine.....	2	..	..		..	..	2	..
5 years and 1 month.....	..	..	1		..	..	1	..
5 years and 2 months.....	..	..	..		1	..	1	..
5 years and 6 months.....	3	..	3		1	10	17	..
5 years and 7 months.....	1	..	..		..	..	1	..
6 years.....	5	..	11		3	6	25	..
6 years and 3 months.....	..	..	..		1	..	1	..
6 years and 4 months.....	..	..	..		1	..	1	..
6 years and 5 months.....	1	..	1		4	..	6	..
6 years and 6 months.....	1	..	3		1	3	8	..
7 years.....	11	..	17		3	23	54	..
7 years and 3 months.....	..	..	1		2	..	3	..
7 years and 6 months.....	4	..	3		1	2	10	..
7 years and 11 months.....	1	..	..		..	..	1	..
8 years.....	7	..	8		1	6	22	..
8 years and 2 months.....	..	..	3		..	..	3	..
8 years and 6 months.....	..	..	2		1	..	3	..
8 years and 9 months.....	1	..	..		..	..	1	..
9 years.....	2	..	4		1	5	12	..
9 years and 3 months.....	..	..	1		..	..	1	..
9 years and 4 months.....	..	..	2		1	..	3	..
9 years and 6 months.....	1	..	2		5	..	8	..



## Showing Terms of Sentences, etc., (Continued)

	Auburn		Clinton Gt. Mead. S.Sing			Total	
	M	F	M	M	M	M	F
years and 9 months.....	1	..	..	..	1	2	..
10 years.....	35	..	29	8	39	111	..
10 years and 3 months.....	..	..	1	1	..	2	..
10 years and 6 months.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
10 years and 10 months.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
11 years.....	..	..	..	1	2	3	..
11 years and 2 months.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
11 years and 6 months.....	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
11 years and 8 months.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
12 years.....	5	..	6	1	5	17	..
12 years and 4 months.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
12 years and 6 months.....	2	..	1	..	..	3	..
12 years and 8 months.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
13 years.....	1	..	1	..	1	3	..
14 years.....	..	..	2	2	..	4	..
15 years.....	9	..	11	1	7	28	..
15 years and 2 months.....	1	..	..	..	1	2	..
16 years.....	2	..	3	..	..	5	..
17 years.....	1	..	1	..	..	2	..
17 years and 6 months.....	..	..	1	..	1	2	..
18 years.....	2	..	3	1	3	9	..
19 years.....	1	..	2	..	2	5	..
20 years.....	18	..	24	..	19	61	..
20 years and 8 months.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
20 years and 10 months.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
21 years.....	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
23 years.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
24 years.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
25 years.....	..	..	5	1	2	8	..
26 years.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
27 years and 6 months.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
30 years.....	2	..	2	1	3	8	..
31 years.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
31 years and 6 months.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
39 years.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
40 years.....	1	..	5	..	4	10	..
Indeterminate sentences.....	617	36	488	479	846	2430	36
Life.....	2	..	4	..	..	6	..
Death.....	..	..	..	..	22	22	..
Total.....	999	40	936	758	1457	4150	40

**SHOWING THE MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM TERMS OF THE SIX HUNDRED SEVENTEEN MALE PRISONERS ADMITTED TO AUBURN PRISON ON INDETERMINATE SENTENCES DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922**

No. of Pris.	Min. Y M	Max. Y M	No. of Pris.	Min. Y M	Max. Y M	No. of Pris.	Min. Y M	Max. Y M
1....	1 ..	to 1 6	1....	2 9	8 ..	1....	6 6	12 3
2....	1 ..	1 9	3....	3 ..	4 ..	1....	6 8	13 4
33....	1 ..	2 ..	4....	3 ..	5 ..	1....	6 9	14 ..
1....	1 ..	2 6	15....	3 ..	6 ..	2....	7 ..	12 ..
5....	1 ..	3 ..	5....	3 ..	7 ..	2....	7 ..	14 ..
1....	1 ..	3 5	4....	3 ..	8 ..	4....	7 ..	15 ..
3....	1 ..	4 5	2....	3 ..	10 ..	1....	7 ..	20 ..
4....	1 ..	5 ..	1....	3 1	4 6	1....	7 3	14 6
1....	1 2	2 6	7....	3 6	5 ..	2....	7 5	14 8
12....	1 3	2 6	6....	3 6	7 ..	1....	7 6	11 6
1....	1 3	2 6	1....	3 6	7 ..	1....	7 6	12 ..
1....	1 3	& \$500 Fine	2....	3 6	10 ..	1....	7 6	14 6
2....	1 3	5 ..	1....	3 9	7 6	16....	7 6	15 ..
1....	1 6	2 ..	1....	3 10	7 6	1....	7 6	20 ..
1....	1 6	2 ..	1....	4 ..	6 ..	1....	8 ..	12 ..
21....	1 6	3 ..	2....	4 ..	7 6	1....	8 ..	15 ..
5....	1 6	4 ..	8....	4 ..	8 ..	2....	8 ..	16 ..
1....	1 7	3 8	1....	4 ..	9 ..	2....	8 ..	20 ..
1....	1 8	3 ..	5....	4 ..	10 ..	1....	8 6	17 ..
2....	1 9	4 ..	1....	4 ..	15 ..	1....	8 6	17 6
1....	1 10	2 8	3....	4 6	6 ..	1....	8 6	20 ..
1....	1 11	2 7	1....	4 6	7 ..	1....	9 ..	18 ..
2....	2 ..	2 6	1....	4 6	8 ..	3....	9 ..	19 6
7....	2 ..	3 ..	2....	4 6	10 ..	3....	9 ..	20 ..
2....	2 ..	3 6	1....	4 9	9 ..	3....	10 ..	15 ..
48....	2 ..	4 ..	1....	4 9	10 ..	1....	10 ..	16 3
25....	2 ..	5 ..	3....	5 ..	7 ..	2....	10 ..	19 6
1....	2 ..	6 ..	1....	5 ..	7 9	2....	10 ..	19 11
1....	2 ..	10 ..	4....	5 ..	8 ..	53....	10 ..	20 ..
1....	2 3	4 3	6....	5 ..	9 6	2....	10 2	20 ..
1....	2 3	4 6	55....	5 ..	10 ..	1....	10 4	25 ..
1....	2 4	4 4	1....	5 ..	15 ..	1....	11 ..	19 6
3....	2 6	3 ..	1....	5 ..	20 ..	1....	12 ..	28 ..
4....	2 6	4 6	1....	5 4	10 8	1....	12 2	25 ..
1....	2 6	4 8	1....	5 6	7 6	1....	12 6	24 1
1....	2 6	4 10	1....	6 ..	8 ..	1....	13 ..	20 ..
57....	2 6	5 ..	4....	6 ..	10 ..	3....	15 ..	30 ..
2....	2 6	5 ..	5....	6 ..	12 ..	4....	20 ..	40 ..
1....	2 6	& \$500 Fine	2....	6 ..	15 ..	50....	20 ..	Life.
1....	2 6	5 4	1....	6 ..	16 6	1....	25 ..	50 ..
1....	2 6	6 ..	1....	6 ..	18 ..	1....	30 ..	Life.
3....	2 6	10 ..	1....	6 ..	19 6	1....	Not given.	
1....	2 9	7 ..	1....	6 ..	20 ..			
			1....	6 6	9 3			
						Total Indeterminate Sentences.....617		

**SHOWING THE MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM TERMS OF THE THIRTY-SIX FEMALE PRISONERS ADMITTED TO AUBURN PRISON ON INDETERMINATE SENTENCES DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922**

No. of Pris.	Min. Y M	Max. Y M	No. of Pris.	Min. Y M	Max. Y M	No. of Pris.	Min. Y M	Max. Y M	No. of Pris.	Min. Y M	Max. Y M
5....	1 ..	to 2 ..	1....	1 9	to 6 ..	6....	2 6	to 5 ..	3....	6 ..	to 12 ..
1....	1 ..	10 ..	2....	2 ..	3 ..	1....	3 ..	10 ..	1....	7 6	12 ..
2....	1 8	2 6	1....	2 ..	5 ..	1....	3 6	7 ..	1....	7 6	to 15 ..
1....	1 6	2 4	1....	2 ..	10 ..	1....	4 ..	10 ..	1....	10 ..	20 ..
1....	1 6	2 6	1....	2 3	7 ..	1....	4 6	9 ..	1....	20 ..	Life.
1....	1 6	8 ..	1....	2 6	4 6	1....	5 ..	12 ..			
Total Indeterminate Sentences.....									36		

SHOWING THE MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM TERMS OF THE FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-EIGHT MALE PRISONERS ADMITTED TO CLINTON PRISON ON INDETERMINATE SENTENCES DURING THE YEAR

ENDING JUNE 30, 1922.

No. of Pris.	Min. Y M	Max. Y M	No. of Pris.	Min. Y M	Max. Y M	No. of Pris.	Min. Y M	Max. Y M
1....	1 ..	to 1 5	1....	3 6	to 7 2	4....	10 3	to 19 6
3....	1 ..	1 6	2....	3 6	10 ..	1....	10 ..	19 10
2....	1 ..	1 8	1....	3 9	7 ..	34....	10 ..	20 ..
20....	1 ..	2 ..	1....	3 11	9 ..	1....	11 6	13 1
1....	1 ..	2 6	1....	4 ..	6 ..	1....	12 6	25 ..
1....	1 ..	2 8	2....	4 ..	8 ..	1....	14 ..	40 ..
2....	1 ..	3 ..	7....	4 ..	10 ..	1....	15 ..	30 ..
3....	1 ..	4 ..	1....	4 ..	14 ..	1....	16 ..	20 ..
2....	1 ..	5 ..	1....	4 ..	20 ..	1....	20 ..	40 ..
1....	1 ..	6 ..	1....	4 3	8 6	22....	20 ..	Life
1....	1 ..	9 6	1....	4 4	8 8	1....	25 ..	Life
1....	1 ..	10 ..	1....	4 6	7 ..	2....	40 ..	60 ..
1....	1 1	2 3	1....	4 6	9 6	1....	1 ..	2 ..
2....	1 2	2 4	1....	4 6	12 ..	& \$ 1,000.00 Fine		
1....	1 2	2 6	1....	4 6	15 ..	2....	2 ..	4 ..
1....	1 2	4 2	3....	5 ..	7 ..	and two years.		
1....	1 3	2 4	1....	5 ..	8 ..	1....	2 6	4 6
20....	1 3	2 6	6....	5 ..	9 6	and 1 year.		
1....	1 3	5 ..	2....	5 ..	9 11	1....	2 6	4 6
1....	1 4	1 9	47....	5 ..	10 ..	and two years.		
1....	1 4	2 ..	2....	5 ..	10 2	2....	2 6	5 ..
1....	1 4	2 6	2....	5 ..	15 ..	and		
1....	1 4	2 8	1....	5 ..	20 ..	2....	2 6	5 ..
1....	1 5	5 ..	1....	5 ..	Life	and		
1....	1 6	2 ..	1....	5 9	11 6	1....	2 6	5 ..
1....	1 6	2 4	2....	6 ..	10 ..	and		
4....	1 6	2 6	2....	6 ..	12 ..	5 ..	10 ..	
11....	1 6	3 ..	4....	6 ..	15 ..	2....	2 6	5 ..
2....	1 6	3 6	1....	6 ..	11 6	2 6	5 ..	
2....	1 6	4 ..	2....	6 ..	10 ..	and		
1....	1 8	2 8	2....	6 ..	12 ..	2 6	5 ..	
1....	1 9	2 6	4....	6 ..	15 ..	and		
1....	1 9	3 6	1....	6 ..	20 ..	3 6	7 ..	
3....	1 9	4 ..	1....	6 6	9 3	1....	3 6	6 6
1....	1 9	5 ..	2....	6 6	20 ..	and 10 years.		
1....	1 10	5 ..	1....	6 7	15 ..	1....	3 6	7 ..
1....	2 ..	2 11	1....	7 ..	10 3	and		
4....	2 ..	3 ..	3....	7 ..	14 ..	5 ..	10 ..	
18....	2 ..	4 ..	1....	7 ..	14 6	1....	5 ..	10 ..
1....	2 ..	4 2	4....	7 ..	15 ..	and		
10....	2 ..	5 ..	1....	7 ..	15 6	10 ..	20 ..	
2....	2 ..	7 ..	2....	7 ..	16 6	and		
3....	2 ..	10 ..	4....	7 ..	20 ..	10 ..	20 ..	
1....	2 3	5 ..	1....	7 6	14 6	and 1 year.		
1....	2 6	3 ..	9....	7 6	15 ..	1....	10 ..	19 6
2....	2 6	4 ..	1....	7 6	20 ..	and 3 years & 4 months.		
4....	2 6	4 6	1....	7 8	15 ..	1....	20 ..	Life
61....	2 6	5 ..	1....	8 ..	15 ..	& 4 years.		
1....	2 6	5 6	15....	8 ..	16 ..	3....	20 ..	Life
2....	2 6	10 ..	1....	8 ..	13 ..	and 3 years & 4 months.		
1....	2 8	5 6	2....	8 ..	20 ..	1....	20 ..	Life
1....	2 11	6 ..	1....	8 2	16 4			
2....	3 ..	5 ..	1....	8 6	20 ..			
3....	3 ..	6 ..	1....	9 ..	15 ..			
3....	3 ..	7 ..	2....	9 ..	13 ..			
1....	3 ..	9 6	1....	9 ..	20 ..			
5....	3 ..	10 ..	1....	9 8	13 ..			
1....	3 2	6 10	1....	10 ..	12 6			
1....	3 6	5 ..	2....	10 ..	15 ..			
4....	3 6	7 ..	1....	10 ..	16 ..			

Total Indeterminate Sentences.....489



SHOWING THE MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM TERMS OF THE FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-NINE MALE PRISONERS ADMITTED TO GREAT MEADOW PRISON ON INDETERMINATE SENTENCES DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922.

No. of Pris.	Min. Y M	Max. Y M	No. of Pris.	Min. Y M	Max. Y M	No. of Pris.	Min. Y M	Max. Y M
1....	1 ..	to 1 5	2....	2 5	4 8	1....	5 ..	9 7
4....	1 ..	1 6	1....	2 5	4 11	51....	5 ..	10 ..
1....	1 ..	1 9	2....	2 6	3 6	2....	5 ..	10 2
24....	1 ..	2 ..	3....	2 6	4 ..	3....	5 ..	12 ..
2....	1 ..	3 ..	1....	2 6	4 2	1....	5 ..	14 6
1....	1 ..	5 ..	7....	2 6	4 6	2....	5 ..	15 ..
1....	1 ..	6 11	83....	2 6	5 ..	1....	5 2	10 ..
1....	1 ..	9 ..	1....	2 6	6 6	3....	5 3	10 6
2....	1 ..	10 ..	1....	2 6	10 ..	2....	6 ..	10 ..
1....	1 1	2 6	1....	2 7	6 5	3....	6 ..	12 ..
7....	1 2	2 6	1....	2 9	7 ..	1....	6 ..	14 3
1....	1 2	4 2	2....	3 ..	5 ..	1....	6 ..	19 6
2....	1 3	2 3	10....	3 ..	6 ..	1....	6 ..	20 ..
28....	1 3	2 6	6....	3 ..	7 ..	1....	6 3	12 6
1....	1 3	7 ..	1....	3 ..	7 6	1....	6 6	9 3
1....	1 4	1 9	1....	3 ..	8 ..	1....	6 6	13 2
1....	1 4	4 6	1....	3 3	7 6	1....	6 8	13 4
1....	1 4	3 ..	3....	3 ..	10 ..	1....	7 ..	10 ..
1....	1 5	5 ..	1....	3 3	6 ..	2....	7 ..	14 ..
6....	1 6	2 6	1....	3 4	4 8	1....	7 1	10 2
9....	1 6	3 ..	1....	3 5	8 ..	2....	7 6	14 6
2....	1 6	3 6	1....	3 6	4 9	1....	7 6	14 8
3....	1 6	4 ..	1....	3 6	5 ..	7....	7 6	15 ..
1....	1 8	2 6	1....	3 6	6 ..	2....	8 ..	16 ..
1....	1 8	3 ..	1....	3 6	6 6	1....	8 ..	20 ..
1....	1 8	4 ..	3....	3 6	..	1....	8 3	16 ..
1....	1 9	4 ..	2....	3 6	10 ..	1....	8 3	17 ..
1....	1 9	5 ..	1....	3 6	15 ..	1....	8 9	17 ..
1....	1 10	4 ..	2....	4 ..	6 ..	1....	9 ..	15 ..
1....	2 ..	2 6	6....	4 ..	8 ..	1....	9 ..	18 ..
6....	2 ..	3 ..	1....	4 ..	8 2	1....	9 ..	19 3
1....	2 ..	3 6	2....	4 ..	9 ..	1....	10 ..	12 ..
35....	2 ..	4 ..	7....	4 ..	10 ..	1....	10 ..	12 6
1....	2 ..	4 2	1....	4 ..	14 ..	1....	10 ..	15 ..
1....	2 ..	4 3	2....	4 ..	15 ..	1....	10 ..	15 6
2....	2 ..	4 6	1....	4 ..	20 ..	1....	10 ..	16 ..
3....	2 ..	5 ..	1....	4 6	6 6	1....	10 ..	16 3
14....	2 ..	7 6	1....	4 6	9 6	1....	10 ..	18 6
1....	2 ..	10 ..	1....	5 ..	7 ..	3....	10 ..	19 ..
1....	2 2	4 1	1....	5 ..	7 6	2....	10 ..	19 6
1....	2 3	4 6	1....	5 ..	7 8	7....	10 ..	20 ..
1....	2 3	5 ..	1....	5 ..	8 ..	9....	20 ..	Life.
1....	2 4	4 ..	8....	5 ..	9 6			

Total indeterminate sentences.....479

**SHOWING THE MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM TERMS OF THE EIGHT HUNDRED  
AND FORTY-SIX MALE PRISONERS ADMITTED TO SING SING PRISON  
ON INDETERMINATE SENTENCES DURING THE YEAR  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1922.**

No. of Pris.	Min. Y M	Max. Y M	No. of Pris.	Min. Y M	Max. Y M	No. of Pris.	Min. Y M	Max. Y M
5....	1 ..	to 1 6	2....	3 ..	5 ..	1....	8 6	20 ..
44....	1 ..	2 ..	9....	3 ..	6 ..	18....	9 ..	18 ..
3....	1 ..	2 6	1....	3 ..	6 4	4....	9 ..	20 ..
7....	1 ..	3 ..	6....	3 ..	7 ..	1....	9 6	12 ..
1....	1 ..	3 6	1....	3 ..	8 ..	1....	10 ..	15 ..
8....	1 ..	5 ..	7....	3 ..	10 ..	3....	10 ..	19 6
2....	1 ..	10 ..	1....	3 ..	10 3	2....	10 ..	19 11
1....	1 1	2 ..	1....	3 6	5 ..	54....	10 ..	20 ..
2....	1 1	2 2	12....	3 6	7 ..	2....	10 2	20 ..
3....	1 1	2 6	2....	3 6	7 6	1....	20 ..	40 ..
1....	1 1	3 ..	2....	3 6	8 ..	34....	20 ..	Life.
3....	1 2	2 6	4....	3 6	10 ..	1....	25 ..	Life.
1....	1 2	5 ..	2....	3 8	10 ..	1....	30 ..	Life.
1....	1 2	10 ..	2....	3 9	7 ..	2....	40 ..	60 ..
2....	1 3	2 ..	2....	3 9	7 6	1....	1 2	2 4
1....	1 3	2 5	1....	3 10	5 ..	and 3 years, 6 months		
74....	1 3	2 6	2....	4 ..	6 ..	1....	1 3	2 6
1....	1 3	3 ..	1....	4 ..	6 6	1....	1 3	2 6
1....	1 3	3 6	2....	4 ..	7 ..	1....	1 3	2 6
4....	1 3	5 ..	1....	4 ..	7 6	and 8 years.		
1....	1 3	7 ..	13....	4 ..	8 ..	1....	2 ..	4 ..
1....	1 4	3 ..	1....	4 ..	9 ..	and 4 years.		
1....	1 4	4 ..	4....	4 ..	10 ..	1....	2 ..	4 ..
1....	1 4	5 ..	1....	4 ..	20 ..	and 3 years.		
3....	1 6	2 ..	1....	4 6	6 6	1....	2 ..	4 ..
3....	1 6	2 6	2....	4 6	9 ..	and 5 years.		
19....	1 6	3 ..	1....	4 6	12 ..	5....	2 6	5 ..
3....	1 6	3 6	1....	4 6	15 ..	....	2 6	5 ..
6....	1 6	4 ..	1....	4 10	10 ..	2....	2 6	5 ..
1....	1 6	4 6	3....	5 ..	7 ..	and 5 years.		
3....	1 6	5 ..	2....	5 ..	7 6	1....	2 6	5 ..
1....	1 6	7 ..	1....	5 ..	8 ..	and 15 years.		
1....	1 8	3 ..	1....	5 ..	9 4	1....	2 6	5 ..
1....	1 8	3 6	1....	5 ..	9 6	and 15 years.		
2....	1 8	4 ..	1....	5 ..	9 11	1....	2 6	5 ..
2....	1 9	3 6	78....	5 ..	10 ..	and 27 years 6 months		
1....	1 9	4 ..	1....	5 ..	10 6	1....	2 6	5 ..
1....	1 9	5 ..	1....	5 ..	12 ..	and 10 years.		
1....	1 10	4 ..	3....	5 ..	15 ..	1....	4 6	9 ..
2....	2 ..	2 6	1....	5 ..	20 ..	and 6 years, 9 months		
6....	2 ..	3 ..	1....	6 ..	8 ..	1....	5 ..	10 ..
1....	2 ..	3 6	1....	6 ..	10 ..	and 15 years.		
47....	2 ..	4 ..	4....	6 ..	12 ..	2....	5 ..	10 ..
2....	2 ..	4 6	2....	6 ..	14 ..	and 20 years.		
22....	2 ..	5 ..	5....	6 ..	15 ..	1....	5 ..	10 ..
1....	2 ..	7 ..	1....	6 ..	18 ..	and 30 years.		
1....	2 3	4 6	1....	6 ..	20 ..	1....	8 10	20 ..
6....	2 3	5 ..	3....	6 6	20 ..	....	1 6	5 ..
1....	2 4	4 ..	5....	7 ..	14 ..	1....	9 10	20 ..
1....	2 5	4 8	6....	7 ..	15 ..	....	2 4	5 ..
1....	2 5	5 ..	1....	7 ..	16 ..	4....	10 ..	20 ..
2....	2 6	3 6	4....	7 ..	20 ..	....	10 ..	20 ..
2....	2 6	4 ..	19....	7 6	15 ..			
1....	2 6	4 6	2....	7 6	20 ..			
127....	2 6	5 ..	1....	8 ..	20 ..			
1....	2 6	6 6	6....	8 ..	16 ..			
1....	2 6	7 ..	1....	8 ..	18 ..			
5....	2 6	10 ..	2....	8 ..	20 ..			
1....	2 8	5 6	1....	8 6	15 ..			
1....	2 9	6 ..						

Total 846 Indeterminate sentences.

SHOWING THE AGE WHEN CONVICTED OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE  
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922.

Age	Auburn		Clinton		Gt. Mead.		S. Sing		Total	
	M	F	M		M		M		M	F
15 years.....	1	..	1		..		..		2	..
16 years.....	3	..	..		1		5		9	..
17 years.....	13	1	6		12		20		51	1
18 years.....	29	2	21		20		38		108	2
19 years.....	41	1	34		39		61		175	1
20 years.....	37	..	51		48		69		205	..
21 years.....	55	..	71		54		92		272	2
22 years.....	67	2	79		56		90		220	..
23 years.....	65	..	78		46		94		283	..
24 years.....	73	2	64		43		84		264	2
25 years.....	61	1	64		55		75		255	1
26 years.....	53	2	48		32		74		207	2
27 years.....	52	3	46		32		78		208	3
28 years.....	44	3	44		34		88		210	3
29 years.....	36	2	39		28		62		165	2
30 years.....	31	3	37		23		50		141	3
31 years.....	31	1	30		27		47		135	1
32 years.....	36	..	30		24		57		147	..
33 years.....	39	1	31		15		54		139	1
34 years.....	25	1	20		12		35		92	1
35 years.....	22	1	18		16		35		91	1
36 years.....	24	2	19		15		35		93	2
37 years.....	17	..	14		5		26		62	..
38 years.....	18	1	8		14		20		60	1
39 years.....	16	2	15		11		18		60	2
40 years.....	13	1	6		14		15		48	1
41 years.....	5	.	10		2		13		30	..
42 years.....	7	..	4		9		13		33	..
43 years.....	13	1	4		5		11		33	1
44 years.....	6	1	6		9		10		31	1
45 years.....	8	.	8		12		14		42	..
46 years.....	6	1	3		4		8		21	1
47 years.....	7	2	1		5		2		15	2
48 years.....	3	1	3		7		8		21	1
49 years.....	2	1	3		2		1		8	1
50 years.....	8	..	7		4		8		27	..
51 years.....	5	..	2		2		2		11	..
52 years.....	2	..	..		..		3		5	..
53 years.....	2	..	1		3		3		9	..
54 years.....	4	..	..		..		2		6	..
55 years.....	2	..	..		3		1		6	..
56 years.....	3	..	..		..		4		7	..
57 years.....	3	..	1		..		2		6	..
58 years.....	1	..	1		3		3		8	..
59 years.....	1	..	..		2		2		5	..
60 years.....	..	..	3		..		2		5	..
61 years.....	1	..	1		2		..		4	..
62 years.....	..	1	..		1		2		3	1
63 years.....	2	..	1		1		1		5	..
64 years.....	1	..	..		1		2		4	..
65 years.....	1	..	..		1		2		4	..
66 years.....	..	..	..		1		1		2	..
68 years.....	1	..	..		..		..		1	..
70 years.....	1	..	1		1		1		4	..
73 years.....	..	..	1		..		..		1	..
76 years.....	..	..	1		1		..		2	..
80 years.....	..	..	..		1		..		1	..
Not given.....	2	..	..		..		..		2	..
.....										
Total	999	40	936		758		1457		4150	40



SHOWING OCCUPATION OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1922

Occupation	Auburn		Clinton	Great Meadow	Sing Sing	Total	
	M	F	M	M	M	M	F
Accountants.....	4	..	2	3	14	23	..
Acrobat.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Actors.....	4	..	4	..	1	9	..
Agent.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Aeroplane Mechanic.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Architect.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Artists.....	1	..	1	..	..	2	..
Athletic Instructor.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Attendant.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Auto Mechanics.....	..	..	..	15	31	46	..
Bakers.....	15	..	10	7	17	49	..
Ball Player.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Bankers.....	2	..	..	..	2	4	..
Barbers.....	18	..	28	19	21	86	..
Bartenders.....	1	..	2	..	1	3	..
Beauty Doctor.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Bellboys.....	1	..	4	..	2	7	..
Bench hand.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Billposter.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Blacksmiths.....	7	..	4	3	6	20	..
Boat Builder.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Boatmen.....	1	..	..	1	..	2	..
Boilermakers.....	8	..	6	2	2	18	..
Bookbinders.....	..	..	..	2	2	4	..
Bookkeepers.....	6	..	15	8	20	49	..
Bootblacks.....	1	..	1	..	3	5	..
Boxer.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Boxmakers.....	..	..	..	1	1	2	..
Brassworkers.....	..	..	1	1	..	2	..
Bricklayers.....	4	..	8	1	10	23	..
Brokers.....	2	..	2	2	7	13	..
Broommakers.....	..	..	1	..	1	2	..
Bus boy.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Butchers.....	4	..	11	7	11	33	..
Butlers.....	..	..	..	3	3	6	..
Buttonmaker.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Cabinetmakers.....	1	..	3	2	1	7	..
Cable splicer.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Candymakers.....	..	..	..	3	2	5	..
Capmakers.....	1	..	..	..	1	2	..
Car builders.....	4	..	..	..	..	4	..
Carders.....	1	..	1	..	..	2	..
Carpenters.....	21	..	22	9	26	78	..
Carriagemakers.....	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Cashiers.....	..	..	..	1	1	2	..
Cattleman.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Caulkers.....	..	..	..	2	2	4	..
Cement workers.....	1	..	..	..	2	3	..
Chairmakers.....	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
Chauffeurs.....	64	..	66	45	103	278	..
Checker.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Cheesemaker.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Chef.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Chemists.....	1	..	2	1	1	5	..
Chiropractor.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Cigarmakers.....	..	..	1	3	1	5	..
Civil engineer.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Clerks.....	41	2	51	89	84	215	2

## Showing Previous Occupations, etc. (Continued)

Occupation	Auburn		Clin- ton	Great Meadow	Sing Sing	Total	F
	M	F	M	M	M	M	
Clothing cleaners, pressers, etc.....	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Clothing workers.....	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Coachman.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Coal passers.....	..	..	1	1	1	3	..
Collar turner.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Collector.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Compositors.....	..	..	1	1	..	2	..
Confectioner.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Concrete workers.....	1	..	..	1	..	2	..
Contractors.....	1	..	..	..	1	2	..
Cooks.....	35	2	17	23	46	121	2
Coopers.....	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
Coremakers.....	2	..	..	..	1	3	..
Cork cutter.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Correspondent.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Cushionmaker.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Cutters.....	5	..	..	..	4	9	..
Decorators.....	..	..	..	1	1	2	..
Dentists.....	1	..	1	..	..	2	..
Detectives.....	..	..	..	1	4	5	..
Dishwasher.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Domestics.....	..	10	..	..	..	..	19
Draughtsmen.....	..	..	..	1	2	3	..
Dressmakers.....	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Drillers.....	..	..	5	1	1	7	..
Drivers.....	17	..	20	19	58	114	..
Drop Forge Operator.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Druggists.....	1	..	..	..	3	4	..
Electricians.....	20	..	20	6	42	83	..
Elevatormen.....	2	..	2	4	13	21	..
Engineers.....	5	..	3	9	15	32	..
Errand boys.....	3	..	2	..	..	5	..
Expressmen.....	1	..	..	1	..	2	..
Farmers.....	25	..	25	17	13	83	..
Finishers.....	3	..	..	..	..	3	..
Firemen.....	36	..	36	23	43	133	..
Fisherman.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Foremen.....	4	..	..	2	..	6	..
Fruit dealers.....	..	..	2	..	2	4	..
Furriers.....	..	..	1	..	7	8	..
Gardeners.....	..	..	1	1	1	3	..
Gasmaker.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Glassblowers.....	..	..	1	1	2	4	..
Glasscutter.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Glassworker.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Grinder.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Grocers.....	2	..	..	2	..	4	..
Guard.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Hatter.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Hatmaker.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Helpers.....	..	..	..	21	5	26	..
Horsemen.....	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Horseshoers.....	1	..	1	..	..	2	..
Hospital orderlies.....	2	..	..	1	5	9	..
Hostlers.....	..	..	1	1	..	2	..
Hotelkeepers.....	..	..	1	2	1	4	..
Housekeepers.....	..	9	..	..	..	..	9
Houseworkers.....	..	4	..	..	..	..	4

## Showing Previous Occupations, etc. (Continued)

Occupation	Auburn		Clinton	Great Meadow		Sing Sing	Total	
	M	F		M	M		M	F
Hucksters .....	1	..	..	..	2	..	3	..
Inspector U. S. Gov.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Insurance agents.....	1	..	1	1	3	..	6	..
Investigators.....	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Ironworkers.....	11	..	7	6	6	6	30	..
Importer.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Janitors.....	2	..	2	5	3	3	12	..
Jewelers.....	..	..	1	1	3	3	5	..
Journalist.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Kitchenmen.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..
Knitter.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Laborers.....	187	..	101	131	191	191	610	..
Lapidary.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Last worker.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Lathers.....	1	..	2	2	1	1	6	..
Laundrymen.....	1	..	8	4	6	6	19	..
Laundress.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lawyers.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Leatherworker.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Lineman.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Lithographer.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Longshoremen.....	9	..	6	18	33	33	66	..
Lumbermen.....	2	..	..	1	..	..	3	..
Lunchman.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Machine tender.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Machinists.....	35	..	..	..	..	38	73	..
Maid.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Malster.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Managers.....	1	..	1	..	..	2	4	..
Manufacturer.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Marine Captain.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Masons.....	1	..	8	1	1	1	6	..
Mattress maker.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Mechanical Engineers.....	1	..	3	..	..	..	4	..
Mechanics.....	32	..	64	27	26	26	149	..
Merchants.....	2	..	5	2	5	5	14	..
Messenger.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Metal worker.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Milkman.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Millhands.....	4	2	..	1	..	..	5	2
Milliner.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Millwrights.....	2	..	1	1	1	1	5	..
Miners.....	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	..
Miscellaneous.....	..	..	5	1	3	3	9	..
Motion picture director.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Motion picture operators.....	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..
Motormen.....	1	..	1	3	..	..	5	..
Moulders.....	7	..	4	2	4	4	17	..
Musicians.....	5	..	16	7	19	19	47	..
Newsboy.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Newdealers.....	..	..	1	..	..	4	5	..
Newspapermen.....	2	..	1	1	..	..	4	..
No occupation.....	2	..	3	9	1	1	15	..
Novelist.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Nurseryman.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Nurses.....	2	1	3	..	..	5	10	1
Oilers.....	4	..	3	2	3	3	12	..
Operators.....	2	..	4	1	1	1	8	..

## Showing Previous Occupations, etc. (Continued)

Occupation	Auburn		Clin- ton	Great Meadow	Sing Sing	Total	
	M	F	M	M	M	M	F
Orderly.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Packers.....	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Painters.....	37	..	32	18	32	119	..
Paperhangers.....	1	..	..	3	..	4	..
Papermakers.....	1	..	4	..	3	8	..
Peddlers.....	3	..	4	5	4	16	..
Pharmacist.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Photographer.....	3	..	3	..	..	6	..
Piano tuner.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Picture framer.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Pipecutter.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Pipefitters.....	..	..	3	2	3	8	..
Plasterers.....	..	..	3	..	1	4	..
Plater.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Plumbers.....	18	..	19	7	38	82	..
Policemen.....	..	..	..	1	3	4	..
Porters.....	18	..	20	13	30	81	..
Pressers.....	1	..	1	3	6	11	..
Pressmen.....	1	..	1	..	..	2	..
Printers.....	10	..	13	5	..	28	..
Purser.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Railroad men.....	6	..	10	8	2	26	..
Real estate dealers.....	..	..	..	..	5	5	..
Restaurant keepers.....	2	..	..	3	5	10	..
Ridingmasters.....	1	..	..	1	..	2	..
Riggers.....	1	..	6	2	4	13	..
Riveters.....	2	..	1	1	4	8	..
Roofers.....	2	..	..	3	3	8	..
Rubber worker.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Sailors.....	17	..	9	6	15	47	..
Salesmen.....	25	..	22	19	52	118	..
Saleswoman.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Saloon keeper.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Salvation Army Officer.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Sculptor.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Secretaries.....	..	..	..	2	2	4	..
Sheetmetal workers.....	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Shipbuilders.....	2	..	..	1	..	3	..
Ship chandler.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Shirt ironer.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Shirtmaker.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Shoe cutters.....	2	..	..	1	3	6	..
Shoemakers.....	16	..	3	8	16	43	..
Showmen.....	1	..	1	..	1	3	..
Sign painters.....	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
Silkwinder.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Silversmiths.....	..	..	1	..	1	2	..
Singers.....	..	1	..	..	1	1	1
Soldiers.....	4	..	1	2	3	10	..
Solicitor.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Spinners.....	4	..	1	1	..	6	..
Stage hand.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Steamfitters.....	10	..	13	3	12	38	..
Steelworkers.....	2	..	3	..	..	5	..
Steeple jacks.....	..	..	1	3	..	4	..
Stenographers.....	6	..	8	2	7	23	..
Stevadore.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Stewards.....	1	..	2	1	4	8	..



## Showing Previous Occupations, etc. (Continued)

Occupation	Auburn		Clin- ton	Great Meadow	Sing Sing	Total	
	M	F	M	M	M	M	F
Stokers.....	1	..	..	1	1	3	..
Stonecutter.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Stonemason.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Students.....	..	..	1	1	1	3	..
Surveyors.....	2	..	..	1	..	3	..
Tailors.....	21	..	39	12	53	123	..
Tanner.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Teamsters.....	9	..	20	11	5	45	..
Telegraphers.....	1	..	..	..	1	2	..
Telephone operator.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Tilesetters.....	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
Timekeepers.....	2	..	3	..	..	5	..
Tinsmiths.....	7	..	6	2	5	20	..
Tobacco workers.....	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Tooldresser.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Toolmakers.....	2	..	..	1	..	3	..
Truckmen.....	2	..	1	5	12	20	..
Tutor.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Undertakers.....	1	..	1	1	2	5	..
Upholsterers.....	..	..	..	2	1	3	..
Valets.....	1	..	..	..	1	2	..
Varnisher.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Veterinary.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Vulcanizer.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Waiters.....	15	..	25	22	43	136	..
Watchmen.....	2	..	..	..	1	3	..
Water tender.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Weavers.....	..	..	2	1	..	3	..
Welders.....	..	..	1	..	2	3	..
Window cleaner.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Wireworkers.....	1	..	1	1	..	3	..
Woodsmen.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Woodworkers.....	3	..	..	..	1	4	..
Total	999	40	936	753	1,457	4,150	40

**Showing the Number of Times Prisoners Have Been Detained in the Prison to which  
They Were Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1922**

	Auburn		Clinton Male	Great Meadow Male	Sing Sing Male	Total	
	M	F				M	F
First time.....	892	38	855	751	1226	3724	38
Second time.....	89	1	75	7	186	357	1
Third time.....	16	1	3	..	36	55	1
Fourth time and over..	2	..	3	..	9	14	..
Total.....	999	40	936	758	1457	4150	40

**Showing the Number of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1922  
Who Have Previously Been Confined in Other Institutions**

	Auburn		Clinton Male	Great Meadow Male	Sing Sing Male	Total	
	M	F				M	F
Prisons.....	145	..	215	123	58	541	..
Penitentiaries.....	235	6	236	64	275	810	6
Reformatories.....	219	6	269	68	256	812	5
Refuges.....	40	..	90	22	89	232	..
Jails.....	65	1	90	31	61	247	1
Workhouses.....	51	6	86	7	139	283	6
Miscellaneous.....	153	2	21	8	..	182	2
Total.....	908	20	1007	323	869	3107	20



**Social Relations of Prisoners Admitted During the Year  
Ending June 30, 1922**

	Auburn		Clinton	Great Meadow		Sing Sing		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Male		Male	Male	Female
Married.....	351	24	322	278		585	1,536	24
Single.....	607	5	583	462		828	2,480	5
Widowed.....	30	10	23	16		34	103	10
Divorced.....	11	1	8	2		10	31	1
Total.....	999	40	636	758		1,457	4,150	40

¶ Note. Includes 2, who refused information.

**Education of Prisoners Admitted During the Year  
Ending June 30, 1922**

	Auburn		Clinton	Great Meadow		Sing Sing		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Male		Male	Male	Female
Collegiate.....	29	4	13	2		18	62	4
Academic.....	80	2	68	25		106	279	2
Common school.....	530	18	741	180		1,026	2,527	18
Can read and write.....	223	13	49	462		93	832	13
Cannot read or write.....	77	2	65	83		206	431	2
Can read only.....	5	1	..	6		8	19	1
Total.....	999	40	936	758		1,457	4,150	40

¶ Note. Includes 2, who refused information.

**Habits of Life of Prisoners Admitted During the Year  
Ending June 30, 1922**

	Auburn		Clinton	Great Meadow		Sing Sing		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Male		Male	Male	Female
Used liquor freely.....	210	3	14	60		7	291	3
Used liquor moderately....	184	1	420	635		582	1,871	1
Did not use liquor.....	605	36	502	13		868	1,988	36
Total.....	999	40	936	758		1,457	4,150	40
Used tobacco.....	915	2	859	720		1,335	3,829	2
Did not use tobacco.....	84	33	77	38		122	321	38
Total.....	999	40	936	758		1,457	4,150	40

¶ Note. Includes 2, who refused information.

**Color of Prisoners Admitted During the Year  
Ending June 30, 1922**

	Auburn		Clinton	Great Meadow		Sing Sing		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Male		Male	Male	Female
White.....	889	29	817	634		1,235	3,575	29
Negroes.....	107	11	118	121		216	562	11
Polynesian.....	2	..	..	3		6	11	..
Chinese.....	1	..	1	..		..	2	..
Indian.....	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
Total.....	999	40	936	758		1,457	4,150	40

**Religious Instruction of Prisoners Admitted During the Year  
Ending June 30, 1922.**

	Auburn		Clinton	Great Meadow		Sing Sing		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Male		Male	Male	Female
Roman Catholic.....	567	18	498	374		777	2,216	18
Greek Catholic.....	5	..	7	2		9	23	..
Protestant.....	334	20	285	258		418	1,295	20
Lutheran.....	85	2	127	90		245	547	2
Anglican.....	..	..	2	3		4	9	..
Other religious beliefs and miscellaneous.....	8	..	17	31		4	60	..
Total.....	999	40	936	758		1,457	4,150	40

¶ Note. Includes 2, who refused information.



## NATIVITY OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR

ENDING JUNE 30, 1922

## UNITED STATES

	Auburn		Clinton		Gt. Mead.		S. Sing.		Total	
	M	F	M		M		M		M	F
Alabama.....	2	..	3		3		9		17	..
Arkansas.....	..	..	1		2		1		4	..
California.....	5	..	4		2		7		18	..
Connecticut.....	7	..	4		2		7		20	..
Delaware.....	2	..	..		..		..		2	..
District of Columbia.....	1	..	2		4		7		14	..
Florida.....	5	..	5		6		10		26	..
Georgia.....	10	3	10		12		22		54	3
Illinois.....	11	1	10		6		15		42	1
Indiana.....	1	..	1		..		1		3	..
Iowa.....	..	1	1		1		2		4	1
Kansas.....	2	..	..		..		..		2	..
Kentucky.....	3	..	4		2		2		11	..
Louisiana.....	3	..	5		4		5		17	..
Maine.....	3	..	2		..		3		8	..
Maryland.....	3	..	6		5		12		26	..
Massachusetts.....	12	..	14		8		23		57	..
Michigan.....	7	..	4		2		5		18	..
Minnesota.....	2	..	..		1		3		6	..
Mississippi.....	..	..	1		..		2		3	..
Missouri.....	5	..	6		3		8		22	..
Nebraska.....	3	..	3		1		..		7	..
New Hampshire.....	..	1	1		..		1		2	1
New Jersey.....	23	..	18		9		27		77	..
New York.....	1495	15	492		356		672		2015	15
North Carolina.....	10	1	10		6		21		47	1
North Dakota.....	1	..	..		..		1		2	..
Ohio.....	14	..	9		9		5		37	..
Oklahoma.....	..	..	..		1		3		4	..
Oregon.....	..	..	..		1		1		2	..
Pennsylvania.....	56	2	24		16		11		107	2
Rhode Island.....	3	1	1		..		3		7	1
South Carolina.....	6	1	11		13		17		47	1
Tennessee.....	2	..	2		5		6		15	..
Texas.....	2	..	5		6		7		20	..
Vermont.....	5	..	4		2		2		13	..
Virginia.....	12	1	14		22		26		74	1
West Virginia.....	4	1	2		1		..		7	1
Wisconsin.....	..	..	1		..		3		4	..
Wyoming.....	2	..	..		..		1		3	..
Total.....	722	28	680		511		961		2864	28

## TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS

Hawaii.....	1	..	..		..		1		2	..
Virgin Islands.....	..	..	1		..		3		4	..
Philippine Islands.....	..	..	1		2		..		3	..
Porto Rico.....	5	..	6		4		13		28	..
Total.....	3	..	8		6		17		37	..

## FOREIGN BORN

	Auburn		Clinton	Gt. Mead.	S.Sing	Total	
	M	F	M	M	M	M	F
Africa.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Argentine Republic.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Armenia.....	..	..	1	1	..	2	..
Algeria.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Austria.....	19	1	20	19	36	94	1
Australia.....	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Belgium.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Bahama Islands.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Bermuda.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Bohemia.....	1	1	1	..	3	5	1
Brazil.....	1	..	1	..	3	5	..
Bulgaria.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Canada.....	14	..	9	7	6	36	..
Chili.....	1	..	..	2	3	6	..
China.....	1	..	..	2	3	6	..
Cuba.....	3	..	2	6	4	15	..
Denmark.....	1	..	..	..	2	3	..
Egypt.....	..	..	..	1	1	2	..
England.....	9	..	4	6	12	31	..
Finland.....	..	..	1	4	1	6	..
France.....	..	1	4	2	5	11	1
Germany.....	9	2	13	15	24	61	2
Greece.....	4	..	3	8	12	27	..
Guiana.....	..	..	1	2	..	3	..
Holland.....	1	..	2	..	3	6	..
Hungary.....	3	..	5	7	7	22	..
India.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Ireland.....	7	..	4	3	12	26	..
Italy.....	114	1	93	93	153	453	1
Java.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Japan.....	..	..	..	1	3	4	..
Lithuania.....	1	..	1	..	..	2	..
Luxemburg.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Mexico.....	..	..	..	3	4	7	..
Newfoundland.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
New Zealand.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Norway.....	3	..	4	1	5	13	..
Nova Scotia.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Palestine.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Peru.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Poland.....	26	..	9	11	17	63	..
Portugal.....	1	..	1	..	2	4	..
Roumania.....	4	..	4	2	6	16	..
Russia.....	32	3	42	81	117	222	3
Scotland.....	..	2	2	2	5	9	2
Servia.....	1	..	..	1	..	2	..
South Africa.....	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Spain.....	3	..	5	1	11	20	..
Sweden.....	1	..	..	1	5	7	..
Switzerland.....	1	..	2	2	3	8	..
Syria.....	1	..	..	..	1	2	..
Venezuela.....	..	..	1	..	1	2	..
West Indies.....	7	..	9	5	10	31	..
Total.....	271	12	248	241	489	1245	12

## NATIVITY-RECAPITULATION

	Auburn		Clinton Gt. Mead. S.Sing			Total	
	M	F	M	M	M	M	F
United States.....	722	28	680	511	951	2864	28
Territories.....	6	..	8	6	17	37	..
Foreign Born.....	271	12	248	241	489	1249	12
Grand Total.....	999	40	936	758	1457	4160	40

**Number of Cases of Insanity Occurring During Each of the Months in the Years  
Ending June 30, 1921, and June 30, 1922.**

MONTH	AUBURN				CLINTON		GREAT MEADOW		SING SING		TOTAL			
	1921		1922		1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922
	M	F	M	F	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	F	M	F
July .....	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	2	2	..	6	..
August .....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	3	..	1	..
September .....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	1	..
October .....	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	2	..	3	..
November .....	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	2	4	3	..	8	..
December .....	..	..	2	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	4	..
January .....	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	3	..	8	..	1	..
February .....	2	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	1	5	..	2	..
March .....	3	..	2	..	1	3	..	1	2	1	6	..	7	..
April .....	..	..	1	..	..	5	..	..	4	5	4	..	10	1
May .....	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	3	..	4	..	4	..
June .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	3	..	1	..
Total .....	6	..	8	1	14	21	3	6	22	13	45	..	48	1

**Showing the Number of Actual Commitments During the Ten Years  
Ending June 30, 1922.**

YEAR	Auburn		Clinton	Great Meadow	Sing Sing	Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Male	Male	Male	Female
1913 .....	374	35	171	..	1,049	1,594	35
1914 .....	366	37	146	..	1,293	1,805	38
1915 .....	365	56	200	..	1,473 1-f	2,038	56
1916 .....	335	26	137	..	839	1,311	26
1917 .....	369	27	126	..	912	1,407	27
1918 .....	389	7	158	..	1,016	1,563	7
1919 .....	398	33	137	..	956	1,391	33
1920 .....	201	34	106	..	1,054 1-f	1,461	35
1921 .....	383	33	119	..	1,264	1,766	33
1922 .....	479	36	193	..	1,754	2,129	36

SHOWING THE COUNTIES IN WHICH THE PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE  
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922, WERE CONVICTED

	Auburn		Clinton Gt. Mead. S. Sing			Total	
	M	F	M	M	M	M	F
Albany.....	3	..	50	22	2	77	..
Allegany.....	3	..	..	1	..	4	..
Bronx.....	21	4	43	31	92	187	4
Broome.....	21	..	4	2	1	28	..
Cattaraugus.....	14	..	1	3	..	18	..
Cayuga.....	13	..	2	1	..	16	..
Chautauqua.....	16	..	2	2	1	21	..
Chemung.....	15	..	2	2	..	19	..
Chenango.....	5	..	..	3	1	9	..
Clinton.....	..	..	15	6	..	21	..
Columbia.....	1	..	2	..	..	3	..
Cortland.....	..	..	2	..	..	2	..
Delaware.....	3	..	..	2	..	5	..
Dutchess.....	7	1	4	6	18	35	1
Erie.....	156	4	30	32	..	218	4
Essex.....	..	..	12	7	..	19	..
Franklin.....	..	..	7	2	..	9	..
Fulton.....	..	..	9	8	..	17	..
Genesee.....	2	1	1	1	1	5	1
Greene.....	..	..	1	1	..	2	..
Herkimer.....	16	..	..	2	..	18	..
Jefferson.....	18	..	3	3	..	24	..
Kings.....	91	1	134	56	569	589	1
Lewis.....	4	..	..	1	..	5	..
Livingston.....	4	..	1	..	..	5	..
Madison.....	9	..	2	4	..	15	..
Monroe.....	50	..	6	10	..	66	..
Montgomery.....	..	..	17	12	..	29	..
Nassau.....	6	1	11	8	34	59	1
New York.....	252	17	388	328	863	1,831	17
Niagara.....	23	..	2	3	..	28	..
Oneida.....	43	..	4	7	1	55	..
Onondaga.....	58	2	18	12	..	88	2
Ontario.....	11	..	..	3	..	14	..
Orange.....	8	..	6	9	17	40	..
Orleans.....	7	..	..	1	..	8	..
Oswego.....	13	..	1	3	..	17	..
Otsego.....	6	..	..	1	..	7	..
Putnam.....	..	..	..	2	1	3	..
Queens.....	23	1	32	22	59	136	1
Rensselaer.....	1	2	20	16	..	37	2
Richmond.....	11	..	6	3	9	29	..
Rockland.....	3	1	4	3	10	20	1
St. Lawrence.....	..	..	22	14	..	36	..
Saratoga.....	1	..	12	5	..	18	..
Schenectady.....	2	..	14	12	..	28	..
Schoharie.....	..	..	6	..	..	6	..
Schuyler.....	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
Seneca.....	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
Steuben.....	13	..	..	..	..	13	..
Suffolk.....	4	..	2	6	13	25	..
Sullivan.....	..	..	8	4	..	12	..
Tioga.....	5	..	3	1	..	9	..
Tompkins.....	1	..	..	2	..	3	..
Ulster.....	..	..	2	3	..	5	..
Warren.....	..	..	2	3	..	5	..
Washington.....	..	..	8	6	..	14	..
Wayne.....	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
Westchester.....	20	4	14	20	65	119	4
Wyoming.....	8	..	1	2	..	11	..
Yates.....	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
Refused.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total.....	999	40	936	758	1457	4150	40



## NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY

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Number of prisoners in custody June 30, 1921 and June 30, 1922:

1921 -----	987
1922 -----	1,110

Number of prisoners received during the year ending June 30, 1922 930

Number of prisoners discharged during the year ending June 30, 1922 807

Number of prisoners paroled during the year ending June 30, 1922.. 749

Number of prisoners on parole but not discharged on June 30, 1922 922

Number of prisoners transferred to State Hospitals during the year  
ending June 30, 1922----- 9

Greatest number of prisoners in custody at any time during the year  
ending June 30, 1922----- 1,173

Least number of prisoners in custody at any time during the year  
ending June 30, 1922----- 985

Average daily number of prisoners in custody during the year ending  
June 30, 1922----- 1,077

Statistics relative to Federal prisoners: Received during the year	2
Discharged during the year----	6

Capacity of Institution—Number of Cells:

Single: 1,216    Double: 136    Triple: 88    Total: 1,440

SHOWING THE CRIMES FOR WHICH PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1922, WERE CONVICTED

Abandonment -----	4
Abduction -----	2
Arson, 2nd degree-----	1
Arson, 3rd degree -----	1
Assault, 1st degree-----	2
Assault, 2nd degree-----	26
Attempt arson, 1st degree-----	1
Attempt assault, 2nd degree-----	9
Attempt breaking jail-----	8
Attempt burglary, 2nd degree-----	6
Attempt burglary, 3rd degree-----	79
Attempt extortion-----	1
Attempt forgery, 2nd degree-----	9
Attempt forgery, 3rd degree-----	3

*Showing the Crimes for which Admitted—(Continued)*

Attempt grand larceny, 1st degree.....	7
Attempt grand larceny, 2nd degree.....	44
Attempt rape, 1st degree.....	3
Attempt rape, 2nd degree.....	2
Attempt robbery, 1st degree.....	12
Attempt robbery, 2nd degree.....	6
Attempt robbery, 3rd degree.....	8
Attempt sodomy .....	1
Bigamy .....	3
Burglary, 2nd degree.....	3
Burglary, 3rd degree.....	198
Burglary 3rd deg., G. L. 1st, and receiving stolen property.....	1
Burglary 3rd degree, G. L. 2nd, and receiving stolen property .....	2
Burglary 3rd degree and petit larceny.....	11
Burglary 3rd degree and grand larceny 2nd.....	9
Burglary 3rd deg., & petit larceny and receiving stolen property.....	2
Carrying concealed weapons.....	6
Escaping jail.....	1
Extortion .....	1
Forgery 2nd degree.....	28
Forgery 2nd deg. and grand larceny 2nd.....	1
Forgery 3rd degree.....	6
Grand larceny 1st degree.....	79
Grand larceny 2nd degree.....	159
Grand larceny 1st deg. & G. L. 2nd deg.....	1
Grand larceny 1st deg. & receiving stolen property.....	2
Grand larceny 2nd deg. and receiving stolen property.....	1
Living on earnings of prostitute.....	1
Manslaughter 1st degree .....	1
Misdemeanor .....	12
Petit larceny .....	19
Petit larceny, second offense .....	23
Possessing narcotics .....	2
Rape 1st degree .....	4
Rape 2nd degree .....	13
Receiving stolen property .....	34
Riot .....	2
Robbery 1st degree .....	25
Robbery 2nd degree .....	10
Robbery 2nd deg., G. L. 2nd, and assault 2nd .....	1
Robbery 3rd degree .....	17
Sodomy .....	1
Unlawful entry .....	11
Violating Motor Vehicle Law .....	1
Violating Penal Law .....	3
Violating U. S. Statutes .....	1
Total .....	930

SHOWING THE TERMS OF PRISONERS ADMITTED UNDER DETERMINATE  
SENTENCES DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922

One year and one day .....	1
One year and one month .....	1
Total .....	2

SHOWING THE MAXIMUM TERM OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1922, UNDER INDETERMINATE SENTENCE

Two years -----	7	Seven years and six months -	6
Two years and six months --	122	Ten years -----	179
Three years -----	65	Fifteen years -----	30
Three years and six months -	1	Twenty years -----	35
Five years -----	470		
Seven years -----	13	Total -----	928

SHOWING THE AGES OF PRISONERS WHEN ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1922

16 years -----	53	25 years -----	40
17 years -----	98	26 years -----	32
18 years -----	122	27 years -----	18
19 years -----	148	28 years -----	19
20 years -----	83	29 years -----	13
21 years -----	86	30 years -----	15
22 years -----	81		
23 years -----	73		
24 years -----	49	Total -----	930

SHOWING OCCUPATION OF PRISONERS BEFORE CONVICTION

Accountants -----	1	Motormen -----	1
Bakers -----	12	Moulders -----	11
Barbers -----	20	Musicians -----	5
Blacksmiths -----	8	Newsboys -----	6
Boiler makers -----	4	No occupation -----	6
Bookbinders -----	2	Nurses -----	1
Bookkeepers -----	8	Office boys -----	2
Bricklayers -----	15	Oilers -----	1
Butchers -----	6	Osteopath -----	1
Cabinet makers -----	1	Packers -----	2
Carpenters -----	18	Painters -----	11
Chauffeurs -----	58	Papermakers -----	1
Chemists -----	1	Peddlers -----	3
Clerks -----	83	Photographers -----	4
Compositors -----	4	Plasterers -----	11
Contractors -----	1	Plumbers -----	21
Cooks -----	16	Porters -----	9
Coremakers -----	3	Printers -----	24
Cotton converters -----	1	Sailors -----	8
Dairymen -----	1	Salesmen -----	22
Drivers -----	17	School boys -----	5
Electricians -----	16	Shoemakers -----	10
Elevatormen -----	4	Steamfitters -----	7
Errand boys -----	3	Stenographers -----	2
Farmers -----	21	Tailors -----	26
Firemen -----	7	Teamsters -----	1
Furriers -----	1	Telephone operators -----	1
Ironworkers -----	18	Tinsmiths -----	7
Laborers -----	278	Upholsterers -----	3
Locksmiths -----	1	Waiters -----	19
Longshoremen -----	2		
Mechanics -----	59		
Messengers -----	9	Total -----	930

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TIMES PRISONERS HAVE BEEN DETAINED IN THE  
INSTITUTION TO WHICH THEY WERE ADMITTED DURING THE  
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922

First time -----	803	Fourth time -----	3
Second time -----	103		
Third time -----	21	Total -----	930

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR ENDING  
JUNE 30, 1922, WHO HAVE BEEN PREVIOUSLY CONFINED IN OTHER INSTITUTIONS

Prisons -----	3	Jails -----	12
Penitentiaries -----	91	Workhouses -----	24
Reformatories -----	176		
Refuges -----	26	Total -----	332

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN CUSTODY ON THE FIRST WORKING DAY  
IN EACH MONTH DURING THE YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1921 AND  
30, 1922, AND THE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON THE SAME DATES

	No. in Custody		No. Employed	
	1921	1922	1921	1922
July -----	777	987	738	933
August -----	762	1004	729	940
September -----	717	991	670	928
October -----	702	1004	756	949
November -----	730	1054	690	1001
December -----	737	1081	685	1027
January -----	748	1086	695	1025
February -----	736	1090	685	1024
March -----	773	1097	730	1027
April -----	802	1142	752	1090
May -----	897	1133	865	1070
June -----	953	1125	918	1050

SOCIAL RELATIONS OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR ENDING  
JUNE 30, 1922

Married -----	147
Single -----	783
Total -----	930

EDUCATION OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922

Collegiate -----	8	Cannot read nor write -----	2
Academic -----	88	Can read only -----	--
Common school -----	832		
Can read and write -----	--	Total -----	930

HABITS OF LIFE OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR ENDING  
JUNE 30, 1922

Used liquor freely -----	109	Used liquor moderately -----	821
Did not use liquor -----	--		
		Total -----	930



## COLOR OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922

White -----	861	Red -----	--
Negro -----	69		
Mongolian -----	--	Total -----	930

## RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR ENDING

JUNE 30, 1922

Roman Catholic -----	489	Miscellaneous or none -----	38
Protestant -----	301		
Hebrew -----	102	Total -----	930

## SHOWING THE NATIVITY OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR ENDING

JUNE 30, 1922

## UNITED STATES

Alabama -----	1	New Hampshire -----	2
Arkansas -----	1	New Jersey -----	9
California -----	2	New York -----	642
Colorado -----	1	North Carolina -----	6
Connecticut -----	8	North Dakota -----	1
District of Columbia -----	3	Ohio -----	6
Georgia -----	4	Pennsylvania -----	33
Illinois -----	5	Rhode Island -----	2
Iowa -----	1	South Carolina -----	5
Kentucky -----	1	Texas -----	4
Louisiana -----	3	Virginia -----	14
Massachusetts -----	12	Wisconsin -----	2
Michigan -----	6		
Missouri -----	3	Total -----	777

## FOREIGN BORN

Argentine Republic -----	2	Hungary -----	2
Albania -----	1	Ireland -----	3
Austria -----	5	Italy -----	53
Barbadoes -----	2	Morocco -----	1
Bohemia -----	1	Norway -----	3
Canada -----	14	Poland -----	12
Columbia -----	1	Russia -----	32
Denmark -----	3	Scotland -----	2
England -----	3	Spain -----	1
Finland -----	1	Sweden -----	2
France -----	2	Syria -----	1
Germany -----	2	Turkey -----	1
Greece -----	2		
Guatemala -----	1	Total -----	153

## RECAPITULATION

United States -----	777
Foreign Born -----	153
Total -----	930

NUMBER OF CASES OF INSANITY DURING EACH MONTH IN THE YEARS ENDING  
JUNE 30, 1921 AND JUNE 30, 1922

	1921	1922		1921	1922
July -----	1	2	February -----	--	--
August -----	--	--	March -----	--	2
September -----	--	--	April -----	4	--
October -----	--	1	May -----	2	1
November -----	--	--	June -----	2	--
December -----	--	3			
January -----	2	--	Total -----	11	9

SHOWING THE COUNTIES IN WHICH THE PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE  
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922, WERE CONVICTED

Albany -----	12	Oneida -----	17
Allegany -----	4	Onondaga -----	15
Bronx -----	36	Ontario -----	6
Broome -----	14	Orange -----	5
Cattaraugus -----	6	Orleans -----	3
Cayuga -----	2	Oswego -----	4
Chautauqua -----	12	Otsego -----	3
Chemung -----	11	Putnam -----	2
Chenango -----	2	Queens -----	50
Clinton -----	6	Rensselaer -----	4
Columbia -----	1	Richmond -----	4
Cortland -----	1	Rockland -----	2
Delaware -----	4	St. Lawrence -----	5
Dutchess -----	12	Saratoga -----	2
Erie -----	102	Schenectady -----	1
Essex -----	4	Schoharie -----	1
Franklin -----	8	Schuyler -----	2
Fulton -----	1	Steuben -----	5
Genesee -----	4	Suffolk -----	7
Greene -----	1	Sullivan -----	5
Herkimer -----	5	Tioga -----	7
Jefferson -----	2	Tompkins -----	3
Kings -----	66	Ulster -----	2
Lewis -----	3	Warren -----	4
Livingston -----	2	Washington -----	1
Madison -----	7	Wayne -----	2
Monroe -----	46	Westchester -----	30
Montgomery -----	11	Wyoming -----	1
Nassau -----	14	Yates -----	1
New York -----	323		
Niagara -----	14	Total -----	930

# INSTITUTION FOR DEFECTIVE DELINQUENTS

	MALE
Number of Prisoners in custody June 30, 1922 .....	320
Number of Prisoners received during the year ending June 30, 1922 ..	409
Number of Prisoners discharged during the year ending June 30, 1922 ..	89
Number of Prisoners paroled during the year ending June 30, 1922 ..	4
Number of Prisoners returned for violation of parole during the year ending June 30, 1922 .....	--
Number of Prisoners on parole but not discharged on June 30, 1922 ..	4
Number of Prisoners transferred to State Hospitals during the year ending June 30, 1922 .....	3
Number of Prisoners who died during the year ending June 30, 1922 ..	5
Greatest number of Prisoners in custody at any time during the year ending June 30, 1922 .....	371
Least number of Prisoners in custody at any time during the year ending June 30, 1922 .....	58
Average daily number of Prisoners in custody during the year ending June 30, 1922 .....	263
Capacity of Institution—Number of Cells.....Single 496      Total 496	

## SHOWING THE CRIMES FOR WHICH PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922, WERE CONVICTED

Arson, 1st degree .....	3	Burglary, 2nd degree .....	1
Arson, 2nd degree .....	3	Burglary, 3rd degree .....	44
Arson, 3rd degree .....	2	Carrying concealed weapons..	5
Assault, 1st degree .....	5	Carrying concealed weapons	
Assault, 2nd degree .....	11	2nd offense .....	1
Assault, 3rd degree .....	1	Crimes unknown .....	146
Attempt burglary, 3rd degree ..	8	Escaping Prison .....	1
Att. Grand Larceny, 1st deg.	1	Forgery, 2nd degree .....	2
Att. Grand Larceny, 2nd deg.	3	Grand Larceny, 1st degree ..	14
Attempt Rape, 1st degree .....	6	Grand Larceny, 1st degree,	
Attempt Rape, 2nd degree .....	1	2nd offense .....	1
Attempt Robbery, 1st degree ..	1	Grand Larceny, 2nd degree ..	16
Attempt Robbery, 2nd degree ..	3	Horse Stealing .....	2
Attempt Sodomy .....	4	Indecent exposure .....	3
Bestiality .....	1	Injuring R. R. property .....	2
Bigamy .....	4	Incest .....	1
Blackmail .....	1	Malicious mischief .....	1
Burglary, 1st degree .....	1	Manslaughter, 1st degree .....	9

*Showing the Crimes for which Admitted—(Continued)*

Manslaughter, 2nd degree --	3	fense -----	1
Murder, 2nd degree -----	6	Robbery, 2nd degree -----	6
Petit Larceny -----	14	Robbery, 3rd degree -----	7
Possessing Burglar's tools --	1	Shooting crap -----	1
Possessing Drugs -----	2	Sodomy -----	12
Rape, 1st degree -----	5	Unlawful entry -----	2
Rape, 2nd degree -----	4	Vagrancy -----	12
Receiving stolen property --	6		
Robbery, 1st degree -----	19		
Robbery, 1st degree, 2nd of-		Total -----	409

SHOWING THE TERMS OF SENTENCE OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE  
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922

*Determinate Sentences*

No.	Yrs.	Mos.	No.	Yrs.	Mos.
1 -----	1	--	1 -----	9	--
8 -----	2	--	1 -----	10	--
5 -----	2	6	9 -----	10	6
1 -----	3	4	1 -----	12	--
4 -----	3	6	1 -----	15	--
3 -----	4	--	3 -----	17	--
1 -----	4	3	1 -----	19	--
2 -----	4	6	1 -----	19	6
24 -----	5	--	1 -----	20	--
-- -----	6	--	4 -----	21	--
1 -----	6	6	1 -----	41	--
4 -----	7	--	1 -----	8	9
1 -----	7	6			
			80 -----	Total	

Total Indeterminate Sentences -----	99
Without term of Sentence of any Character -----	230

Grand Total ----- 409

SHOWING THE MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TERMS OF SENTENCE OF PRISONERS  
ADMITTED ON INDETERMINATE SENTENCE DURING THE YEAR  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1922

No.	Yrs.	Mos.	to Yrs.	Mos.	No.	Yrs.	Mos.	to Yrs.	Mos.
1 -----	1	9	4	--	1 -----	3	--	10	--
1 -----	2	--	--	--	1 -----	3	1	4	6
2 -----	2	--	4	--	1 -----	3	8	4	10
1 -----	2	--	5	--	1 -----	4	--	7	4
1 -----	2	6	4	6	3 -----	4	--	8	--
1 -----	2	6	5	--	1 -----	5	--	--	--
1 -----	2	6	7	--	1 -----	5	--	9	6
1 -----	3	--	--	--	12 -----	5	--	10	--
1 -----	3	--	5	--	1 -----	5	4	10	8
17 -----	3	--	6	--	2 -----	6	--	10	--
3 -----	1	--	1	6	1 -----	6	--	12	--
3 -----	1	--	3	--	1 -----	7	--	14	--
2 -----	1	1	2	6	2 -----	7	6	15	--
8 -----	1	2	2	4	1 -----	8	--	20	--
1 -----	1	3	2	6	1 -----	9	--	19	6
9 -----	1	6	3	--	5 -----	10	--	20	--
1 -----	1	6	4	--	1 -----	20	--	25	--
4 -----	1	9	3	6	5 -----	20	--	Life	

Total Indeterminate Sentences ----- 99



SHOWING THE AGE WHEN CONVICTED OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE  
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922

16 years and under -----	26	38 years -----	2
17 years -----	20	39 years -----	4
18 years -----	22	40 years -----	6
19 years -----	28	41 years -----	4
20 years -----	20	42 years -----	2
21 years -----	21	43 years -----	1
22 years -----	24	44 years -----	1
23 years -----	23	45 years -----	2
24 years -----	24	46 years -----	1
25 years -----	23	48 years -----	3
26 years -----	18	49 years -----	1
27 years -----	12	50 years -----	2
28 years -----	15	52 years -----	1
29 years -----	21	53 years -----	1
30 years -----	14	55 years -----	2
31 years -----	8	56 years -----	1
32 years -----	9	58 years -----	2
33 years -----	6	66 years -----	1
34 years -----	4	72 years -----	1
35 years -----	11	Ages unknown -----	17
36 years -----	1		
37 years -----	4	Total -----	409

SHOWING OCCUPATION OF PRISONERS BEFORE CONVICTION

Actors -----	1	Mechanic's apprentice -----	3
Bakers -----	1	Messengers -----	2
Barbers -----	5	Metal workers -----	1
Bell Boys -----	1	Mill hands -----	2
Blacksmiths -----	1	Moulders -----	1
Bookbinders -----	1	Newsboys -----	3
Bootblacks -----	2	No occupation -----	142
Bricklayers -----	1	Orderlies -----	2
Carpenters -----	2	Packers -----	1
Chauffeurs -----	7	Painters -----	2
Cigarmakers -----	1	Peddlers -----	2
Clerks -----	6	Pipe cutters -----	2
Cooks -----	7	Plumbers -----	1
Coremakers -----	1	Porters -----	7
Cutters -----	1	Pressers -----	1
Drivers -----	12	Pressmen -----	2
Electricians -----	1	Printers -----	2
Elevatormen -----	1	Riveters -----	1
Errand Boys -----	5	Sailors -----	4
Farmers -----	20	Shipbuilders -----	1
Firemen -----	9	Shoemakers -----	6
Glass workers -----	1	Silversmiths -----	1
Grinders -----	1	Steamfitters -----	1
Hostlers -----	2	Stonecutters -----	1
Iron workers -----	1	Tailors -----	2
Kitchenmen -----	1	Tinsmiths -----	2
Laborers -----	110	Waiters -----	5
Locksmiths -----	1	Weavers -----	1
Longshoremen -----	1		
Mechanics -----	4	Total -----	409

## SHOWING THE NUMBER OF TIMES PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR

ENDING JUNE 30, 1922, HAVE BEEN DETAINED IN THE INSTITUTION

First time -----	393
Second time -----	16
Total -----	409

## SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922, WHO HAVE PREVIOUSLY BEEN CONFINED IN OTHER INSTITUTIONS

Prisons -----	142	Jails -----	49
Penitentiaries -----	17	Miscellaneous -----	157
Reformatories -----	29		
Refuges -----	13	Total -----	407

## SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN CUSTODY ON THE FIRST WORKING DAY IN EACH MONTH DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922,

AND THE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON THE SAME DATES

	<i>Number in Custody</i>	<i>Number Employed</i>
July -----	119	102
August -----	200	174
September -----	266	222
October -----	293	241
November -----	299	249
December -----	298	245
January -----	299	248
February -----	299	245
March -----	297	241
April -----	292	234
May -----	295	258
June -----	306	270

## SOCIAL RELATIONS OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR ENDING

JUNE 30, 1922

Married -----	42	Widowed -----	4
Single -----	363		
		Total -----	409

## EDUCATION OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922

Academic -----	2	Cannot read or write -----	136
Common school -----	207	Can read only -----	22
Can read and write -----	42		
		Total -----	409

## HABITS OF LIFE OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR ENDING

JUNE 30, 1922

Used liquor freely -----	58	Did not use liquor -----	219
Used liquor moderately ----	132		
		Total -----	409
Used tobacco -----			409
Total -----			409

## COLOR OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922

White .....	377
Negro .....	32
Total .....	409

## RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR ENDING

JUNE 30, 1922

Roman Catholic .....	220	Hebrews .....	44
Greek Catholic .....	2	None .....	12
Protestant .....	131	Total .....	409

## SHOWING THE NATIVITY OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR ENDING

JUNE 30, 1922

*United States*

Alabama .....	2	North Carolina .....	1
Connecticut .....	3	Ohio .....	3
Florida .....	2	Pennsylvania .....	2
Georgia .....	1	South Carolina .....	2
Kansas .....	1	Texas .....	1
Kentucky .....	1	Virginia .....	3
Massachusetts .....	1	State not known .....	68
Missouri .....	2		
New Jersey .....	2		
New York .....	225	Total .....	320

*Territories and Possessions*

Philippine Islands .....	1
Total .....	1

*Foreign Born*

Austria .....	2	Poland .....	3
Brazil .....	7	Portugal .....	1
China .....	1	Roumania .....	1
Denmark .....	2	Russia .....	16
Finland .....	1	Servia .....	1
France .....	6	Sweden .....	1
Gibraltar .....	1	Switzerland .....	1
Holland .....	2	Syria .....	2
Hungary .....	3	Turkey .....	1
Ireland .....	35		
Mexico .....	1	Total .....	88

*Recapitulation*

United States .....	320
Territories and Possessions .....	1
Foreign Born .....	88
Total .....	409

## NUMBER OF CASES OF INSANITY DURING EACH MONTH IN THE YEAR ENDING

JUNE 30, 1922

July -----	1	February -----	--
August -----	--	March -----	--
September -----	--	April -----	--
October -----	--	May -----	--
November -----	--	June -----	2
December -----	--		
January -----	--	Total -----	3

SHOWING THE COUNTIES IN WHICH PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1922, WERE CONVICTED

Albany -----	6	Onondaga -----	12
Broome -----	3	Ontario -----	1
Bronx -----	8	Orange -----	4
Cayuga -----	2	Orleans -----	1
Chemung -----	2	Oswego -----	3
Chenango -----	1	Queens -----	8
Clinton -----	11	Rensselaer -----	1
Columbia -----	2	Rockland -----	1
Dutchess -----	4	St. Lawrence -----	4
Erie -----	22	Saratoga -----	2
Franklin -----	3	Schenectady -----	1
Fulton -----	2	Schuyler -----	2
Greene -----	1	Steuben -----	2
Herkimer -----	2	Suffolk -----	12
Jefferson -----	1	Sullivan -----	1
Kings -----	37	Tioga -----	2
Livingston -----	2	Ulster -----	11
Monroe -----	16	Warren -----	4
Montgomery -----	1	Washington -----	1
Nassau -----	2	Westchester -----	7
New York -----	128		
Niagara -----	4		
Oneida -----	69	Total -----	409



# PENITENTIARIES

COUNTY	Total Number of Prisoners in Custody June 30, 1921			Total Number of Prisoners in Custody June 30, 1922		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Albany . . . . .	84	2	86	62	2	64
Erie . . . . .	333	22	355	275	25	300
Monroe . . . . .	119	13	132	163	9	172
Onondaga . . . . .	233	9	242	110	7	117
Westchester . . . . .	133	..	133	122	..	122
Total . . . . .	902	46	948	732	43	775

COUNTY	Number of Prisoners Received During the year ending June 30, 1922			Number of Prisoners Discharged During the year ending June 30, 1922		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Albany . . . . .	456	26	482	478	26	504
Erie . . . . .	3,705	154	3,859	3,763	151	3,914
Monroe . . . . .	745	36	781	701	40	741
Onondaga . . . . .	682	31	713	805	33	838
Westchester . . . . .	511	..	511	521	..	521
Total . . . . .	6099	247	6346	6268	250	6518

## Total Number of Prisoners Who Became Insane During the Year ending June 30, 1922

COUNTY						
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Albany . . . . .	2	..	2			
Erie . . . . .	5	..	5			
Monroe . . . . .	2	..	2			
Onondaga . . . . .	1	1	2			
Westchester . . . . .	..	..	..			
Total . . . . .	10	1	11			

## Number of Prisoners Who Died During the Year ending June 30, 1922

COUNTY						
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Albany . . . . .	2	..	2			
Erie . . . . .	4	..	4			
Monroe . . . . .	..	..	..			
Onondaga . . . . .	..	..	..			
Westchester . . . . .	..	..	..			
Total . . . . .	6	..	6			

**Greatest Number of Prisoners in Custody at Any One Time During the  
Year ending June 30, 1922**

COUNTY	Male	Female	Total
Albany .....	175	3	178
Erie .....	473	14	487
Monroe .....	210	13	223
Onondaga .....	232	11	243
Westchester .....	152	..	152
Total .....	1242	41	1283

**Least Number of Prisoners in Custody at Any One Time During the  
Year ending June 30, 1922**

COUNTY	Male	Female	Total
Albany .....	52	6	58
Erie .....	270	23	293
Monroe .....	92	14	106
Onondaga .....	93	4	97
Westchester .....	114	..	114
Total .....	621	47	668

**Average Daily Number of Prisoners in Custody During the  
Year ending June 30, 1922**

COUNTY	Male	Female	Total
Albany .....	107	5	112
Erie .....	349	23	372
Monroe .....	150	9	159
Onondaga .....	133	7	140
Westchester .....	136	..	136
Total .....	875	44	919

**Cell Capacity of Institutions — Number of Cells**

COUNTY	Single	Double	Total
Albany .....	296	..	296
Erie .....	397	..	397
Monroe .....	600	..	600
Onondaga .....	4	306	310
Westchester .....	263	6	269
Total .....	1,560	312	1,872

Showing the Crimes for Which the Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1922, Were Convicted

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		WEST-CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Abandoning child.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Abandonment.....	...	...	1	...	...	8	1	...	4	...	14	...
Abduction.....	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...
Adultery.....	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	12	2
Assault and battery.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assault, second degree.....	...	...	3	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	...
Assault, third degree.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	19	...
Attempt assault.....	29	1	125	1	52	1	35	...	36	...	277	3
Attempt assault, third degree.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Attempt burglary.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Attempt grand larceny, first degree.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Bastardy.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Begging.....	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	...
Bigamy.....	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	1	...	8	...
Breach of peace.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Burglary.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	13	...
Burglary, third degree.....	5	...	11	...	10	...	13	...	1	...	1	...
Car burglary.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	46	...
Carrying concealed weapons.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Carrying dangerous weapons.....	...	...	...	...	27	...	1	...	1	...	28	...
Conspiracy.....	4	...	65	2	1	...	12	...	...	...	82	2
Contempt of court.....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Creating a disturbance.....	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Cruelty to animals.....	...	...	5	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Defrauding boarding house keeper.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Defrauding hotel keeper.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Discharging firearms illegally.....	1	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Disorderly conduct.....	2	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	11	1
Disorderly conduct on public conveyance.....	2	1	304	20	...	...	...	...	24	...	330	21
Disorderly person.....	3	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1
Driving automobile recklessly.....	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	27	...
Driving auto while intoxicated.....	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
Drunk and disorderly.....	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	6	...
Eaves dropping.....	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	10	...	13	...
Endangering child's life or health.....	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Endangering child's morals.....	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	8	3
Escaping from prison or jail.....	...	...	1	...	13	...	4	...	...	...	14	...
	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	8	...

Showing the Crimes for Which the Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1922, Were Convicted—(Continued)

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		WEST-CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Execution for fines.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...
Extortion.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Failing to provide for child.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Forgery.....	...	...	5	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	6	...
Forgery, second degree.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Fraud.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	19	...
Grand larceny first degree.....	7	...	4	...	2	...	21	...	1	...	45	1
Grand larceny second degree.....	4	...	10	...	6	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Habitual drunkard.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Impersonating an officer.....	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Indecency.....	...	...	13	...	9	...	3	...	2	...	2	...
Injuring property.....	1	...	9	...	8	...	...	...	6	...	30	...
Inmate of disorderly house.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	1
Inmate of gambling house.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2
Interfering with officer.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Intoxication.....	25	5	1765	67	161	10	73	10	91	...	2115	92
Keeping disorderly house.....	1	1	...	...	4	...	...	2	2	...	7	3
Larceny.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Living on earnings of prostitute.....	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Maintaining nuisance.....	...	...	5	...	8	...	...	...	4	...	17	...
Malicious mischief.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Manslaughter, first degree.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Manslaughter, second degree.....	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Miscellaneous.....	...	...	67	...	18	...	12	...	2	...	99	...
Non-support.....	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Obstructing sidewalk.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...
Omitting to provide for child.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Perjury.....	43	2	274	14	72	12	58	2	55	...	502	30
Pett larceny.....	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Possessing gambling machine.....	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Possessing drugs.....	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	18	...
Possessing fire arms.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Prostitution.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Possessing counterfeit money.....	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Possessing burglars' tools.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	...



Showing the Crimes for Which the Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1922, Were Convicted—(Continued)

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		WEST-CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Rape, second degree.....	...	...	11	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...
Receiving stolen property.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	15	...
Receiving stolen property, second degree.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Resisting an officer.....	...	...	14	...	6	...	16	...	21	...	63	...
Riding on R. R. trains illegally.....	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Rioting.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	6	...
Robbery, first degree.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Robbery, second degree.....	...	...	12	...	...	...	14	1	4	...	30	1
Selling intoxicating liquor.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Selling poison without labeling.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Selling pool tickets.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Sodomy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Stealing U. S. mail.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Tramps.....	220	1	96	...	104	...	291	...	49	...	760	1
Trespassing.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	...
Truancy.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Unlawful entry.....	...	...	16	...	2	...	...	...	15	...	33	...
Unlawful intrusion.....	...	...	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	...
Vagrancy.....	85	13	571	31	144	13	12	9	63	...	880	66
Violation of city ordinance.....	...	...	12	...	...	...	32	3	3	...	47	3
" " conservation law.....	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
" " criminal code.....	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	1
" " drug law.....	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
" " election law.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
" " health law.....	...	...	16	7	...	...	16	...	...	...	33	7
" " highway law.....	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...
" " motor vehicle law.....	...	...	34	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	37	...
" " liquor tax.....	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	1	...	17	...
" " parole law.....	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	8	...
" " penal law.....	5	...	26	4	...	...	2	...	6	...	48	4
" " probation law.....	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	15	...	8	1
" " prohibition law.....	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
" " U. S. Statutes.....	...	...	6	...	2	...	12	...	...	...	19	...
Wife beating.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Total.....	456	26	3695	154	745	36	682	31	511	...	6089	247

Showing Terms of Sentence of Prisoners Admitted During Year Ending June 30, 1922

	ALBANY		* ERIE		MONROE		§ ONONDAGA		WESTCHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under six months.....	375	20	3312	115	613	34	532	23	362	....	5194	192
Six months and under one year....	65	5	238	38	76	1	81	6	101	....	561	60
One year and under two years.....	14	1	66	1	49	1	66	2	47	....	242	5
Two years and under three years..	2	....	15	....	5	....	2	....	....	....	24	....
Three years and under four years	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	2	....
Indeterminate.....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	2	....
Total.....	456	26	3631	154	745	36	682	31	511	....	6025	247

\* In Erie county 1806 males and 27 females were held for fines ranging from \$3. to \$300. These have been included in above table, computing one day for each dollar—61 males were held for failure to give bond.

§ In Onondaga county 5 males held for fines ranging from \$250 to \$500, included in table, computing one day for each dollar.

SHOWING THE AGES OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR ENDING  
JUNE 30, 1922.

	Albany		Erie		Monroe		Onondaga		Westchester		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
16 years.....	..	..	15	..	2	..	7	..	5	..	29	..
17 years.....	..	..	25	..	5	..	11	..	7	..	48	..
18 years.....	4	..	55	1	22	..	19	..	18	..	118	1
19 years.....	17	..	70	1	20	3	31	..	22	..	160	4
20 years.....	9	..	73	..	22	1	28	..	16	..	148	1
21 years.....	16	1	89	5	13	5	35	..	19	..	172	11
22 years.....	10	1	126	3	22	1	37	..	12	..	207	5
23 years.....	12	..	89	5	18	2	34	2	16	..	169	9
24 years.....	13	..	86	9	26	..	26	..	22	..	173	9
25 years.....	10	4	96	4	17	..	21	..	14	..	158	3
26 years.....	13	..	107	7	17	..	33	..	14	..	184	7
27 years.....	14	3	90	3	19	..	28	..	10	..	161	6
28 years.....	11	2	115	11	20	6	24	1	18	..	188	20
29 years.....	13	..	102	4	26	..	27	3	24	..	192	7
30 years.....	11	2	100	7	24	..	13	1	14	..	162	10
31 years.....	6	..	56	4	16	2	12	..	13	..	103	6
32 years.....	10	..	108	2	26	1	21	1	10	..	175	4
33 years.....	14	8	83	5	21	1	14	2	13	..	145	11
34 years.....	12	..	87	4	24	1	16	3	14	..	153	8
35 years.....	17	2	155	8	21	..	20	3	17	..	230	13
36 years.....	15	2	120	4	11	2	19	4	13	..	178	12
37 years.....	10	1	139	6	19	..	15	..	9	..	192	7
38 years.....	14	..	170	7	21	1	21	2	17	..	243	10
39 years.....	11	1	117	4	11	..	11	..	9	..	159	5
40 years.....	18	..	135	10	26	..	17	3	10	..	206	13
41 years.....	6	..	82	3	15	..	10	..	11	..	124	3
42 years.....	10	..	115	1	22	2	18	1	15	..	180	4
43 years.....	4	..	81	2	16	..	11	..	10	..	122	2
44 years.....	3	2	73	4	11	..	7	2	4	..	98	9
45 years.....	10	..	97	4	15	3	8	1	12	..	142	8
46 years.....	10	..	59	2	10	..	5	..	7	..	91	2
47 years.....	4	..	63	5	11	..	8	..	5	..	91	5
48 years.....	10	..	85	2	12	1	7	..	7	..	121	3
49 years.....	13	2	72	1	7	..	10	..	3	..	105	3
50 years.....	6	..	66	6	15	1	9	..	7	..	103	7
51 years.....	7	..	31	..	8	..	5	..	7	..	58	..
52 years.....	7	..	54	1	13	1	4	1	6	..	84	3
53 years.....	8	..	48	..	9	..	3	..	5	..	73	..
54 years.....	7	..	45	1	7	..	2	..	4	..	65	1
55 years.....	4	..	27	2	11	..	4	..	6	..	52	2
56 years.....	4	..	24	..	8	..	3	..	3	..	42	..
57 years.....	5	..	23	..	3	..	3	..	7	..	41	..
58 years.....	4	..	46	1	6	..	6	..	4	..	66	1
59 years.....	7	..	26	1	7	..	1	..	1	..	42	1
60 years.....	3	..	37	2	11	..	4	1	6	..	61	3
61 years.....	7	..	21	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	32	..
62 years.....	5	..	14	..	12	..	..	..	2	..	33	..
63 years.....	4	..	9	..	5	..	1	..	3	..	22	..
64 years.....	6	..	9	1	7	..	1	..	3	..	26	1
65 years.....	9	..	15	..	7	..	2	..	2	..	35	..
66 years.....	2	..	10	..	6	..	6	..	1	..	25	..
67 years.....	1	..	11	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	15	..
68 years.....	4	..	12	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	13	..
69 years.....	2	..	10	1	3	..	..	..	3	..	13	1
70 years.....	1	..	6	..	4	1	1	..	3	..	15	1
71 years.....	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	..
72 years.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
73 years.....	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	5	..
74 years.....	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
75 years.....	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	6	..
76 years.....	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
77 years.....	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
78 years.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
79 years.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
80 years.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
81 years.....	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Total.....	456	26	3695	154	745	36	632	31	511	..	6089	247

## SHOWING OCCUPATION OF PRISONERS BEFORE CONVICTION

	Albany		Erie		Monroe		Onondaga		Westchester		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Actors.....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Agents.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
Architect.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Artists.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
Asbestos workers	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Assembler.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Auto mechanics..	..	..	13	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	20	..
Awning maker... 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Bakers.....	2	..	16	..	6	..	8	..	5	..	37	..
Barbers.....	14	..	44	..	9	..	7	..	9	..	83	..
Bartenders.....	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Basket makers...	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Bellboys.....	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Blacksmiths.....	4	..	15	..	2	..	2	..	3	..	28	..
Boatmen.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Boilermakers.....	..	..	23	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	28	..
Bookbinder.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Bookkeepers.....	..	..	2	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	6	..
Bootblack.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Bottler.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Boxmakers.....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Bricklayers.....	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	27	..
Broker.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Butchers.....	2	..	19	..	9	..	4	..	2	..	36	..
Butlers.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
Cabinet makers...	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Candy maker.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Car builders.....	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	11	..
Carpenters.....	3	..	79	..	13	..	4	..	15	..	119	..
Carriage maker...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Cement worker...	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Chair makers.....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Chauffeurs.....	14	..	63	..	21	..	11	..	32	..	141	..
Cigar makers....	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Clerks.....	..	..	47	..	19	..	5	..	9	..	70	..
Coal passers.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Concrete worker..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Contractors.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
Cooks.....	15	..	77	..	34	1	17	..	8	..	151	1
Coopers.....	2	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	8	..
Coppersmiths....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Coremakers.....	2	..	15	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	19	..
Decorators.....	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..
Designer.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Dishwashers.....	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
Domestics.....	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	31	..	..	..	41
Draughtsmen....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Dressmakers.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Drillers.....	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..
Druggist.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Electricians.....	..	..	21	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	26	..
Elevatormen.....	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Engineers.....	..	..	25	..	4	..	2	..	1	..	33	..
Errand boy.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Farmers.....	27	..	69	..	67	..	4	..	13	..	180	..
Finishers.....	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Firemen.....	12	..	221	..	17	..	24	..	15	..	289	..



## SHOWING OCCUPATION, etc. (continued)

	Albany		Erie		Monroe		Onondaga		Westchester		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Florists.....	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	7	..
Foremen.....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..
Gardeners.....	..	..	11	..	3	..	..	..	11	..	25	..
Glassblower.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Glaziers.....	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Groom.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Grinders.....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Gunsmith.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Harness makers..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Hatters.....	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	8	..
Horseman.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Hospital orderlies.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
Hostler.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Hotel keepers.....	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	4	..	9	..
Housekeepers.....	..	..	..	93	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	112
Houseworkers....	..	14	..	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	20
Insurance agent..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Ironworkers.....	4	..	44	..	11	..	4	..	..	..	63	..
Janitors.....	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..
Jewelers.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
Kitchenmen.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Knitter.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Laborers.....	245	..	1764	..	308	..	485	..	212	..	3014	..
Lathers.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	5	..
Laundryman.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Laundresses.....	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Linemen.....	1	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	8	..
Longshoremen....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..
Machinists.....	7	..	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..
Maid.....	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Masons.....	..	..	5	..	4	..	1	..	6	..	16	..
Meat cutter.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Mechanics.....	..	..	50	..	29	..	21	..	11	..	111	..
Merchants.....	..	..	6	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
Metal workers....	..	..	11	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	13	..
Milkman.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Millhands.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Millwrights.....	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Miners.....	3	..	14	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	20	..
Moulders.....	4	..	48	..	3	..	2	..	4	..	61	..
Musicians.....	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..
Newsboys.....	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..
No occupation....	..	10	..	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
Nurses.....	2	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	11	..
Oilers.....	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
Operators.....	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Opticians.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
Orderlies.....	1	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	8	..
Packers.....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..
Painters.....	7	..	97	..	13	..	22	..	17	..	156	..
Paperhangers....	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Papermakers.....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..
Peddlers.....	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	17	..
Piano tuner.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Pipe fitters.....	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
Plasterers.....	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
Plumbers.....	3	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	4	..	17	..
Policeman.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

## SHOWING OCCUPATION, etc. (continued)

	Albany		Erie		Monroe		Onon- daga		West- chester		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Polishers .....	2	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Porters .....	3	..	28	..	8	..	1	..	4	..	44	..
Pressers .....	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Pressmen .....	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Printers .....	2	..	26	..	1	..	3	..	3	..	35	..
Puddler .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Railroad men .....	2	..	68	..	3	..	2	..	2	..	77	..
Riggers .....	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	..
Riveters .....	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	6	..
Roofers .....	2	..	10	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	14	..
Rubber worker .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Sailors .....	12	..	161	..	3	..	8	..	10	..	194	..
Salesmen .....	..	..	43	..	8	..	10	..	6	..	67	..
Shipbuilders .....	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
Shirtmakers .....	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	4	1
Shoe cutter .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Shoemakers .....	2	..	16	..	22	..	..	..	3	..	43	..
Stage hand .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Steamfitters .....	..	..	8	..	7	..	1	..	5	..	21	..
Steelworkers .....	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Stenographer .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Steward .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Stonecutters .....	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..
Storekeeper .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Student .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Tailors .....	1	..	23	..	11	..	6	..	3	..	44	..
Tailoresses .....	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Teamsters .....	9	..	71	..	22	..	7	..	21	..	130	..
Telegraphers .....	2	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	..
Tilesetter .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Tinsmiths .....	2	..	14	..	2	..	4	..	1	..	23	..
Tooldressers .....	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Toolmakers .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	3	..
Truckman .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Typesetter .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Upholsterers .....	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	11	..
Veterinary .....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Waiters .....	10	..	42	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	60	..
Waitresses .....	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Watchmen .....	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	..
Weavers .....	12	..	4	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	20	..
Window trimmers .....	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Woodman .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Woodworkers .....	..	..	14	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	24	..
Total .....	456	26	3635	154	745	36	682	31	511	..	6089	247

Showing the Number of Times the Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1922, Were Detained in the Institution in Which They were Confined.

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
First time.....	300	21	1,372	73	496	31	475	15	390	..	3,633	140
Second time.....	53	1	396	24	95	3	94	5	86	..	724	33
Third time.....	19	1	476	18	60	..	34	4	17	..	606	23
Fourth time and over.....	84	3	851	39	94	2	79	7	18	..	1,126	51
Total.....	456	26	3,695	154	745	36	682	31	511	..	6,089	247

  

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Number of prisoners in custody June 30th, 1922, sentenced for six months and under from the courts of this State.....	50	1	210	25	135	8	51	4	73	..	519	38
Number of prisoners in custody June 30th, 1922, sentenced for terms of more than six months to one year from the courts of this State.....	10	1	34	..	20	1	51	3	49	..	164	5
Number of prisoners in custody June 30th, 1922, sentenced for terms of more than one year from the courts of this State.....	2	..	23	..	5	..	6	..	..	..	36	..
Number of prisoners in custody June 30th, 1922, sentenced by Federal courts sitting in this State.....	..	..	8	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	13	..
Total.....	62	2	275	25	163	9	110	7	122	..	732	43

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Number of prisoners received during the year ending June 30, 1922, sentenced for six months or under from the courts of this State.....	427	24	3,554	151	681	35	584	27	445	..	5,691	237
Number of prisoners received during the year ending June 30, 1922, sentenced for more than six months to one year from the courts of this State.....	21	2	103	3	50	1	84	4	66	..	324	10
Number of prisoners received during the year ending June 30, 1922, sentenced for more than one year from the courts of this State.....	5	..	22	..	9	..	2	..	..	..	38	..
Number of prisoners received during the year ending June 30, 1922, sentenced by Federal courts sitting in this State.....	3	..	16	..	5	..	12	..	..	..	36	..
Total.....	456	26	3,695	154	745	36	682	31	511	..	6,089	247



	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Number of prisoners idle June 30, 1921.....	5	..	26	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	34	2
Number of prisoners idle from other causes than lack of work on June 30, 1922.....	5	..	26	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	34	2
Average term of sentence of prisoners admitted during the year ending June 30, 1922.....	95 dys		52 dys	81 dys	60 dys		97 dys	102 dys	4 1.6 mo.		.....	
Number of prisoners in custody June 30, 1922, sentenced from the county in which the institution is located.....	29	..	260	24	108	6	84	5	87	..	568	35
Number of prisoners in custody June 30, 1922, sentenced from other counties.....	33	2	15	1	65	3	26	2	35	..	164	8
Number of prisoners for whom the State paid or is indebted for board for the year ending June 30, 1922.....	238	1	188	2	119	..	509	..	75	..	1 129	3
Contract price per week for board of United States prisoners	\$3.50		\$4.20		\$3.15		\$4.20		.....		.....	
Contract price per week for board of prisoners from other counties.....	\$5.00		\$10.00		\$4.00		\$4.00		\$3.99		.....	

Showing the Total Number in Custody and the Number Employed on the First Working Day of Each Month During the Years Ending June 30, 1921, and 1922

MONTH		ALBANY COUNTY						ERIE COUNTY						MONROE COUNTY										
		Number in Custody			Number Employed			Number in Custody			Number Employed			Number in Custody			Number Employed							
		1921	Male	Female	1921	Male	Female	1921	Male	Female	1921	Male	Female	1921	Male	Female	1921	Male	Female					
July	27	2	97	10	27	2	88	10	136	11	349	29	132	10	324	28	69	7	117	13	69	7	117	13
Aug.	31	2	107	12	31	2	99	12	151	17	396	26	146	16	382	26	64	4	119	12	64	4	119	12
Sept.	31	1	111	5	31	1	100	5	182	17	374	21	178	17	324	19	55	9	120	8	55	9	120	8
Oct.	32	1	143	1	32	1	135	1	186	8	346	21	174	8	354	17	61	4	90	4	55	4	90	4
Nov.	36	1	174	8	36	1	165	8	196	14	416	17	191	12	402	17	80	6	93	6	40	6	93	6
Dec.	58	1	165	9	58	1	148	6	311	11	438	21	334	11	422	20	91	8	80	7	42	8	80	7
Jan.	88	1	111	8	88	1	90	8	305	10	320	24	298	9	308	22	141	7	75	8	30	8	75	8
Feb.	111	9	61	8	65	9	97	8	323	10	301	19	318	9	308	22	141	7	75	9	30	8	75	9
Mar.	123	6	63	6	75	6	57	6	459	14	276	22	402	17	265	22	153	4	100	11	30	4	100	11
April	89	5	84	2	73	5	79	2	459	19	336	24	441	13	324	22	135	4	100	9	102	6	100	9
May	56	6	88	1	55	6	81	1	382	13	316	18	374	13	309	17	102	6	110	9	102	6	110	9
June	52	3	101	9	49	3	90	9	383	17	342	24	375	17	323	23	96	14	120	11	96	14	120	11

## Number in Custody and Employed (Continued)

MONTH	ONONDAGA COUNTY								WESTCHESTER COUNTY							
	Number in Custody				Number Employed				Number in Custody				Number Employed			
	1921		1922		1921		1922		1921		1922		1921		1922	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
July.....	68	1	111	9	68	1	110	6	64	..	127	..	61	..	125	..
August.....	67	2	111	6	67	2	106	6	82	..	132	..	79	..	132	..
September.....	66	2	129	9	66	2	126	5	87	..	132	..	86	..	139	..
October.....	54	2	132	6	54	2	131	6	90	..	144	..	79	..	128	..
November.....	58	1	125	7	58	1	125	6	79	..	149	..	78	..	145	..
December.....	69	1	136	6	68	1	135	5	99	..	143	..	96	..	140	..
January.....	96	1	129	10	94	1	129	9	123	..	140	..	120	..	138	..
February.....	164	2	115	6	161	2	114	6	159	..	143	..	165	..	138	..
March.....	181	3	94	7	180	2	14	7	161	..	121	..	159	..	119	..
April.....	205	4	232	9	203	4	229	9	142	..	124	..	159	..	122	..
May.....	212	9	202	9	211	8	201	9	133	..	133	..	139	..	130	..
June.....	232	9	142	9	230	9	142	6	129	..	129	..	131	..	142	..
													128	..	124	..

Social Relation of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1922

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Married.....	67	17	901	102	189	21	221	27	152	....	1,530	167
Single.....	387	9	2,572	30	531	13	461	4	318	....	4,269	56
Widowed.....	2	....	215	16	20	1	....	....	38	....	275	17
Divorced.....	....	....	7	6	5	1	....	....	3	....	15	7
Total.....	456	26	3,695	154	745	36	682	31	511	....	6,089	247

Education of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1922

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Can read and write.....	415	25	3,570	146	645	33	633	30	445	....	5,708	234
Cannot read or write.....	41	1	125	8	93	3	49	1	66	..	375	13
Can read only.....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	7	....
Total.....	456	26	3,695	154	745	36	682	31	511	....	6,089	247

Habits of Life of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1922

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Used liquor freely.....	248	2	2,068	90	782	16	363	17	304	....	3,715	125
Used liquor moderately.....	50	14	612	14	....	....	....	....	61	....	723	28
Did not use liquor.....	158	10	1,015	50	13	20	319	14	146	....	1,651	94
Total.....	456	26	3,695	154	745	36	682	31	511	....	6,089	247



	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Used tobacco .....	436	26	3,406	28	730	1	597	4	485	....	5,654	59
Did not use tobacco .....	20	....	239	126	15	35	85	27	26	....	436	188
<b>Total</b> .....	456	26	3,695	154	745	36	682	31	511	....	6,089	247

Color of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1922

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
White .....	425	19	3,392	118	727	32	579	28	438	..	5,561	197
Negroes .....	31	6	293	31	18	4	100	3	73	..	515	44
Mongolian .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Red .....	..	1	10	5	..	..	3	..	..	..	13	6
<b>Total</b> .....	456	26	3,695	154	745	36	682	31	511	..	6,089	247

Religious Instruction of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1922

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Roman Catholic .....	300	14	2,513	82	429	17	386	16	323	..	3,951	129
Greek Catholic .....	3	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1
Protestant .....	149	12	1,117	66	305	19	285	15	181	..	2,038	111
Hebrew .....	2	..	27	3	7	..	11	..	7	..	54	3
Pagan .....	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
None or Miscellaneous .....	2	..	28	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	32	3
<b>Total</b> .....	456	26	3,695	154	745	36	682	31	511	..	6,089	247

Nativity of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1922--United States

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Alabama.....	1	....	18	3	5	....	8	....	....	....	32	3
Arizona.....	....	....	8	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	4	....
Arkansas.....	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....
California.....	3	....	14	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	20	1
Colorado.....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6	....
Connecticut.....	7	....	33	....	5	....	5	....	25	....	75	....
Delaware.....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	4	....
District of Columbia.....	....	....	3	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	5	....
Florida.....	....	....	12	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	16	....
Georgia.....	1	....	23	1	....	....	7	....	1	....	32	1
Illinois.....	4	....	65	3	6	....	11	....	6	....	92	3
Indiana.....	3	....	16	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	20	....
Iowa.....	....	....	16	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	19	....
Kansas.....	....	....	7	....	2	....	1	....	....	....	10	....
Kentucky.....	1	....	14	1	1	....	4	....	....	....	20	1
Louisiana.....	3	....	9	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	20	....
Maine.....	....	....	8	....	4	....	3	....	....	....	16	....
Maryland.....	1	....	34	2	1	....	....	....	3	....	42	2
Massachusetts.....	4	....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....
Michigan.....	30	....	90	5	17	....	22	....	14	....	173	5
Minnesota.....	2	1	58	2	9	....	1	....	....	....	70	3
Mississippi.....	1	....	8	....	....	....	4	....	....	....	13	....
Missouri.....	1	....	6	....	3	1	....	....	....	....	11	1
Montana.....	2	....	26	....	2	....	1	....	1	....	31	....
Nebraska.....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
Nevada.....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	4	....
.....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....

Nativity of Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30 1922—United States (Continued)

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGO		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
New Hampshire.....	3	...	5	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	15	...
New Jersey.....	11	...	33	...	6	...	3	...	13	...	66	...
New Mexico.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
New York.....	200	18	1307	65	394	27	332	26	347	...	2530	136
North Carolina.....	2	...	11	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	15	2
Ohio.....	11	...	116	2	12	...	8	...	4	...	151	2
Oklahoma.....	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...
Oregon.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Pennsylvania.....	16	1	203	16	30	3	32	...	4	...	230	20
Rhode Island.....	6	...	15	...	5	...	4	...	2	...	32	...
South Carolina.....	1	...	13	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	18	1
South Dakota.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Tennessee.....	2	...	18	3	2	...	5	...	3	...	30	3
Texas.....	2	...	6	1	1	...	3	...	2	...	14	1
Utah.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Vermont.....	3	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	...
Virginia.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Washington.....	6	3	38	4	5	1	22	...	1	...	72	8
West Virginia.....	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Wisconsin.....	5	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	13	...
Wyoming.....	2	...	11	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	19	...
Wyoming.....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total.....	338	23	2278	112	532	32	501	26	435	...	4084	193





**Nativity Foreign Born—(Concluded)**

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Portugal.....	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	6	...
Roumania.....	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...
Russia.....	17	...	77	2	35	...	21	1	9	...	159	3
Scotland.....	2	...	28	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	36	...
Servia.....	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Spain.....	...	...	8	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	13	...
Sweden.....	2	...	39	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	45	...
Switzerland.....	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Syria.....	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Turkey.....	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
West Indies.....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Total.....	115	3	1415	42	213	4	181	5	75	...	1999	54

**Recapitulation**

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
United States.....	388	23	2278	112	532	32	501	26	435	...	4084	193
Territories and possessions.....	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...
Foreign.....	115	3	1415	42	213	4	181	5	75	...	1999	54
Grand Total.....	456	26	3695	154	745	36	682	31	511	...	6089	247

Showing the Counties in Which the Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1922, Were Convicted

[illegible]

## Showing the Counties, etc.

	ALBANY		ERIE		MONROE		ONONDAGA		W'CHESTER		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Seneca.....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
Tompkins.....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	8	....
Ulster.....	13	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	1
Warren.....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	....
Washington.....	13	....	....	....	19	....	....	....	....	....	13	....
Wayne.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19	....
Westchester.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	430	....	430	....
Wyoming.....	....	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	10	....
Yates.....	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	7	....
United States prisoners.....	....	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	5	....
Total.....	456	26	2695	154	745	36	682	31	611	....	6089	247

## RECEIPTS

	ALBANY	ERIE	MONROE	ONONDAGA	W'CHESTER	TOTAL
Amount received or due from the State for board of prisoners for the year ending June 30, 1922 .....	\$ 13,367 48	\$ 8,687 51	\$ 4,223 38	\$ 15,117 12	\$ 7,747 40	\$ 49,142 89
Amount received or due from other counties for board of prisoners for the year ending June 30, 1922 .....	10,061 90	7,854 94	2,822 55	2,935 00	6,260 09	29,934 48
Amount received or due for board of Federal prisoners for the year ending June 30, 1922 .....	107 60	592 60	225 70	1,108 20	.....	2,034 00
Amount received or due for labor of prisoners in productive industries for the year ending June 30, 1922 .....	.....	5,324 80	.....	.....	35,667 15	40,981 95
Amount received or due from the county in which the institution is located, for board of prisoners during the year ending June 30, 1922 .....	60,000 00	.....	17,265 73	80,261 85	.....	157,527 58
Income from all other sources .....	.....	13,077 13	34,183 60	1,062 83	.....	48,223 56
Total .....	\$ 83,536 88	\$ 35,536 98	\$ 85,720 96	\$100,485 00	\$ 49,664 64	\$327,944 46

## EXPENDITURES

	ALBANY	ERIE	MONROE	ONONDAGA	W'CHESTER	TOTAL
For provisions and supplies .....	\$ 51,432 07	\$ 55,402 20	\$ 28,436 79	\$ 42,548 52	\$ 24,474 82	\$ 202,294 40
For salaries .....	23,619 69	73,608 49	21,094 52	40,300 00	22,858 82	187,571 53
For other expenditures for maintenance .....	.....	26,333 38	7,223 44	1,133 00	19,562 32	54,252 14
Expenditures for all other purposes .....	.....	17,706 91	23,979 15	16,413 48	.....	64,099 64
Total .....	\$ 81,051 76	\$173,050 98	\$ 86,733 90	\$100,485 00	\$ 66,895 96	\$ 508,217 60



# COUNTY JAILS

Number of Prisoners in Custody, June 30, 1922

COUNTY	AWAITING TRIAL		CONVICTED OF CRIME		WITNESSES		DEBTORS		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Albany.....	15	3	24	....	....	....	....	....	39	3
Allegany.....	3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	2
Bronx.....	55	1	6	....	....	....	5	....	66	1
Broome.....	12	....	59	1	....	....	....	....	71	1
Cattaraugus..	10	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	17	....
Cayuga.....	6	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	8	....
Chautauqua..	7	....	7	2	....	....	1	....	15	2
Chemung.....	....	2	9	....	....	....	....	....	9	2
Chenango.....	3	1	2	....	....	....	....	....	5	1
Clinton.....	2	....	3	....	....	1	....	....	5	1
Columbia.....	3	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	4	1
Cortland.....	1	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	3	....
Delaware.....	1	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	4	....
Dutchess.....	2	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	7	....
Erie.....	74	2	5	....	....	....	2	....	81	2
Essex.....	8	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	18	....
Franklin.....	3	....	16	2	....	....	1	....	20	2
Fulton.....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Genesee.....	....	....	6	....	....	....	....	....	6	....
Greene.....	3	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	10	....
Hamilton.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Herkimer.....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	....
Jefferson.....	4	....	16	....	....	2	....	....	20	2
Kings.....	9	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	16	....
Lewis.....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	....
Livingston...	1	....	4	....	1	....	....	....	6	....
Madison.....	4	....	8	1	....	....	....	....	12	1
Monroe.....	23	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	29	1
Montgomery...	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	7	....
Nassau.....	10	1	15	2	....	....	1	....	26	3
New York.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19	....	19	....
Niagara.....	12	....	38	3	1	....	1	....	52	3
Oneida, Rome	3	....	9	....	....	....	....	....	12	....
" Rome, farm	....	....	11	....	....	....	....	....	11	....
Oneida, Utica	9	....	16	1	....	....	....	....	25	1
Onondaga.....	3	3	....	....	....	....	1	....	4	3
Ontario.....	6	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	10	....
Orange.....	9	1	8	1	....	....	....	....	17	2
Orleans.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oswego.....	2	....	11	....	....	1	1	....	14	1
Otsego.....	....	....	13	....	....	....	....	....	13	....
Putnam.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Queens.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....
Rensselaer...	18	....	19	2	....	....	....	....	37	2
Richmond...	5	....	16	1	....	....	....	....	21	1
Rockland.....	1	....	7	....	1	....	....	....	9	....
St. Lawrence.	13	....	17	1	....	....	....	....	30	1
Saratoga.....	....	....	12	....	....	....	....	....	12	....
Schenectady..	9	....	17	....	....	....	....	....	26	....
Schoharie....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Schuyler.....	2	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	6	....
Seneca, Ovid.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Seneca, W'loo	4	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	7	....
Steuben.....	4	....	15	....	....	....	....	....	19	....
Suffolk.....	8	....	13	1	....	....	1	....	22	1
Sullivan.....	4	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	9	....
Tioga.....	3	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	10	....
Tompkins.....	3	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	5	....
Ulster.....	4	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	7	....
Warren.....	2	....	8	1	....	....	....	....	10	1
Washington...	1	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	6	....
Wayne.....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	3	....
Westchester..	25	2	....	8	3	....	....	....	28	10
Wyoming.....	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	3	....
Yates.....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Total...	419	18	504	30	6	5	34	....	963	53

**Showing the Number of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths and Transfers to  
State Hospitals During the Year Ending June 30, 1922**

County	Admissions		Discharges		Deaths		To Ste.Hosp.	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Albany.....	1246	49	1225	47	..	..	..	..
Alleghany.....	68	5	69	3	..	..	2	..
Bronx.....	1978	89	1951	91	..	..	5	..
Broome.....	790	10	750	11	..	..	..	..
Cattaraugus.....	353	12	363	14	..	..	..	..
Cayuga.....	282	22	281	24	..	..	2	..
Chautauqua.....	331	23	342	22	..	..	5	..
Chemung.....	837	61	837	59	..	..	22	..
Chenango.....	75	5	70	4	..	..	1	..
Clinton.....	451	25	461	24	..	..	..	1
Columbia.....	699	11	704	10	..	..	3	..
Cortland.....	293	8	294	10	..	..	1	..
Delaware.....	56	8	54	8	..	..	..	..
Dutchess.....	640	32	651	33	..	..	4	..
Erie.....	3413	445	3425	446	1	..	7	1
Essex.....	113	3	106	4	..	..	..	..
Franklin.....	247	22	241	21	..	..	2	..
Fulton.....	50	6	53	4	..	..	1	..
Genesee.....	214	16	217	16	..	..	..	1
Greene.....	610	11	604	11	..	..	3	..
Hamilton.....	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Herkimer.....	197	3	202	3	..	..	..	..
Jefferson.....	361	17	355	17	1	..	1	..
Kings.....	243	12	237	12	..	..	..	..
Lewis.....	92	5	90	5	..	..	..	..
Livingston.....	159	..	158	..	..	..	..	..
Madison.....	242	8	242	8	..	..	..	..
Monroe.....	1252	132	1259	131	..	..	1	..
Montgomery.....	239	..	249	..	..	..	..	..
Nassau.....	446	39	449	37	..	..	1	..
New York.....	327	4	315	4	..	..	..	..
Niagara.....	1024	68	1017	68	1	..	2	..
Oneida, Rome.....	196	23	202	25	..	..	3	1
Oneida, Rome Farm.....	50	..	50	..	..	..	..	..
Oneida, Utica.....	756	51	764	52	..	..	3	1
Onondaga.....	320	31	327	28	..	..	..	..
Ontario.....	154	4	152	4	..	..	1	..
Orange.....	439	38	445	38	..	..	2	1
Orleans.....	81	1	83	1	1	..	1	..
Oswego.....	274	22	277	22	..	..	3	..
Otsego.....	120	7	115	7	..	..	1	..
Putnam.....	88	3	95	3	..	..	2	..
Queens.....	11	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
Rensselaer.....	805	61	804	62	1	..	..	..
Richmond.....	587	23	584	23	..	..	..	..
Rockland.....	110	8	110	9	..	..	..	..
St. Lawrence.....	217	9	200	10	..	..	..	1
Saratoga.....	207	4	208	4	..	..	..	..
Schenectady.....	685	44	674	45	..	..	..	..
Schoharie.....	25	1	25	2	..	..	..	..
Schuyler.....	47	3	45	3	1	..	3	1
Seneca, Ovid.....	2	..	3	..	..	..	1	..
Seneca, Waterloo.....	100	8	95	8	..	..	..	..
Steuben.....	148	15	138	15	..	..	1	..
Suffolk.....	294	8	264	8	..	..	2	..
Sullivan.....	148	5	147	5	..	..	1	..
Tioga.....	101	8	98	8	..	..	..	..
Tompkins.....	186	22	185	22	..	..	..	..
Ulster.....	254	8	253	9	1	..	5	1
Warren.....	130	3	125	2	..	..	..	..
Washington.....	41	..	47	..	1	..	..	..
Wayne.....	38	..	35	..	..	..	..	..
Westchester.....	1273	106	1267	97	..	..	1	..
Wyoming.....	80	6	81	6	..	..	..	..
Yates.....	31	..	35	..	..	..	3	..
Total .....	25301	1673	25250	1665	8	..	96	10

SHOWING THE HIGHEST, LOWEST AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES DURING  
THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922.

	HIGHEST NUMBER		LOWEST NUMBER		AVERAGE	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Albany .....	70	8	25	..	32	..
Allegany .....	13	1	..	..	5	..
Bronx .....	87	7	40	..	66	2
Broome .....	74	2	23	1	36	1
Cattaraugus .....	47	1	12	..	25	..
Cayuga .....	41	2	5	..	11	..
Chautauq .....	41	4	7	..	21	1
Chemung .....	22	3	4	..	13	1
Chenango .....	7	2	..	..	3	..
Clinton .....	48	3	5	1	8	1
Columbia .....	49	1	1	..	9	..
Cortland .....	20	2	1	..	4	..
Delaware .....	10	..	2	..	6	..
Dutchess .....	37	2	5	..	18	1
Erie .....	168	22	62	..	96	6
Essex .....	20	2	6	..	13	..
Franklin .....	37	9	9	..	24	2
Fulton .....	7	..	..	2	2	1
Genesee .....	14	1	3	..	9	..
Greene .....	25	2	3	..	2	..
Hamilton .....	2	..	..	..	..	..
Herkimer .....	21	2	2	..	11	..
Jefferson .....	35	3	16	..	20	..
Kings .....	17	1	7	..	12	1
Lewis .....	7	1	..	..	2	..
Livingston .....	21	..	2	..	..	..
Madison .....	38	2	3	..	17	..
Monroe .....	68	5	24	..	49	1
Montgomery .....	42	..	2	..	26	..
Nassau .....	47	5	16	..	28	2
New York .....	27	..	3	..	15	..
Niagara .....	103	7	43	..	66	5
Oneida-Rome .....	32	5	12	..	16	2
Oneida-Rome, Farm .....	14	..	4	..	8	..
Oneida-Utica .....	61	7	21	..	37	1
Onondaga .....	56	5	2	..	21	1
Ontario .....	33	1	4	..	13	..
Orange .....	49	5	18	..	15	2
Orleans .....	16	..	..	..	6	..
Oswego .....	56	..	14	..	31	1
Otsego .....	22	1	5	..	14	..
Putnam .....	27	1	..	..	7	..
Queens .....	1	..	1	..	1	..
Rensselaer .....	51	10	27	2	44	3
Richmond .....	38	4	14	..	20	..
Rockland .....	23	4	5	..	8	..
St. Lawrence .....	40	4	12	1	27	1
Saratoga .....	26	4	6	..	14	1
Schenectady .....	41	2	13	..	26	1
Schoharie .....	5	..	..	..	2	..
Schuyler .....	8	1	..	..	2	..
Seneca-Ovid .....	2	..	..	..	..	..
Seneca-Waterloo .....	17	4	..	..	4	..
Steuben .....	28	3	7	..	15	..
Suffolk .....	44	2	15	1	30	1
Sullivan .....	16	..	3	..	8	..
Tioga .....	22	..	6	..	8	..
Tompkins .....	29	..	..	..	7	..
Ulster .....	26	2	5	..	13	..
Warren .....	27	1	5	..	15	..
Washington .....	12	..	2	..	7	..
Wayne .....	6	..	..	..	..	..
Westchester .....	74	8	19	3	41	4
Wyoming .....	8	1	..	..	4	..
Yates .....	5	..	..	..	2	..
Total .....	2180	175	451	11	1114	44

SHOWING THE SOCIAL RELATIONS OF PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1922.

	MARRIED		SINGLE		WIDOWED		DIVORCED		TOTAL	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Albany.....	310	25	927	21	9	2	..	..	1246	49
Allegany.....	9	3	58	1	..	1	1	..	68	5
Bronx.....	922	63	1024	19	31	7	1	..	1978	89
Broome.....	293	6	497	4	..	..	..	..	790	10
Cattaraugus.....	109	10	227	2	6	..	1	..	353	12
Cayuga.....	149	15	133	7	..	..	..	..	282	22
Chautauqua.....	108	11	207	9	12	3	4	..	331	23
Chemung.....	311	35	522	24	4	2	..	..	837	61
Chenango.....	36	3	39	2	..	..	..	..	75	5
Clinton.....	154	6	286	18	10	1	1	..	451	25
Columbia.....	105	9	532	2	60	..	2	..	699	11
Cortland.....	124	5	135	2	21	1	13	..	293	8
Delaware.....	23	3	33	5	..	..	..	..	56	8
Dutchess.....	138	19	502	13	..	..	..	..	640	32
Erie.....	1488	270	1925	175	..	..	..	..	3413	445
Essex.....	32	3	81	..	..	..	..	..	113	3
Franklin.....	120	15	123	7	4	..	..	..	247	22
Fulton.....	32	6	18	..	..	..	..	..	50	6
Genesee.....	76	10	126	6	2	..	..	..	214	16
Greene.....	27	4	583	7	..	..	..	..	610	11
Hamilton.....	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Herkimer.....	76	2	121	1	..	..	..	..	197	3
Jefferson.....	150	17	210	..	1	..	..	..	361	17
Kings.....	111	8	129	4	3	..	..	..	243	12
Lewis.....	27	4	64	1	1	..	..	..	92	5
Livingston.....	66	..	93	..	..	..	..	..	159	..
Madison.....	89	5	152	3	1	..	..	..	242	8
Monroe.....	745	51	507	81	..	..	..	..	1252	132
Montgomery.....	38	..	201	..	..	..	..	..	239	..
Nassau.....	210	24	231	13	5	2	..	..	446	39
New York.....	201	3	124	1	2	..	..	..	327	4
Niagara.....	328	36	690	31	6	1	..	..	1024	68
Oneida-Rome.....	37	9	159	14	..	..	..	..	196	23
Oneida-Rome, Farm.....	11	..	39	..	..	..	..	..	50	..
Oneida-Utica.....	312	24	441	27	3	..	..	..	756	51
Onondaga.....	119	24	201	7	..	..	..	..	320	31
Ontario.....	63	3	91	1	..	..	..	..	154	4
Orange.....	169	17	254	19	16	2	..	..	439	38
Orleans.....	25	1	55	..	..	..	..	..	81	1
Oswego.....	91	15	170	7	13	..	..	..	274	22
Otsego.....	37	6	83	1	..	..	..	..	120	7
Putnam.....	4	..	83	3	1	..	..	..	88	3
Queens.....	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..
Rensselaer.....	236	37	563	22	6	1	..	1	805	61
Richmond.....	224	15	357	7	6	1	..	..	587	23
Rockland.....	46	2	64	6	..	..	..	..	110	8
St. Lawrence.....	92	5	124	4	1	..	..	..	217	9
Saratoga.....	37	1	170	3	..	..	..	..	207	4
Schenectady.....	126	6	559	38	..	..	..	..	685	44
Schoharie.....	7	..	16	1	2	..	..	..	25	1
Schuyler.....	19	2	28	1	..	..	..	..	47	3
Seneca-Ovid.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Seneca-Waterloo.....	21	6	47	2	11	..	21	..	100	8
Steuben.....	56	4	92	10	..	1	..	..	148	15
Suffolk.....	94	5	170	2	..	1	..	..	264	8
Sullivan.....	53	3	81	2	6	..	8	..	148	5
Tioga.....	50	2	51	6	..	..	..	..	101	8
Tompkins.....	88	5	96	15	..	..	2	2	186	22
Ulster.....	83	4	160	4	11	..	..	..	254	8
Warren.....	27	2	97	..	6	1	..	..	130	3
Washington.....	13	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	41	..
Wayne.....	15	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	38	..
Westchester.....	762	51	511	55	..	..	..	..	1273	106
Wyoming.....	24	4	53	2	3	..	..	..	80	6
rates.....	9	..	20	..	2	..	..	..	31	..
Total.....	9,570	925	15,412	718	265	27	54	3	25,301	1,673



SHOWING EDUCATION OF PERSONS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR ENDING  
JUNE 30, 1922.

	Can Read and Write		Cannot Read or Write		Can Read Only		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Albany.....	1113	43	133	6	..	..	1246	49
Allegany.....	65	5	3	..	..	..	68	5
Bronx.....	1968	84	10	2	..	3	1978	89
Broome.....	714	10	76	..	..	..	790	10
Cattaraugus.....	308	9	45	3	..	..	353	12
Cayuga.....	267	21	15	1	..	..	282	22
Chautauqua.....	306	23	13	..	12	..	331	23
Chemung.....	808	60	29	1	..	..	837	61
Chenango.....	73	5	2	..	..	..	75	5
Clinton.....	424	25	27	..	..	..	451	25
Columbia.....	679	9	20	2	..	..	699	11
Cortland.....	247	7	41	1	5	..	293	8
Delaware.....	48	8	8	..	..	..	56	8
Dutchess.....	593	28	47	4	..	..	640	32
Erie.....	3292	439	121	6	..	..	3413	445
Essex.....	107	3	6	..	..	..	113	3
Franklin.....	215	19	32	3	..	..	247	22
Fulton.....	41	6	9	..	..	..	50	6
Genesee.....	167	15	45	1	2	..	214	16
Greene.....	521	11	89	..	..	..	610	11
Hamilton.....	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Herkimer.....	181	3	16	..	..	..	197	3
Jefferson.....	336	17	25	..	..	..	361	17
Kings.....	227	12	16	..	..	..	243	12
Lewis.....	88	5	4	..	..	..	92	5
Livingston.....	109	..	50	..	..	..	159	..
Madison.....	237	8	5	..	..	..	242	8
Monroe.....	956	126	296	6	..	..	1252	132
Montgomery.....	230	..	9	..	..	..	239	..
Nassau.....	397	38	49	1	..	..	446	39
New York.....	292	4	35	..	..	..	327	4
Niagara.....	880	58	140	10	4	..	1024	68
Oneida-Rome.....	185	21	11	2	..	..	196	23
Oneida-Rome Farm.....	50	..	..	..	..	..	50	..
Oneida-Utica.....	766	51	..	..	..	..	756	51
Onondaga.....	305	30	15	1	..	..	320	31
Ontario.....	135	3	19	1	..	..	154	4
Orange.....	336	32	103	6	..	..	439	38
Orleans.....	76	1	5	..	..	..	81	1
Oswego.....	259	21	15	1	..	..	274	22
Otsego.....	108	6	12	1	..	..	120	7
Putnam.....	88	3	..	..	..	..	88	3
Queens.....	11	..	..	1	..	..	11	..
Rensselaer.....	735	60	70	1	..	..	805	61
Richmond.....	559	21	28	2	..	..	587	23
Rockland.....	94	8	16	..	..	..	110	8
St. Lawrence.....	204	9	13	..	..	..	217	9
Saratoga.....	207	4	..	..	..	..	207	4
Schenectady.....	642	44	43	..	..	..	685	44
Schoharie.....	23	1	1	..	1	..	25	1
Schuyler.....	45	3	2	..	..	..	47	3
Seneca-Ovid.....	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
Seneca-Waterloo.....	99	7	1	1	..	..	100	8
Steuben.....	129	14	19	1	..	..	148	15
Suffolk.....	233	4	81	4	..	..	264	8
Sullivan.....	124	5	24	..	..	..	148	5
Tioga.....	90	8	11	..	..	..	101	8
Tompkins.....	183	22	2	..	1	..	186	22
Ulster.....	233	8	19	..	2	..	254	8
Warren.....	120	3	10	..	..	..	130	3
Washington.....	36	..	5	..	..	..	41	..
Wayne.....	32	..	6	..	..	..	38	..
Weatchester.....	1266	106	7	..	..	..	1273	106
Wyoming.....	68	5	12	1	..	..	80	6
Yates.....	30	..	1	..	..	..	31	..
Total.....	23,356	1601	1915	69	27	3	25,301	1673

SHOWING THE HABITS OF LIFE OF PERSONS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1922.

	Used Liquor		Used Liquor		Did Not Use		Total	
	Freely		Moderately		Liquor			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Allegany.....	15	..	32	1	21	4	68	5
Bronx.....	87	2	858	4	1033	83	1978	89
Cattaraugus.....	28	..	..	..	325	12	353	12
Cayuga.....	202	14	..	..	80	8	282	22
Chautauqua.....	182	11	26	..	123	12	331	23
Clinton.....	13	..	338	..	100	25	451	25
Columbia.....	150	4	474	2	75	5	699	11
Cortland.....	81	1	119	2	93	5	293	8
Dutchess.....	186	7	302	8	152	17	640	22
Erie.....	128	5	..	..	3285	440	3413	445
Essex.....	10	..	26	3	77	..	113	3
Franklin.....	153	10	..	..	94	12	247	22
Genesee.....	22	..	110	2	82	14	214	16
Greene.....	174	..	430	11	6	..	610	11
Hamilton.....	1	..	4	..	..	..	5	..
Herkimer.....	74	..	25	..	98	3	197	3
Jefferson.....	200	..	161	17	..	..	361	17
Lewis.....	12	..	49	..	31	5	92	5
Madison.....	101	..	..	..	141	8	242	8
Montgomery.....	..	..	92	..	147	..	239	..
Nassau.....	..	..	207	16	239	23	446	39
Oneida-Rome.....	..	..	176	17	20	6	196	23
Oneida-Rome, Farm.....	50	..	..	..	..	..	50	..
Oneida-Utica.....	329	15	427	36	..	..	756	51
Onondaga.....	126	13	..	..	194	18	320	31
Orange.....	202	13	..	..	237	25	439	38
Orleans.....	1	..	65	..	15	1	81	1
Oswego.....	173	2	..	..	101	20	274	22
Putnam.....	..	..	79	..	9	3	83	3
Queens.....	..	..	..	..	11	..	11	..
Rensselaer.....	227	61	568	..	10	..	805	61
Richmond.....	22	..	269	2	296	21	587	23
Rockland.....	20	2	70	3	20	3	110	8
St. Lawrence.....	163	..	46	4	8	5	217	9
Saratoga.....	106	1	101	..	..	3	207	4
Schuyler.....	18	..	22	..	7	3	47	3
Seneca-Ovid.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Seneca-Waterloo.....	98	8	2	..	..	..	100	8
Suffolk.....	20	..	115	2	129	6	264	8
Sullivan.....	22	2	29	2	97	1	143	5
Tioga.....	38	..	41	..	22	8	101	8
Tompkins.....	10	..	162	15	14	7	186	22
Ulster.....	10	..	244	6	..	2	254	8
Warren.....	29	..	50	..	51	3	130	3
Washington.....	23	..	18	..	..	..	41	..
Wyoming.....	15	..	..	..	65	6	80	6
Yates.....	10	..	18	..	3	..	31	..
Total.....	3533	171	5755	153	7511	817	16799	1141

In the counties not mentioned in this table no reports were kept.

SHOWING THE COLOR OF PERSONS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR ENDING  
JUNE 30, 1922.

	WHITE		COLORED		TOTAL	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Albany.....	1127	39	119	10	1246	49
Alegany.....	64	5	4	..	68	5
Bronx.....	1864	78	114	11	1978	89
Broome.....	773	10	17	..	790	10
Cataaugus.....	309	12	44	..	353	12
Cayuga.....	270	21	12	1	282	22
Chautauqua.....	320	22	11	1	331	23
Chemung.....	794	61	43	..	837	61
Chenango.....	74	5	1	..	75	5
Clinton.....	443	25	8	..	451	25
Columbia.....	611	3	88	8	699	11
Cortland.....	286	8	7	..	293	8
Delaware.....	55	8	1	..	56	8
Dutchess.....	577	29	63	3	640	32
Erie.....	3157	371	256	74	3413	445
Essex.....	111	3	2	..	113	3
Franklin.....	232	22	15	..	247	22
Fulton.....	50	6	..	..	50	6
Genesee.....	210	14	4	2	214	16
Greene.....	468	7	142	4	610	11
Hamilton.....	5	..	..	..	5	..
Herkimer.....	193	3	4	..	197	3
Jefferson.....	355	17	6	..	361	17
Kings.....	232	12	11	..	243	12
Lewis.....	88	5	4	..	92	5
Livingston.....	139	..	20	..	159	..
Madison.....	238	8	4	..	242	8
Monroe.....	1055	113	197	19	1252	132
Montgomery.....	232	..	7	..	239	..
Nassau.....	395	30	51	9	446	39
New York.....	319	4	8	..	327	4
Niagara.....	924	48	100	20	1024	68
Oneida-Rome.....	185	21	11	2	196	23
Oneida-Rome Farm.....	47	..	3	..	50	..
Oneida-Utica.....	739	51	17	..	756	51
Onondaga.....	299	29	21	2	320	31
Ontario.....	144	4	10	..	154	4
Orange.....	355	29	84	9	439	28
Orleans.....	81	1	..	..	81	1
Oswego.....	269	22	5	..	274	22
Otsego.....	117	5	3	2	120	7
Putnam.....	84	1	4	2	88	3
Queens.....	11	..	..	..	11	..
Rensselaer.....	761	49	44	12	805	61
Richmond.....	543	19	44	4	587	23
Rockland.....	81	5	29	3	110	8
St. Lawrence.....	216	7	1	2	217	9
Saratoga.....	193	3	14	1	207	4
Schenectady.....	665	44	20	..	685	44
Schoharie.....	25	1	..	..	25	1
Schuyler.....	45	3	2	..	47	3
Seneca-Ovid.....	2	..	..	..	2	..
Seneca-Waterloo.....	100	8	..	..	100	8
Steuben.....	142	15	6	..	148	15
Suffolk.....	233	5	31	3	264	8
Sullivan.....	147	5	1	..	148	5
Tioga.....	99	8	2	..	101	8
Tompkins.....	178	20	8	2	186	22
Ulster.....	212	7	42	1	254	8
Warren.....	127	3	3	..	130	3
Washington.....	38	..	3	..	41	..
Wayne.....	38	..	..	..	38	..
Weatchester.....	1064	57	209	49	1273	106
Wyoming.....	80	6	..	..	80	6
Yates.....	30	..	1	..	31	..
Total.....	23320	1417	1981	256	25301	1673

**Showing the Nativity of Prisoners Admitted During the Year  
Ending June 30, 1922**

County	Native Born		Foreign Born		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Albany.....	852	43	394	6	1246	49
Allegany.....	64	5	4	..	68	5
Bronx.....	1,176	45	802	44	1978	89
Broome.....	535	7	255	3	790	10
Cattaraugus.....	257	7	96	5	353	12
Cayuga.....	189	15	93	7	282	22
Chautauqua.....	224	16	107	7	331	23
Chemung.....	729	57	108	4	837	61
Chenango.....	64	5	11	..	75	5
Clinton.....	345	18	106	7	451	25
Columbia.....	528	11	171	..	699	11
Cortland.....	199	7	94	1	293	8
Delaware.....	55	8	1	..	56	8
Dutchess.....	491	30	149	2	640	32
Erie.....	2,326	241	1087	204	3413	445
Essex.....	91	1	22	2	113	3
Franklin.....	195	20	52	2	247	22
Fulton.....	42	6	8	..	50	6
Genesee.....	117	14	97	2	214	16
Greene.....	410	11	200	..	610	11
Hamilton.....	5	..	..	..	5	..
Herkimer.....	140	3	57	..	197	3
Jefferson.....	284	15	77	2	361	17
Kings.....	121	8	122	4	243	12
Lewis.....	78	5	14	..	92	5
Livingston.....	96	..	63	..	159	..
Madison.....	169	8	73	..	242	8
Monroe.....	794	104	458	28	1252	132
Montgomery.....	197	..	42	..	239	..
Nassau.....	264	24	182	15	446	39
New York.....	163	3	164	1	327	4
Niagara.....	618	49	406	19	1024	68
Oneida-Rome.....	129	20	67	3	196	23
Oneida-Rome, Farm.....	31	..	19	..	50	..
Oneida-Utica.....	473	43	283	8	756	51
Onondaga.....	257	24	63	7	320	31
Ontario.....	119	1	35	3	154	4
Orange.....	331	33	108	5	439	38
Orleans.....	59	1	22	..	81	1
Oswego.....	237	20	37	2	274	22
Otsego.....	94	6	26	1	120	7
Putnam.....	31	1	57	2	88	3
Queens.....	6	..	5	..	11	..
Rensselaer.....	628	47	177	14	805	61
Richmond.....	390	14	197	9	587	23
Rockland.....	77	7	33	1	110	8
St. Lawrence.....	159	7	58	2	217	9
Saratoga.....	156	4	51	..	207	4
Schenectady.....	497	38	188	6	685	44
Schoharie.....	21	1	4	..	25	1
Schuyler.....	45	8	2	..	47	3
Seneca-Ovid.....	..	..	2	..	2	..
Seneca-Waterloo.....	85	7	15	1	100	8
Steuben.....	131	15	17	..	148	15
Suffolk.....	169	4	95	4	264	8
Sullivan.....	86	3	62	2	148	5
Tioga.....	94	6	7	2	101	8
Tompkins.....	157	18	29	4	186	22
Ulster.....	216	8	38	..	254	8
Warren.....	126	3	4	..	130	3
Washington.....	33	..	8	..	41	..
Wayne.....	28	..	10	..	38	..
Westchester.....	873	84	400	22	1273	106
Wyoming.....	61	5	19	1	80	6
Yates.....	28	..	3	..	31	..
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>17,645</b>	<b>1,209</b>	<b>7,656</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>25,801</b>	<b>1,673</b>



**Showing Religious Instruction of Prisoners Admitted During the Year  
Ending June 30, 1922**

COUNTY	Roman Catholic		Protestant		Hebrew		None or misc.		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Albany.....	784	34	382	12	48	3	32	....	1246	49
Allegany.....	20	2	44	3	1	....	3	....	68	5
Bronx.....	1069	42	394	18	507	27	8	2	1978	89
Broome.....	441	6	323	4	16	....	10	....	790	10
Cattaraugus.....	168	6	184	6	1	....	....	....	363	12
Cayuga.....	169	12	109	8	4	2	....	....	232	22
Chautauqua.....	124	4	202	19	3	....	2	....	331	23
Chemung.....	351	16	465	45	10	....	11	....	837	61
Chenango.....	20	1	51	4	2	....	2	....	75	5
Clinton.....	285	13	139	8	8	3	19	1	451	25
Columbia.....	490	4	177	5	2	....	30	2	699	11
Cortland.....	143	1	133	6	2	....	15	1	293	8
Delaware.....	16	....	40	8	....	....	....	....	56	8
Dutchess.....	395	12	226	....	13	20	6	....	640	32
Erie.....	2310	252	980	182	78	6	45	5	3413	446
Essex.....	53	2	55	1	3	....	2	....	113	3
Franklin.....	195	17	59	5	1	....	1	....	247	22
Fulton.....	10	5	40	1	....	....	....	....	50	6
Genesee.....	116	10	97	6	1	....	....	....	214	16
Greene.....	459	1	151	10	....	....	....	....	610	11
Hamilton.....	1	....	2	....	2	....	....	....	5	....
Herkimer.....	133	3	64	....	....	....	....	....	197	3
Jefferson.....	201	17	150	....	....	....	10	....	361	17
Kings.....	103	7	65	4	66	1	9	....	243	12
Lewis.....	44	2	46	3	2	....	....	....	92	5
Livingston.....	84	....	74	....	1	....	....	....	169	....
Madison.....	128	4	108	4	4	....	2	....	242	8
Monroe.....	703	69	523	60	21	2	5	1	1252	132
Montgomery.....	154	....	84	....	1	....	....	....	239	....
Nassau.....	246	18	161	20	34	1	5	....	446	39
New York.....	120	....	52	2	130	2	25	....	327	4
Niagara.....	594	32	413	36	3	....	14	....	1024	68
Oneida-Roms.....	148	14	46	9	2	....	....	....	196	23
Oneida-Rome, Farm.....	40	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	50	....
Oneida-Utica.....	538	26	200	23	16	....	2	2	756	51
Onondaga.....	183	20	128	11	9	....	....	....	320	31
Ontario.....	70	2	84	2	....	....	....	....	154	4
Orange.....	213	9	208	29	16	....	2	....	439	38
Orleans.....	66	1	16	....	....	....	....	....	81	1
Oswego.....	168	7	104	15	2	....	....	....	274	22
Otsego.....	46	1	70	6	4	....	....	....	120	7
Putnam.....	74	....	10	3	1	....	3	....	88	3
Queens.....	7	....	3	....	1	....	....	....	11	....
Rensselaer.....	534	34	228	19	14	....	29	8	805	61
Richmond.....	384	15	174	8	29	....	....	....	587	23
Rockland.....	40	4	60	4	3	....	7	....	110	8
St. Lawrence.....	115	5	100	4	1	....	1	....	217	9
Saratoga.....	116	4	86	....	5	....	....	....	207	4
Schenectady.....	445	32	228	12	10	....	2	....	685	44
Schoharie.....	9	....	14	1	1	....	....	....	25	1
Schuyler.....	9	....	38	3	....	....	1	....	47	3
Seneca-Ovid.....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	2	....
Seneca-Waterloo.....	57	....	42	8	1	....	....	....	100	8
Steuben.....	45	2	95	15	4	....	4	....	148	15
Suffolk.....	135	4	122	4	4	....	3	....	264	8
Sullivan.....	35	....	44	5	48	....	21	....	148	5
Tioga.....	21	2	80	6	....	....	....	....	101	8
Tompkins.....	53	9	123	13	1	....	9	....	186	22
Ulster.....	102	1	137	7	11	....	4	....	254	8
Warren.....	95	3	32	....	....	....	3	....	130	3
Washington.....	20	....	21	....	....	....	....	....	41	....
Wayne.....	11	....	27	....	....	....	....	....	38	....
Westchester.....	643	39	494	58	122	9	9	....	1273	106
Wyoming.....	44	2	35	4	....	....	1	....	80	6
Yates.....	15	....	16	....	....	....	....	....	31	....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>14,615</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>9,060</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>1269</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>25,301</b>	<b>1673</b>

**Showing the Ages of Persons Admitted During the Year  
Ending June 30, 1922**

COUNTY	Under sixteen years of age		Sixteen and under twenty-one years of age		Twenty-one and not over thirty years of age		Over thirty years of age		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Albany .....	1	..	200	7	476	20	569	22	1246	49
Allegany .....	2	..	16	..	26	2	24	3	68	5
Bronx .....	..	..	416	14	851	30	711	45	1978	89
Broome .....	..	..	48	4	226	4	516	2	790	10
Cattaraugus .....	2	..	77	..	107	8	167	4	353	12
Cayuga .....	..	..	49	11	104	6	129	5	282	22
Chautauqua .....	..	3	52	3	90	8	189	9	331	23
Chemung .....	8	1	99	17	296	26	434	17	837	61
Chenango .....	..	..	10	1	32	..	33	4	75	5
Clinton .....	5	4	81	6	204	10	161	5	451	25
Columbia .....	2	..	19	8	127	2	551	1	699	11
Cortland .....	6	..	20	1	66	..	201	7	293	8
Delaware .....	..	..	10	4	28	3	18	1	56	8
Dutchess .....	14	2	118	5	240	10	268	15	640	32
Erie .....	..	..	749	131	1434	199	1230	115	3413	445
Essex .....	..	..	20	..	51	1	42	2	113	3
Franklin .....	..	..	53	1	101	14	93	7	247	22
Fulton .....	..	..	1	3	23	1	26	2	50	6
Genesee .....	..	..	25	7	71	6	118	3	214	16
Greene .....	..	..	56	3	150	6	404	2	610	11
Hamilton .....	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	5	..
Herkimer .....	..	..	37	3	56	..	104	..	197	3
Jefferson .....	..	..	18	4	106	10	237	3	361	17
Kings .....	..	..	69	3	80	2	94	7	243	12
Lewis .....	1	..	13	2	28	1	50	2	92	5
Livingston .....	2	..	33	..	47	..	77	..	159	..
Madison .....	..	..	37	7	55	..	150	1	242	8
Monroe .....	..	..	197	35	546	68	509	29	1252	132
Montgomery .....	..	..	34	7	78	..	127	..	239	..
Nassau .....	..	..	67	..	77	15	193	17	446	39
New York .....	..	..	80	..	77	4	110	..	327	4
Niagara .....	8	2	90	4	280	15	646	47	1024	68
Oneida Rome .....	..	..	15	5	46	10	135	8	196	23
Oneida Rome, Farm .....	..	..	4	..	16	..	30	..	50	..
Oneida Utica .....	..	..	106	18	280	16	376	17	756	51
Onondaga .....	..	..	60	5	153	18	107	8	320	31
Ontario .....	..	..	27	1	63	2	64	1	154	4
Orange .....	13	6	64	11	182	13	180	8	439	38
Orleans .....	..	..	6	..	19	1	56	..	81	1
Oswego .....	8	1	34	8	60	6	172	7	274	22
Otsego .....	2	..	27	2	31	1	60	4	120	7
Putnam .....	..	..	7	..	16	2	65	1	88	3
Queens .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	11	..
Rensselaer .....	..	..	151	7	325	31	329	23	805	61
Richmond .....	..	..	94	8	300	5	193	10	587	23
Rockland .....	..	..	19	3	48	4	43	1	110	8
St. Lawrence .....	..	..	33	4	90	1	94	4	217	9
Saratoga .....	..	..	21	2	52	2	134	..	207	4
Schenectady .....	3	1	153	8	223	28	306	7	685	44
Schoharie .....	..	..	1	1	9	..	15	..	25	1
Schuyler .....	3	..	3	2	14	..	27	1	47	3
Seneca-Ovid .....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
Seneca-Waterloo .....	..	..	9	..	36	4	55	4	100	8
Steuben .....	..	3	22	3	53	4	73	5	148	15
Suffolk .....	..	..	52	..	100	1	112	7	264	8
Sullivan .....	3	2	12	..	55	2	78	1	148	5
Tioga .....	2	..	18	5	36	3	45	..	101	8
Tompkins .....	14	4	20	10	46	3	106	5	186	22
Ulster .....	..	..	35	3	98	3	121	2	254	8
Warren .....	..	..	8	1	22	1	100	1	130	3
Washington .....	..	..	4	..	14	..	23	..	41	..
Wayne .....	..	..	11	..	14	..	13	..	38	..
Westchester .....	4	..	255	22	459	50	555	34	1273	106
Wyoming .....	1	..	15	3	20	1	44	2	80	6
Yates .....	1	..	6	..	9	..	16	..	31	..
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>4,081</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>9,133</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>11,982</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>25,301</b>	<b>1,673</b>

## SHOWING OCCUPATION OF PRISONERS BEFORE CONVICTION

	MALE	FEMALE		MALE	FEMALE
Accountants -----	21	--	Cashiers -----	14	1
Actors -----	23	--	Casters -----	1	--
Actresses -----	--	1	Cattlemen -----	13	--
Adjusters -----	1	--	Caulkers -----	2	--
Agents -----	58	--	Carvers -----	1	--
Apprentices -----	1	--	Cement workers ---	32	--
Architects -----	2	--	Chair caners -----	2	--
Artists -----	7	--	Chairmakers -----	3	--
Auctioneers -----	3	--	Chambermaids -----	--	40
Automobile dealers -	12	--	Chauffeurs -----	1037	--
Automobile mechan- ics -----	23	--	Cheesemakers -----	3	--
Aviators -----	4	--	Chefs -----	1	--
Awning makers -----	4	--	Chemists -----	12	--
Bakers -----	128	--	Chiropodists -----	1	--
Ball players -----	4	--	Cigarmakers -----	51	3
Bankers -----	2	--	Civil engineers ---	6	--
Barbers -----	168	--	Cleaners -----	--	1
Bartenders -----	70	--	Clergymen -----	4	--
Basket makers -----	5	--	Clocks -----	499	33
Baymen -----	12	--	Cloakmakers -----	2	--
Battery experts ---	1	--	Clothing cleaners, pressers, etc. ---	1	--
Bell boys -----	20	--	Coachmen -----	3	--
Billposters -----	4	--	Coal passers -----	15	--
Blacksmiths -----	110	--	Collar turners ---	11	--
Boarding-house keep- ers -----	6	4	Collectors -----	18	--
Boat builders -----	3	--	Commercial travelers	1	--
Boatmen -----	30	--	Compositors -----	1	--
Boiler makers -----	83	--	Confectioners -----	5	--
Bookbinders -----	12	4	Concrete workers --	16	--
Bookkeepers -----	63	6	Contractors -----	35	--
Bootblacks -----	23	--	Cooks -----	321	21
Bottlers -----	4	--	Coopers -----	17	--
Boxmakers -----	8	1	Coppersmiths -----	4	--
Brassworkers -----	3	--	Coremakers -----	24	--
Brewers -----	3	--	Correspondents ---	1	--
Bricklayers -----	82	--	Cranemen -----	17	--
Brickmakers -----	20	--	Cutlers -----	2	--
Bridgebuilders -----	8	--	Cutters -----	26	--
Brokers -----	27	--	Deckhands -----	1	--
Broommakers -----	3	--	Decorators -----	12	--
Brushmakers -----	2	--	Demonstrators ---	1	--
Buffers -----	3	--	Dentists -----	3	--
Builders -----	5	--	Designers -----	4	--
Butchers -----	97	--	Diamond setter ---	1	--
Butlers -----	12	--	Detectives -----	10	--
Buttonmakers -----	9	--	Die engravers -----	1	--
Cable testers -----	3	--	Die setter -----	1	--
Cabinetmakers -----	35	--	Dishwashers -----	9	3
Candlers -----	1	--	Dockbuilders -----	2	--
Candymakers -----	28	--	Domestics -----	--	262
Cauvassers -----	25	--	Draughtsmen -----	9	--
Capmakers -----	1	--	Dredgemen -----	1	--
Car builders -----	23	--	Dressmakers -----	--	18
Carpenters -----	376	--	Drillers -----	19	--
Carpet layers -----	2	--	Drivers -----	302	--
Carriage makers ---	2	--	Druggists -----	6	--
Cartoonists -----	3	--	Dyers -----	5	--
			Electricians -----	172	--

## SHOWING OCCUPATION OF PRISONERS BEFORE CONVICTION

	MALE FEMALE			MALE FEMALE	
Elevatormen -----	13	--	Junkmen -----	24	--
Embroiderers -----	2	--	Kitchen men -----	13	--
Engineers -----	99	--	Knitters -----	5	4
Engravers -----	15	--	Laborers -----	10501	4
Errand boys -----	9	--	Lacemakers -----	5	--
Exporters -----	7	--	Lathers -----	22	--
Expressmen -----	6	--	Laundrymen -----	41	--
Farmers -----	983	--	Laundresses -----	--	22
Finishers -----	20	--	Lawyers -----	8	--
Firemen -----	364	--	Leather workers -----	10	--
Fishermen -----	17	--	Letter carriers and		
Florists -----	16	--	P. O. clerks -----	5	--
Foremen -----	50	--	Life guards -----	1	--
Fruit dealers -----	14	--	Linemen -----	73	--
Furniture dealers --	1	--	Liquor dealers -----	25	--
Furriers -----	17	--	Lithographers -----	4	--
Galvanizers -----	4	--	Liverymen -----	2	--
Garage keepers -----	4	--	Locksmiths -----	4	--
Gardeners -----	135	--	Longshoremen -----	34	--
Gate-men -----	7	--	Lumber dealers -----	2	--
Gasfitters -----	5	--	Lumbermen -----	30	--
Glass blowers -----	17	--	Lumber shovers -----	11	--
Glass cutters -----	2	--	Lunch men -----	15	--
Glassworkers -----	26	--	Machinists -----	605	--
Glaziers -----	11	--	Mail clerks -----	6	--
Glovecutters -----	1	--	Managers -----	29	--
Glove finishers ----	--	1	Manicurists -----	--	2
Glovemakers -----	3	6	Manufacturers -----	16	--
Grinders -----	10	--	Marble Workers ----	4	--
Grocers -----	24	--	Masons -----	130	--
Grooms -----	4	--	Masseurs -----	1	--
Gunsmiths -----	2	--	Mattress makers ----	2	--
Hackmen -----	10	--	Meat cutters -----	36	--
Hall boys -----	2	--	Mechanical engineers	5	--
Harness makers ----	6	--	Mechanics -----	427	--
Hatters -----	14	--	Merchants -----	236	2
Helpers -----	46	--	Mess boys -----	1	--
Horsemen -----	22	--	Messengers -----	24	--
Horseshoers -----	19	--	Metal workers -----	51	--
Hospital orderlies -	8	--	Midwives -----	--	2
Hostlers -----	13	--	Milkmen -----	9	--
Hotel clerks -----	9	--	Millers -----	3	--
Hotel keepers -----	92	1	Millhands -----	70	13
Hotel runners -----	8	--	Milliners -----	3	4
Housekeepers -----	9	369	Millwrights -----	28	--
Housworkers -----	13	628	Miners -----	52	--
Hucksters -----	23	--	Miscellaneous -----	37	3
Ice men -----	30	--	Motion picture oper-		
Importers -----	1	--	ators -----	13	--
Inspectors -----	31	2	Motormen -----	32	--
Insurance agents --	12	--	Moulders -----	152	--
Installers -----	2	--	Movers -----	8	--
Interpreters -----	3	--	Musicians -----	42	1
Investigators -----	2	--	Newsboys -----	22	--
Ironworkers -----	213	--	Newsdealers -----	7	--
Janitors -----	51	3	Newspapermen -----	10	--
Jewelers -----	21	1	No occupation -----	567	37
Jockeys -----	5	--	Nurserymen -----	4	--



## SHOWING OCCUPATION OF PRISONERS BEFORE CONVICTION

			MALE	FEMALE
Nurses	10	12		
Office boys	9	--	Signal men	2
Oilers	22	--	Silk finishers	1
Operators	68	12	Silversmiths	8
Opticians	5	--	Singers	5
Orderlies	27	--	Slaters	4
Oystermen	1	--	Soapmakers	1
Packers	5	2	Soldiers	97
Painters	434	--	Solicitors	38
Paperhangers	18	--	Spinners	37
Papermakers	58	--	Stablemen	16
Patternmakers	24	--	Stagehands	7
Pavers	4	--	Steamfitters	78
Peddlers	116	--	Steel workers	36
Photographers	13	--	Steeple jacks	8
Physicians	23	--	Stenographers	20
Pianomakers	1	--	Stevedores	2
Piano tuners	5	--	Stewards	13
Piledrivers	15	--	Stokers	6
Pin boys	1	--	Stonecutters	18
Pipecutters	6	--	Stonemasons	34
Pipefitters	31	--	Storekeepers	72
Plasterers	34	--	Students	76
Platers	7	--	Superintendents	9
Pleaters	1	--	Tailors	191
Plumbers	127	1	Tailoresses	5
Policemen	13	--	Tanners	23
Polishers	27	--	Taxi business	1
Porters	92	--	Teachers	5
Potters	13	--	Teamsters	236
Pressers	35	--	Telegraphers	7
Pressmen	19	--	Telephone operators	7
Printers	138	--	Tilesetters	25
Promoters	5	--	Time keepers	17
Puddlers	12	--	Tinsmiths	51
Pugilists	2	--	Tobacco workers	2
Quarrymen	9	--	Tooldressers	1
Railroad men	238	--	Toolmakers	30
Real estate dealers	12	--	Trappers	1
Restaurant keepers	36	--	Trimmers	5
Repair men	1	--	Truckmen	89
Riggers	22	--	Umbrella menders	7
Riveters	26	--	Undertakers	4
Roofers	45	--	Upholsterers	18
Rubber workers	10	--	Ushers	15
Sailmakers	3	--	Varnishers	8
Sailors	186	--	Vulcanizers	1
Salesmen	594	--	Wagon makers	3
Saleswomen	--	21	Waiters	219
Saloon keepers	81	2	Waitresses	56
Sausage makers	1	--	Washers	1
Sawyers	8	--	Watchmakers	11
School boys	85	--	Watchmen	34
School girls	--	12	Weavers	67
Seamstresses	--	6	Welders	3
Shipbuilders	16	--	Wheelwrights	1
Shirt ironers	2	1	Window trimmers	6
Shirtmakers	8	6	Wireworkers	20
Shoe cutters	15	--	Woodsmen	33
Shoemakers	207	--	Woodworkers	41
Shoe workers	7	--		
Showmen	15	--	Total	25,301 1,673

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FEDERAL PRISONERS ADMITTED DURING THE  
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922.

	Male	Female	Total
Albany .....	151	6	157
Bronx.....	15	..	15
Broome.....	71	1	72
Cattaraugus.....	2	..	2
Cayuga.....	47	2	49
Chautauqua.....	4	..	4
Chemung.....	5	..	5
Chenango.....	1	..	1
Clinton.....	202	9	211
Erie.....	208	10	218
Essex.....	3	..	3
Franklin.....	66	2	68
Herkimer.....	3	..	3
Jefferson.....	8	2	10
Kings.....	24	..	24
Madison.....	14	..	14
Monroe.....	54	4	58
Montgomery.....	1	..	1
New York.....	11	..	11
Niagara.....	18	2	20
Oneida-Rome.....	2	1	3
Oneida-Utica.....	74	5	79
Onondaga.....	23	2	25
Ontario.....	5	1	6
Oswego.....	2	..	2
Otsego.....	1	..	1
Rensselaer.....	28	4	32
Richmond.....	2	..	2
St. Lawrence.....	10	1	11
Saratoga.....	3	..	3
Schenectady.....	26	..	26
Schoharie.....	2	..	2
Tompkins.....	3	..	3
Warren.....	4	..	4
Total.....	1093	52	1145

NOTE: No Federal prisoners were detained in the jails of the counties not mentioned in above table.

**Showing the Causes of Detention of Persons Admitted During the Year  
Ending June 30, 1922.**

COUNTY	Sentenced to Imprisonment after Conviction		Committed for Examination or Trial		Detained as Witnesses		Detained as Debtors		Detained for other Causes		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Albany .....	447	9	732	34	2	2	4	..	11	4	1246	49
Allegany .....	40	1	24	4	..	..	1	..	3	..	68	5
Bronx .....	133	20	1741	68	..	..	89	1	15	..	1978	89
Broome .....	615	5	158	3	1	2	5	..	11	..	790	10
Cattaraugus .....	224	2	115	8	2	1	..	..	12	1	353	12
Cayuga .....	75	2	205	17	1	3	1	..	..	..	282	22
Chautauqua .....	218	13	108	4	2	5	3	..	1	..	331	23
Chemung .....	242	19	392	30	3	1	1	..	199	11	837	61
Chenango .....	32	..	40	5	..	..	..	..	3	..	75	5
Clinton .....	254	10	202	12	..	..	..	..	..	3	466	25
Columbia .....	376	5	319	6	3	..	1	..	..	..	699	11
Cortland .....	49	2	183	6	..	..	..	..	61	..	293	8
Delaware .....	17	4	37	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	56	8
Dutchess .....	232	11	404	..	4	2	..	..	..	19	640	32
Erie .....	351	25	2995	411	24	9	43	..	..	..	3413	445
Essex .....	36	3	59	..	..	..	..	..	35	..	130	3
Franklin .....	90	6	136	9	1	6	2	..	18	1	247	22
Fulton .....	18	2	20	..	..	..	..	..	12	4	50	6
Genesee .....	134	14	80	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	214	16
Greene .....	50	..	4	..	14	2	..	..	542	9	610	11
Hamilton .....	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Herkimer .....	99	1	120	2	..	..	2	..	10	..	231	3
Jefferson .....	221	13	40	..	3	4	1	..	96	..	361	17
Kings .....	..	..	..	..	27	9	46	1	170	2	243	12
Lewis .....	19	2	72	2	..	..	2	..	3	1	96	5
Livingston .....	57	..	92	..	1	..	1	..	8	..	159	..
Madison .....	173	3	69	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	242	8
Monroe .....	60	1	1180	130	2	1	10	..	..	..	1252	132
Montgomery .....	198	..	61	..	1	..	2	..	5	..	267	..
Nassau .....	165	12	269	24	10	3	2	..	..	..	446	39
New York .....	..	..	..	..	11	..	310	4	6	..	327	4
Niagara .....	731	55	266	13	1	..	10	..	16	..	1024	68
Oneida, Rome .....	151	8	43	10	1	5	1	..	..	..	196	23
Oneida, Rome Farm .....	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..
Oneida, Utica .....	243	14	508	32	2	4	..	..	3	1	756	51
Onondaga .....	..	..	318	30	1	1	1	..	..	..	320	31
Ontario .....	66	1	87	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	154	4
Orange .....	213	24	221	14	..	..	..	..	5	..	439	38
Orleans .....	59	..	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	1
Oswego .....	166	4	101	13	1	2	3	..	3	3	274	22
Otsego .....	76	7	43	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	120	7
Putnam .....	68	2	20	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	4
Queens .....	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..
Rensselaer .....	253	8	546	51	3	2	..	..	3	..	805	61
Richmond .....	318	13	258	7	6	3	3	..	..	..	585	23
Rockland .....	40	3	63	3	7	2	..	..	..	..	110	8
St. Lawrence .....	102	4	99	3	..	..	1	..	15	2	217	9
Saratoga .....	158	2	49	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	207	4
Schenectady .....	236	4	449	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	685	44
Schoharie .....	16	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	1
Schuyler .....	17	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	28	..	47	3
Seneca, Ovid .....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Seneca, Waterloo .....	60	2	40	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	8
Steuben .....	81	11	57	3	2	1	..	..	8	..	143	15
Suffolk .....	160	3	110	4	1	1	3	..	..	..	264	8
Sullivan .....	82	1	41	2	..	2	3	..	22	..	148	5
Tioga .....	57	2	44	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	8
Tompkins .....	65	3	94	10	1	..	..	..	26	9	186	22
Ulster .....	79	6	171	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	254	8
Warren .....	93	..	11	3	..	..	..	..	26	..	130	3
Washington .....	41	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	..
Wayne .....	21	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..
Westchester .....	154	30	1069	67	35	9	15	..	..	..	1273	106
Wyoming .....	26	1	47	4	2	1	..	..	5	..	80	6
Yates .....	12	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	..
Total .....	8533	396	14737	1114	176	87	572	6	1331	71	26399	1674

## RELATING TO BOARD OF PRISONERS, SALARIES, Etc.

	Salary received by sheriff	Cost per week for board of prisoners	Total cost of board of prisoners for year
Albany.....	\$4,000.00	....	.....
Allegany.....	1,500.00	....	* \$834.81
Bronx.....	10,000.00	\$3.74	7,132.73
Broome.....	3,500.00	2.66	5,113.44
Cattaraugus.....	2,900.00	2.66	3,297.02
Cayuga.....	3,000.00	2.19	1,882.40
Chautauqua.....	5,000.00	2.01	2,162.00
Chemung.....	4,500.00	3.13	2,274.40
Chenango.....	2,500.00	3.17	560.86
Clinton.....	1,500.00	6.50	3,291.76
Columbia.....	3,000.00	3.66	3,061.00
Cortland.....	2,300.00	4.20	1,216.20
Delaware.....	2,000.00	5.65	1,550.79
Dutchess.....	4,000.00	2.13	1,997.25
Erie.....	5,000.00	2.10	11,226.40
Essex.....	1,500.00	3.21	2,203.93
Franklin.....	\$1,200.00	2.35	2,659.00
Fulton.....	\$2,000.00	4.25	653.00
Genesee.....	1,600.00	2.85	679.02
Greene.....	2,500.00	5.00	2,530.00
Hamilton.....	1,200.00	10.00	19.50
Herkimer.....	3,000.00	3.86	2,259.45
Jefferson.....	2,000.00	3.50	.....
Kings.....	15,000.00	4.34	2,653.61
Lewis.....	1,800.00	2.42	297.12
Livingston.....	2,000.00	3.24	1,520.00
Madison.....	1,500.00	....	.....
Monroe.....	4,000.00	4.20	.....
Montgomery.....	4,200.00	....	.....
Nassau.....	6,000.00	8.75	11,895.97
New York.....	12,000.00	2.15	3,323.25
Niagara.....	3,500.00	1.53	5,374.46
Oneida-Rome.....	.....	(1) 1.69	(1) 995.41
Oneida-Rome Farm.....	.....	(1) 1.69	691.35
Oneida-Utica ..	6,000.00	(1) 1.69	(1) 1,782.74
Onondaga.....	4,000.00	....	.....
Ontario.....	2,000.00	2.07	1,371.77
Orange.....	4,000.00	1.85	2,853.68
Orleans.....	2,000.00	2.25	687.73
Oswego.....	\$3,000.00	2.59	4,594.66
Otsego.....	2,000.00	2.31	1,813.40
Putnam.....	1,200.00	5.60	2,257.60
Queens.....	10,000.00	5.25	60.50
Rensselaer.....	4,000.00	3.50	8,577.50
Richmond.....	6,000.00	5.32	5,424.30
Rockland.....	2,000.00	3.74	2,779.77
St. Lawrence.....	\$1,500.00	2.01	2,865.45
Saratoga.....	2,400.00	2.55	2,925.68
Schenectady.....	3,000.00	3.65	5,135.66
Schoharie.....	\$1,000.00	....	.....
Schuyler.....	1,200.00	2.88	347.27
Seneca-Ovid.....	..	4.20	15.60
Seneca-Waterloo.....	2,000.00	4.20	1,041.40
Steuben.....	2,500.00	2.24	1,746.90
Suffolk.....	3,500.00	3.71	5,838.70
Sullivan.....	1,700.00	....	.....
Tioga.....	1,750.00	5.78	4,623.51
Tompkins.....	2,400.00	2.32	1,130.92
Ulster.....	3,500.00	3.15	2,182.50
Warren.....	2,200.00	3.00	2,340.00
Washington.....	2,000.00	2.50	1,358.28
Wayne.....	1,800.00	....	.....
Westchester.....	10,000.00	2.80	6,288.80
Wyoming.....	\$1,800.00	....	.....
Yates.....	1,000.00	5.27	641.55

\* For 6 months Jan., 1922-July 1, 1922.

\$\$ Including maintenance.

(1) Not including value of farm produce consumed.



## RELATING TO EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS

COUNTY	Nature of Employment	No. of days' work performed during the year	Amount rec'd for labor of pris- oners
Albany .....	Institution work	....	....
Allegany .....	Institution work and gardening	....	....
Bronx .....	Institution work	1272	....
Broome .....	Work about county institutions	3333	....
Cattaraugus .....	Unemployed	....	....
Cayuga .....	Unemployed	....	....
Chautauqua .....	Institution work	....	....
Chemung .....	Care of buildings and grounds	....	....
Chenango .....	Care of county buildings and at county farm	....	....
Clinton .....	Unemployed	....	....
Columbia .....	Care of jail and grounds	....	....
Cortland .....	Unemployed	....	....
Delaware .....	Unemployed	....	....
Dutchess .....	Institution work	1548	....
Erie .....	Unemployed	....	....
Essex .....	Unemployed	....	....
Franklin .....	Institutional work and at jail farm	2555	....
Eulton .....	Unemployed	....	....
Genesee .....	Unemployed	....	....
Greene .....	Institution work	....	....
Hamilton .....	Unemployed	....	....
Herkimer .....	Unemployed	....	....
Jefferson .....	Farming and institution work	2497	....
Kings .....	Unemployed	....	....
Lewis .....	Unemployed	....	....
Madison .....	Unemployed	....	....
Monroe .....	Unemployed	....	....
Montgomery .....	Care of grounds and buildings	....	....
Nassau .....	Care of grounds and farm work	On week days	....
New York .....	Unemployed	....	....
Niagara .....	Around county buildings and at county farm	1943	....
Oneida-Rome .....	Around buildings	1825	....
Oneida-Rome Farm .....	Farm labor	2759	....
Oneida-Utica .....	Institutional and farm work	1860	....
Onondaga .....	Unemployed	....	....
Ontario .....	Care of jail and garden, janitor work about county buildings, grounds and at county farm	1248	....
Orange .....	Farm work	3181	....
Orleans .....	Care of jail and grounds	....	....
Oswego .....	At jail and jail farm	3900	....
Otsego .....	Care of county buildings and grounds and at county farm	958	....
Putnam .....	Unemployed	....	....
Queens .....	Unemployed	....	....
Rensselaer .....	Institution work	....	....
Richmond .....	Work about jail and farm work	2190	....
Rockland .....	Unemployed	....	....
St. Lawrence .....	Around county buildings, in stone shed and farm work	1561	....
Saratoga .....	Care of jail and county buildings	1460	....
Schenectady .....	Unemployed	....	....
Schoharie .....	Unemployed	....	....
Seneca-Ovid .....	Institution and farm work	....	....
Seneca-Waterloo .....	Care of county buildings and farm work	....	....
Steuben .....	Care of jail and county buildings and grounds	982	....
Suffolk .....	Care of county buildings and grounds and farm work	(None-cash \$7,561.50 4602 items)	....
Suffolk .....	Unemployed	....	....
Tioga .....	At county farm	564	....
Tompkins .....	Unemployed	....	....
Ulster .....	Unemployed	....	....
Warren .....	Care of county buildings & lawn & small garden	....	....
Washington .....	Care of court house and jail	....	....
Wayne .....	Unemployed	....	....
Westchester .....	Unemployed	....	....
Wyoming .....	Unemployed	....	....
Yates .....	Unemployed	....	....

**Showing Commitments for intoxication, as Tramps, Vagrants, and as Drunk and Disorderly, for the Year ending June 30, 1922**

COUNTY	Intoxication		Tramps		Vagrants		Drunk and Disorderly	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Albany.....	256	6	4	....	289	16	....	....
Allegany.....	2	....	6	1	....	....	....	....
Bronx.....	2	4	....	....	11	3	....	....
Broome.....	411	1	....	....	11	2	....	....
Cattaraugus.....	59	....	1	....	1	....	....	....
Cayuga.....	32	....	1	....	2	1	....	....
Chautauqua.....	104	8	....	....	44	1	....	....
Chemung.....	307	....	17	....	72	18	....	....
Chenango.....	3	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Clinton.....	13	....	19	....	40	2	....	....
Columbia.....	65	3	31	....	22	....	....	....
Cortland.....	62	....	49	....	....	....	....	....
Delaware.....	4	....	....	....	1	1	....	....
Dutchess.....	52	4	5	....	135	1	13	2
Erie.....	128	5	65	....	151	103	....	....
Essex.....	4	1	32	....	1	....	....	....
Franklin.....	16	2	....	....	3	....	....	....
Fulton.....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....
Genesee.....	50	1	16	....	28	3	....	....
Greene.....	48	....	6	1	6	....	....	....
Hamilton.....	....	....	....	....	6	....	....	....
Herkimer.....	44	....	....	....	12	1	1	....
Jefferson.....	70	3	....	....	10	....	....	....
Kings.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lewis.....	11	....	....	....	23	....	....	....
Livingston.....	17	....	5	....	2	....	....	....
Madison.....	19	....	25	....	72	2	2	....
Monroe.....	114	11	....	....	232	83	....	....
Montgomery.....	54	....	....	....	12	....	....	....
Nassau.....	5	2	....	....	1	....	....	....
New York.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Niagara.....	327	24	....	....	79	17	....	....
Oneida-Rome.....	47	2	....	....	18	5	....	....
Oneida-Rome, Farm.....	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Oneida-Utica.....	....	....	....	....	104	15	....	....
Onondaga.....	4	4	7	....	5	....	....	....
Ontario.....	12	....	2	....	7	....	....	....
Orange.....	35	2	2	....	33	4	....	....
Orleans.....	22	....	....	....	16	....	....	....
Oswego.....	28	1	....	....	69	2	....	....
Otsego.....	16	....	....	....	13	....	....	....
Putnam.....	4	....	22	....	3	1	....	....
Queens.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rensselaer.....	44	1	2	....	134	25	37	5
Richmond.....	10	....	....	....	10	7	....	....
Rockland.....	....	....	....	....	10	1	14	2
St. Lawrence.....	19	....	....	....	2	....	....	....
Saratoga.....	43	....	2	....	35	1	....	....
Schenectady.....	157	4	....	....	128	16	....	....
Schoharie.....	1	....	....	....	3	....	....	....
Schuyler.....	20	....	....	....	3	....	....	....
Seneca-Ovid.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Seneca-Waterloo.....	31	....	....	....	10	....	....	....
Steuben.....	18	2	....	....	7	....	....	....
Suffolk.....	23	1	1	....	21	....	1	....
Sullivan.....	16	1	....	....	55	1	....	....
Tioga.....	34	....	....	....	6	2	13	3
Tompkins.....	10	1	1	....	6	8	....	....
Ulster.....	54	....	....	....	26	....	....	....
Warren.....	10	....	45	1	1	....	....	....
Washington.....	11	....	....	....	4	....	....	....
Wayne.....	4	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Westchester.....	64	16	40	....	65	19	53	4
Wyoming.....	21	1	1	....	2	1	....	....
Yates.....	4	....	....	....	3	....	....	....
Total.....	3005	111	407	3	2066	364	132	16

## NEW YORK CITY INSTITUTIONS

NAME OF INSTITUTION	Total Number in Custody June 30, 1922						Number of Admissions During the Year		Number of Discharges During the Year		Number of Deaths During the Year	
	Awaiting Trial		Convicted of Crime		Witnesses		Total					
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan.....	217	17	219	21	..	..	436	38	17286	1177	1	..
Second District Prison.....	10	9	16	5	..	..	26	14	3825	5998	..	..
Third District Prison.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5296	279	..	..
Fourth District Prison.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3838	849	..	..
Fifth District Prison.....	9	..	17	..	..	..	26	..	5891	337	1	..
Sixth District Prison.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	586	79	..	..
Seventh District Prison.....	13	..	21	..	..	..	34	..	7290	396	..	..
Eighth District Prison.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	449	8	..	..
Twelfth District Prison.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4163	331	..	..
Traffic Detention.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2970	..	..	..
Detention Prison for Witnesses.....	..	..	3	..	7	..	10	2	102	..	..	..
Detention Prison—Females.....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4304	..	..	..
New York County Penitentiary.....	1	7	932	..	..	..	933	..	4364	..	11	..
New York Workhouse.....	..	..	586	334	..	..	586	341	8289	1522	7	3
Reformatory Prison, Hart's Island.....	..	..	839	..	..	..	839	..	1642	..	4	..
Municipal Farm, Riker's Island.....	6	..	399	..	..	..	405	..	1688	..	1	..
New York City Reformatory.....	..	..	335	..	..	..	335	..	2061	..	..	..
New Prison, Brooklyn.....	124	6	167	20	..	..	854	..	823	..	..	..
City Prison, Queens.....	23	..	45	..	..	..	291	26	11071	979	3	..
City Prison, Queens.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	..	1678	349	..	..
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>3579</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>3989</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>81363</b>	<b>16100</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>3</b>

## DETAILED STATEMENT OF ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922

NAME OF INSTITUTION	By sentence actual admissions		By return of escaped prisoners		By other sources		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan.....	6926	373	.....	.....	10307	811	17233	1184
Second District Prison.....	3300	2565	.....	.....	837	3434	3837	5989
Third District Prison.....	3951	234	.....	.....	1345	45	5296	279
Fourth District Prison.....	3108	265	.....	.....	716	94	3824	349
Fifth District Prison.....	1955	149	.....	.....	3930	187	5885	336
Sixth District Prison.....	594	78	.....	.....	1	1	595	79
Seventh District Prison.....	7196	225	.....	.....	99	170	7295	395
Eighth District Prison.....	417	8	.....	.....	32	.....	449	8
Twelfth District Prison.....	2536	207	.....	.....	1627	124	4163	331
Traffic Detention.....	2929	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	2970	.....
Detention Prison for Witnesses.....	77	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	102	.....
Detention Prison—Females.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4303	.....	4304
New York County Penitentiary.....	2314	.....	.....	.....	2458	.....	4772	.....
New York Workhouse.....	6101	1523	.....	.....	2188	119	8289	1642
Reformatory Prison, Hart's Island.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1645	.....	1645	.....
Municipal Farm, Riker's Island.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2257	.....	2257	.....
New York City Reformatory.....	17	.....	.....	.....	837	.....	854	.....
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	10462	903	.....	.....	609	76	11071	979
City Prison, Queens.....	1496	70	.....	.....	185	276	1681	346
Total.....	53079	6591	.....	.....	29139	9640	82218	16231



## DETAILED STATEMENT OF DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1922.

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	By Parole		By expiration of sentence and interdepartmental transfer		By death		By transfer to state hospital		By transfer to state prisons		By payment of fine		By order of court		Transferred to other institutions & for other reasons		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan	9	6	2833	157	1		37	1	1423	19			5560	457	6423	537	17286	1177
Second District Prison			465	41									1395	1074	1965	4883	3825	5998
Third District Prison			388	33									997	55	3941	191	5296	279
Fourth District Prison			255	13									1449	53	2134	283	3838	349
Fifth District Prison			630	5	1				13	3			1526	44	3721	285	6891	337
Sixth District Prison			109	1									3	3	483	75	595	79
Seventh District Prison			1582	1									2796	60	2912	334	7290	395
Eighth District Prison			48										40	3	361	5	449	8
Twelfth District Prison			20	6									801	73	3342	252	4163	331
Traffic Detention			124										50		2796		2970	
Detention Prison for Witnesses			21										73		8		102	
Detention Prison for Females														129		4173	4302	
New York County Penitentiary	1528		102		11		20		13				8		2682		4364	
New York Workhouse	64	161	3993	1111	7	3	31	5	7				695	53	3289	189	8056	1522
Reformatory Prison Hart's Island					14										1574		1588	
Municipal Farm, Riker's Island					1										2060		2061	
New York City Reformatory	109		12												702		823	
City Prison, Brooklyn			2220	80	3		4		352	1			6188	603	2281	290	11048	974
City Prison, Queens	1		227				15		100				950	38	385	311	1678	349
Total	1711	167	12399	1448	38	3	107	6	1908	23			23531	2645	41059	11808	81353	16100

## Number of Federal Prisoners Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1922.

NAME OF INSTITUTION	Male	Female	Total
City Prison, Manhattan.....	869	4	873
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	590	7	597
City Prison, Queens.....	2	..	2
Total.....	1461	11	1472

## Showing the Social Relations of Persons Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1922.

NAME OF INSTITUTION	Married		Single		Widowed		Divorced		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan.....	*2862	182	3563	139	97	49	4	3	6926	373
Second District Prison.....	1242	1344	1739	1169	18	52	1	3	3000	2565
Third District Prison.....	1261	143	2656	88	23	3	11	...	3951	234
Fourth District Prison.....	1598	142	1479	80	29	33	2	...	3108	255
Fifth District Prison.....	923	87	1017	59	14	3	1	...	1955	149
Sixth District Prison.....	224	57	363	18	7	3	...	...	594	78
Seventh District Prison.....	2667	147	4388	52	138	25	3	1	7196	225
Eighth District Prison.....	234	4	181	4	1	...	1	...	417	8
Twelfth District Prison.....	1023	125	1487	69	26	13	...	...	2536	207
Traffic Detention Prison.....	1306	...	1603	...	18	...	2	...	2929	...
Detention Prison for Witnesses.....	23	...	49	...	5	...	...	...	77	...
Detention Prison for Females.....	...	411	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
New York Co. Penitentiary.....	658	...	1634	...	19	...	3	...	2314	...
New York Workhouse.....	2394	11892	3546	542	153	87	8	2	6101	1523
New York City Reformatory.....	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	17	...
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	14288	486	5953	328	214	84	7	5	10642	903
City Prison, Queens.....	676	32	793	30	25	8	2	...	1496	70
Total.....	21379	3642	30868	2575	787	360	45	14	53079	6591

## Showing the Education of Persons Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1922.

NAME OF INSTITUTION	Can read and write		Cannot read or write		Can read only		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan.....	*6926	373	...	...	...	...	6926	373
Second District Prison.....	3000	2565	...	...	...	...	3000	2565
Third District Prison.....	3951	234	...	...	...	...	3951	234
Fourth District Prison.....	3108	255	...	...	...	...	3108	255
Fifth District Prison.....	1955	149	...	...	...	...	1955	149
Sixth District Prison.....	594	78	...	...	...	...	594	78
Seventh District Prison.....	7196	225	...	...	...	...	7196	225
Eighth District Prison.....	417	8	...	...	...	...	417	8
Twelfth District Prison.....	2536	207	...	...	...	...	2536	207
Traffic Detention.....	2929	...	...	...	...	...	2929	...
Detention Prison for Witnesses.....	77	...	...	...	...	...	77	...
Detention Prison for Females.....	...	411	...	...	...	...	...	1
New York County Penitentiary.....	2314	...	...	...	...	...	2314	...
New York Workhouse.....	6101	*1523	...	...	...	...	6101	1523
New York City Reformatory.....	17	...	...	...	...	...	17	...
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	110462	902	...	1	...	...	10462	903
City Prison, Queens.....	1417	64	1	...	78	6	1496	70
Total.....	53000	6584	1	1	78	6	53079	6591

\*Includes one refused to give information.

\*Includes two refused to give information.

‡Includes four who refused to give information and one who was deaf.

**Showing the Habits of Life of Persons Admitted During the Year Ending  
June 30, 1922**

NAME OF INSTITUTION	Used Liquor Freely		Used Liquor Moderately		Did Not Use Liquor		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan.....	¶4	....	2938	20	3584	353	6926	373
Second District Prison.....	....	....	199	108	2801	2457	3000	2565
Third District Prison.....	....	....	1003	50	2948	184	3951	234
Fourth District Prison.....	....	....	1799	91	1309	164	3108	255
Fifth District Prison.....	....	....	608	36	1347	113	1955	149
Sixth District Prison.....	....	....	199	12	395	66	594	78
Seventh District Prison.....	9	....	3435	65	3752	160	7196	225
Eighth District Prison.....	....	....	37	....	380	8	417	8
Twelfth District Prison.....	....	....	799	17	1737	190	2536	207
Traffic Detention.....	....	....	1085	....	1844	....	2929	....
Detention Prison--Witnesses	....	....	38	....	39	....	77	....
Detention Prison--Female	..	....	....	†1	....	....	....	1
New York Co. Penitentiary	1	....	490	....	1823	....	2314	....
New York Workhouse.....	5	....	2894	¶179	3202	1344	6101	1523
N. Y. City Reformatory.....	....	....	....	....	17	....	17	....
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	35	3	†4143	166	6284	734	10462	903
City Prison, Queens.....	4	....	571	19	921	51	1496	70
TOTAL.....	58	3	20238	764	32783	5824	52079	6591

¶ Includes one who refused to give information.

† Includes two who refused to give information.

‡ Includes four who refused to give information and one who was deaf.

NAME OF INSTITUTION	Used Tobacco		Did Not Use Tobacco		TOTAL	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan.....	*6545	246	381	127	6926	373
Second District Prison.....	2832	1176	168	1389	3000	2565
Third District Prison.....	3923	186	28	48	3951	234
Fourth District Prison.....	3079	146	29	109	3108	255
Fifth District Prison.....	1899	102	56	47	1955	149
Sixth District Prison.....	547	31	47	47	594	78
Seventh District Prison....	7068	110	128	115	7196	225
Eighth District Prison.....	417	5	....	3	417	8
Twelfth District Prison....	2488	100	48	107	2536	207
Traffic Detention.....	2913	....	16	....	2929	....
Detention Prison--Witnesses	72	....	5	....	77	....
Detention Prison--Female	....	**1	....	....	....	1
New York Co. Penitentiary.	2276	....	38	....	2314	....
New York Workhouse.....	6004	*633	97	890	6101	1523
N. Y. City Reformatory † ..	....	....	....	....	....	....
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	10064	566	398	337	10462	903
City Prison, Queens.....	1291	25	205	45	1496	70
TOTAL.....	51418	3327	1644	3264	53062	6591

\* Includes one who refused to give information.

\*\* Includes two who refused to give information

† No record kept.

Showing the Religious Instruction of Persons Admitted During the Year  
Ending June 30, 1922

NAME OF INSTITUTION	Roman Catholic		Greek Catholic		Protestant		Hebrew		Pagan		Misc. or None		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan .....	3097	208	261	4	1591	82	1877	77	79	1	21	1	6826	373
Second District Prison.....	1773	1381	26	.....	514	703	665	472	1	4	21	5	3000	2565
Third District Prison.....	2206	136	14	.....	349	28	1342	69	7	.....	33	1	3951	234
Fourth District Prison.....	1930	209	90	1	342	23	737	22	8	.....	6	.....	3103	255
Fifth District Prison.....	1263	67	3	.....	353	34	330	48	3	.....	8	.....	1955	149
Sixth District Prison.....	337	41	.....	.....	98	17	145	20	.....	.....	14	.....	694	78
Seventh District Prison.....	4409	141	102	2	1532	70	1077	5	11	1	74	6	7196	225
Eighth District Prison.....	211	5	.....	.....	67	1	134	2	5	.....	.....	.....	417	8
Twelfth District Prison.....	937	76	9	.....	1221	107	345	20	1	.....	22	4	2536	207
Traffic Detention.....	1430	.....	8	.....	519	.....	909	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	2929	.....
Detention Prison for Witnesses.....	57	.....	2	.....	12	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	.....
Detention Prison for Females.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
New York County Penitentiary.....	1421	.....	16	.....	488	.....	373	.....	6	.....	5	.....	2314	.....
New York Workhouse.....	3743	798	88	8	1651	519	578	139	17	1	24	8	6101	1523
New York City Reformatory.....	11	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	6502	544	98	5	1843	228	1969	122	27	.....	23	4	10462	903
City Prison, Queens.....	934	36	8	1	354	26	194	5	2	.....	4	.....	1496	70
Total.....	30302	3643	726	21	10996	1838	10690	1051	162	7	263	31	53079	6591

Includes one who refused to give information.

Includes two who refused to give information.

Includes four who refused to give information and one who was deaf.



## Showing the Color of Persons Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1922

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	White		Colored		Mongolian		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan.....	6108	343	1637	30	181	.....	6926	373
Second District Prison.....	2766	2090	225	474	9	1	3000	2565
Third District Prison.....	3775	223	120	10	56	1	3951	234
Fourth District Prison.....	2919	251	180	4	9	.....	3108	255
Fifth District Prison.....	1680	118	275	31	.....	.....	1955	149
Sixth District Prison.....	548	69	46	9	.....	.....	594	78
Seventh District Prison.....	6469	166	685	59	42	.....	7196	225
Eighth District Prison.....	388	8	24	.....	.....	.....	417	8
Twelfth District Prison.....	1395	106	1138	101	3	.....	2536	207
Traffic Detention.....	2743	.....	184	.....	2	.....	2929	.....
Detention Prison for Witnesses.....	70	.....	6	.....	1	.....	77	.....
Detention Prison for Females.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
New York County Penitentiary.....	2011	.....	290	.....	13	.....	2314	.....
New York Workhouse.....	5480	1169	576	353	45	1	6101	1523
New York City Reformatory.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	9850	734	555	169	57	.....	10462	903
City Prison, Queens.....	1407	59	86	11	3	.....	1496	70
Total.....	47626	5337	5032	1251	421	3	53079	6591

|| Includes one red man. ||| Includes two red men. |||| Includes three red men.

## Showing the Nativity of Persons Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1922

NAME OF INSTITUTION.	Native Born		Foreign Born		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan.....	3685	189	3241	184	6926	373
Second District Prison.....	1828	1619	1162	946	3000	2565
Third District Prison.....	1743	126	2208	108	3951	234
Fourth District Prison.....	1580	108	1528	147	3108	255
Fifth District Prison.....	1325	81	630	68	1955	149
Sixth District Prison.....	448	41	146	37	594	78
Seventh District Prison.....	4065	163	3131	62	7196	225
Eighth District Prison.....	314	3	103	5	417	8
Twelfth District Prison.....	1930	149	606	58	2536	207
Traffic Detention.....	2185	.....	744	.....	2929	.....
Detention Prison for Witnesses.....	35	.....	42	.....	77	.....
Detention Prison for Females.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
New York County Penitentiary.....	1675	.....	639	.....	2314	.....
New York Workhouse.....	4219	1117	1882	406	6101	1523
New York City Reformatory.....	12	.....	5	.....	17	.....
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	5926	584	4536	319	10462	903
City Prison, Queens.....	941	48	555	22	1496	70
Total.....	31921	4229	21158	2762	53079	6591

## Showing the Ages of Persons Admitted During the Year Ending June 30, 1922

NAME OF INSTITUTION	16 and under 21 years of age		21 and not over 30 years of age		Over 30 years of age		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan.....	1160	40	3333	156	2438	168	6926	373
Second District Prison.....	543	313	1339	1208	1118	1044	3000	2565
Third District Prison.....	452	19	2318	148	1181	67	3951	234
Fourth District Prison.....	348	18	1161	86	1599	151	3108	255
Fifth District Prison.....	330	5	1251	81	374	63	1955	149
Sixth District Prison.....	115	10	287	22	192	46	594	78
Seventh District Prison.....	1088	15	2954	105	3154	105	7196	225
Eighth District Prison.....	61	3	219	1	137	4	417	8
Twelfth District Prison.....	539	19	1348	141	649	47	2536	207
Traffic Detention.....	317	.....	2095	.....	517	.....	2929	.....
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New York Workhouse.....	355	30	2482	662	3264	831	6101	1523
New York City Reformatory.....	7	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	17	.....
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	1763	210	4791	410	3908	283	10462	903
City Prison, Queens.....	273	20	663	31	560	19	1496	70
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>7842</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>25438</b>	<b>3052</b>	<b>19799</b>	<b>2828</b>	<b>53079</b>	<b>6951</b>

||| Includes one who refused to give information.

|| Includes two who refused to give information.

o Includes four who refused to give information and six who were deaf.

## Showing the Commitments for Intoxication, Vagrancy, etc.

NAME OF INSTITUTION	Disorderly conduct		Intoxication		Vagrancy	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
City Prison, Manhattan.....	406	18	51	8	89	3
Second District Prison.....	610	294	43	33	88	1492
Third District Prison.....	710	32	72	13	57	6
Fourth District Prison.....	1140	54	67	108	70	9
Fifth District Prison.....	420	39	68	10	34	14
Sixth District Prison.....	246	29	39	6	29	6
Seventh District Prison.....	3283	53	210	20	287	10
Eighth District Prison.....	162	6	6	2	2	.....
Twelfth District Prison.....	555	39	26	8	200	11
Traffic Detention.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Detention Prison for witnesses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Detention Prison for Females.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Y. County Penitentiary.....	63	.....	.....	.....	26	.....
New York Workhouse.....	2230	225	208	188	740	667
City Prison, Brooklyn.....	1568	49	912	87	658	282
City Prison, Queens.....	274	6	50	4	43	13
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>11667</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>1752</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>2323</b>	<b>2513</b>



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Crimes for which the prisoners were convicted .....		302
Deaths .....		300
General mention .....		21
Industries in .....	26,	28
Insanity. Number of cases .....		322
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## PRISONERS :

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Color of -----	319
Education of -----	319
Greatest number in custody -----	300
Habits of life of -----	319
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## PRISONERS :

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Color of -----	352
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